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THE

BIOGRAPHICAL
ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

PENNSYLVANIA *Pa.*

OF

19th Cent.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

pt. 1



PHILADELPHIA:
GALAXY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1874.

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PREFACE

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PREFACE.

HISTORY is at the best difficult and slow of compilation. So much research is needed, so much time and care have to be expended on the examination, comparison and weighing of various statements, that the historian can only progress painfully and slowly if he would avoid error. And if this be true of history, it is peculiarly so of biography, which lies at the foundation of all history. The difficulties encountered by the historian are few in comparison with those experienced by the biographer. If he would well and truly present the history of an epoch in the biography of its prominent men, he undertakes an onerous task indeed. Obstacles meet him on every hand, especially should he essay contemporary biography. Prejudices, indifference, inaccuracy and imperfect records have to be contended against. Much material it is exceedingly difficult to obtain; some is only found impossible of obtainment when considerable time and labor have been wasted upon the endeavor. This will explain the apparent delay in the issue of "The Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century." A great task was assumed in the announcement of such a work. The publishers have earnestly striven to perform it satisfactorily. To make the book complete has been their especial aim. That it is absolutely so, they do not profess. But as far as the limits within which the book had to be confined would allow, they have spared no effort to render it complete. Fully conscious that the Encyclopædia is not perfect, they present it in the confident anticipation that the public will recognize in it an earnest and honest endeavor to supply reliable biography of the men who have contributed most largely to the progress of Pennsylvania during the present century.

PHILADELPHIA,

October, 1874.



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad.

M. A. De Wolfe Howe.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOWE, RT. REV. MARK ANTONY DE WOLFE, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was the only child of John and Louisa (Smith) Howe. John Howe, whose mother was of the De Wolfe family, long known in Rhode Island, was a graduate of Brown University in 1805. He studied law with Judge Bourne, and soon after established himself in Bristol, Rhode Island. Mrs. Howe was a daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., and sister to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, now Presiding Bishop of the American Church. Mark Antony de Wolfe was born in Bristol, on the 5th of April, 1809. John Howe was a member of the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, and his son was there baptized by Bishop Griswold, then Rector of that church as well as Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Mr. Howe was able to give his son the best educational advantages that the country then afforded, and the lad was sent, when eleven years old, to the celebrated Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. He entered college in 1824, at Middlebury, Vermont, where his uncle (afterwards Bishop) Smith was at that period Rector of a church. He remained at Middlebury only during the Freshman and Sophomore years, and was then transferred to Brown University. He matriculated at Brown at the same time that the Presidency of that Institution was assumed by the Rev. Dr. Wayland, and two years later graduated with high distinction, becoming by virtue of his rank in his class a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and by virtue of his scholarship, a successful candidate subsequently for a classical tutorship in Brown. Meantime he began the study of law in the office of his father. But another career was awaiting him of still greater usefulness

and dignity. His scholarship and literary abilities were to be employed in the sacred offices of the Gospel ministry. Through the suggestion of a classmate he was invited to take the position of Usher in the Adams Grammar School, Boston. Here he continued for eleven months, and was then appointed Master of the Hawes Grammar School. While there he had under his charge two departments, male and female, including two hundred scholars, and was without assistance, except that derived from the service of the elder pupils as monitors. So successful was he in maintaining discipline and in drilling the monitors in their duties that, on several occasions, when he was detained at home by illness, the routine of the school went on as usual. While Master of the Hawes Grammar School, Mr. Howe was a regular attendant on St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, and was there confirmed by Bishop Griswold. From that time he turned his attention to the Ministry, and began to prepare himself for its duties. He was admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders in 1830. After holding for fifteen months the position of Master in the above-named school, he was elected, through the influence of Dr. Wayland, Classical Tutor in Brown University. At this time he was in receipt of a salary of \$1500 per annum, and the compensation offered him in Providence did not exceed \$400. But the opportunities for pursuing his studies over-balanced, in his judgment, other considerations, and he accepted the position. During his residence in Providence he was nominated (although but twenty-three years of age) for the Mastership of the Boston Latin School, and failed of an election by only one vote. In January, 1832, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Griswold in St. Michael's, Bristol. He still continued the duties of his Tutorship at Brown, but in July

of that year the students were dispersed by a sudden panic caused by the Cholera. He was not left, however, without employment. The pulpit of St. Matthew's Church, Boston, being vacant, he was invited to supply it. He was called soon after to the Rectorship, and entered upon his duties in the autumn of 1832. Remaining in that position only a short time, he became Rector of St. James' Church, Roxbury. The congregation was then worshipping in a hall; but active measures were in progress for the erection of a church edifice. Under his ministry the congregation increased and the church was consecrated in 1834. The same year he resigned his Rectorship to accept the position of Associate Editor of *The Christian Witness*, his colleague being the Rev. Dr. Stone, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. He continued to reside at Roxbury, and employed his Sundays in supplying vacant pulpits. He was ordained to the Priesthood in February, 1833, in St. Paul's, Boston, by Bishop Griswold. In 1835, he was called to the Rectorship of Christ Church, Cambridge. He accepted the position, still retaining for some time the editorship of *The Christian Witness*. In 1836, he was recalled to St. James' Church, Roxbury, his former parish, under circumstances, indicating such unanimity and personal regard, that rendered him unwilling to decline. In a brief period the debt of the church was reduced from \$24,000 to \$3000, and, in 1839, a Missionary enterprise was begun at Jamaica Plain, which resulted in the formation of the parish now known as St. John's Church. During the period of his Rectorship at St. James' he was engaged in a discussion with the eminent Horace Mann. During his sojourn on the continent, Mr. Mann had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Prussian school system, and, on his return to America, in 1845, he began to publish strictures on the schools of the United States in general and philippics against the Boston schoolmasters in particular. 'The Rector of St. James' had been a Boston schoolmaster, and was still editor of *The Christian Witness*. He stood forth as the advocate of his former co-laborers, and the great champion discovered that he had called into motion a sling, from which the pebbles came smoothly and with an accuracy of aim and force of concussion less agreeable than striking. The controversy was waged until the *coup de grace* came in the shape of a pamphlet from Mr. Howe, which silenced his adversaries and decided public opinion in favor of the American school system for America, and the thirty-one Boston schoolmasters for Boston. In the same year (1845) he was called to St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Kentucky, which invitation he declined. Early in the following year he was elected Rector of St. Luke's, Philadelphia, and assumed the Rectorship in the spring. The church had been built in 1840, and the Rev. W. W. Spear, its first Rector, had held that position until September, 1845. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and served that body for

many years as Secretary. In 1848, he received from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1850, he took his seat in the General Convention as a delegate, and was at once elected to the position of Secretary, which he filled with distinguished ability for the period of twelve years, when he declined a re-election. Under his Rectorship at St. Luke's various missionary and benevolent enterprises were inaugurated. Of these the first was the establishment of a night-school for young men. Soon after was founded St. Luke's Church Home for Aged Women. Then a Sunday-school for colored children. This was followed by the inauguration of a system of missionary work in the south-western part of the city. A hall was engaged, centrally situated in the neighborhood from which the congregation was to be gathered in. A Sunday-school, Sewing-school, Night-school, and the usual machinery of Mission work were put into active operation, which resulted in the purchase of the neighboring Church of the Ascension, which for five years was connected with St. Luke's as its Mission chapel, and afterwards became an independent church. On the election of Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1858, in consequence of the failing strength of Bishop Alonzo Potter, the name of Dr. Howe came prominently before the Convention. On the death of Bishop Bowman, a few years later, he was again placed in nomination, but withdrew in favor of the Rev. Dr. Stevens. In 1865, he was elected Missionary Bishop of Nevada, an ecclesiastical jurisdiction including Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. After long deliberation he felt it his duty to decline the responsibility. The House of Bishops was at once convened, and, on Dr. Howe's views of the state of affairs in the proposed Diocese being laid before them, they reversed and altered their entire plan, making a new division of the field of Episcopal Missionary labor. In May, 1870, the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania decided upon a division of the Diocese, subject to the approval of the General Convention. The Diocese, which it was proposed to erect in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, was to consist of that part of the Diocese outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks. This division would leave thirty-seven counties in the new Diocese. This division was consented to and ratified by the General Convention in October, 1871. The primary Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th of the next month, and at the first day's session the new Diocese was named The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. At the second day's session the Rev. Dr. Howe was elected Bishop, by the following vote: Clerical, 30 to 27 for all others; Lay, 39 affirmative to 32 negative. The consecration took place in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday, December 28, 1871. The Bishop's first Episcopal duty in his Diocese was performed in Trinity Church, Easton, on the 14th of January, 1872, and in the following June he took up his residence in the City of Reading.



AYRE, ROBERT HEYSIAM, General Superintendent of Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Civil Engineer, second son of William H. and Elizabeth K. Sayre, was born in Columbia county, Pa., October 13th, 1824. His father was born at Bordentown in 1794, and died in 1872, after forty years connection with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Bethlehem. His grandfather, Francis B., was a distinguished Philadelphia physician, born in 1766, and died a victim to overwork during an epidemic. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society.

In 1829, William H. Sayre removed to Mauch Chunk, where Robert was educated by James Nowlin, an able mathematician. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, to which his parents belonged. After service under E. A. Douglas, civil engineer, in 1840-41, enlarging the Morris Canal and repairing the Lehigh Company's Works, he was employed by the latter, promoted rapidly, detailed to survey and build the Back Track and the Panther Creek Valley Railroads, to open several mines, and finally to erect the works for preparing and transporting coal, and the wonderful machinery of the planes. Judge Packer, then contemplating a railroad between Easton and Mauch Chunk, was led by his knowledge of Mr. Sayre to select him for Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when but twenty-eight years old, and after eleven years' service with the Navigation Company. In 1855, he became General Superintendent in addition, and has retained both positions to this day.

The leading position Mr. Sayre had in locating and building this railroad, he has retained in its development and control. He became Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company as the Lehigh Valley progressed to the Susquehanna, and to a connection with the Erie, and was chosen President in 1870. He accepted the post of Chief Engineer of the Easton and Amboy Road when the Lehigh sought a port for its coal, and is now constructing this. He is also President of the Schrader Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was one of the original founders, and is now a director of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and is a director of the Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore; of the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company; and the South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company. He is a director in the Nescopeck Coal Company; Upper Lehigh Company; Northampton Iron Company; Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. He is a trustee and member of the executive committee of Bishop Thorpe School for young ladies; and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Lehigh University. To the value of his services to this latter institution, Bishop Stevens on university day, June 24th, 1869, made this valuable and graceful testimony:

"I must mention one name deserving on this occasion special commemoration. I mean Robert H. Sayre.

"Next to Judge Packer, the University is indebted to him,

not only for his deep and thoughtful interest in the institution, but for the gift to it of one of the essential elements of its instruction and success; the Astronomical Observatory. This building was erected at the sole expense of Mr. Sayre, and contains an Equatorial, a Zenith Sector, an Astronomical clock, a Meridian circle, a Prismatic Sextant, and other needed instruments constituting an important addition to the practical teaching of Astronomy and Geodesy. The gift reflects special credit upon the large-minded and liberal donor, whose name it will bear as the 'Sayre Observatory' as long as the University itself shall stand, and of that we say, *Esto perpetua*."

Mr. Sayre's reputation is closely connected with the history of the improvement and development of the Lehigh Valley, with which he has had the closest relations since 1853. Working in concert with Judge Packer, modern inventions and the last practical discoveries in science have been employed, and so sagaciously employed, as to advance the coal and iron interests of that rich section beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. The pioneers Hauto, White and Hazard had no visions when they opened the valley in 1822, of any such accomplishment as is now made annually. Nor could this have been reached had Mr. Sayre not enjoyed a long and special training; been endowed with the peculiar combination of qualities needed, and aided by men of equal knowledge, energy and wealth. He has always been fortunate in the assistance rendered by those whom he employed, on account of his genial manners and care for their success. His great skill as an engineer is shown in his works. His government of men is evidenced in the sympathy and achievements of those whom he employs, and in their great interest in the works on which they are engaged, as well as in their personal attachment to their chief. His own conscientious devotion to duty, and determination to succeed, infuse all coming within his magnetic range, and they have maintained him not only in the confidence of great corporations, but as well in that of the greater public, who make and unmake corporations. Mr. Sayre's manners and character have endeared him among those who cannot appreciate his technical abilities, and the whole have in a brief period placed him in the front rank of those who have made and are making Eastern Pennsylvania a great fact in all the greatness to which it belongs. In the very meridian of life; universally trusted, as much for capacity as for conduct, the community and his friends have a right to expect still greater performances from Mr. Sayre; and they are not likely to be disappointed.

Mr. Sayre was married in April, 1846, to Miss Mary E. Smith, by whom he had nine children, five of whom—one son and four daughters—are living. The son, R. H. Sayre, Jr., is now in the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company. His second wife was Mrs. Mary B., widow of Senator Broadhead, who brought him two sons, children by her first marriage.

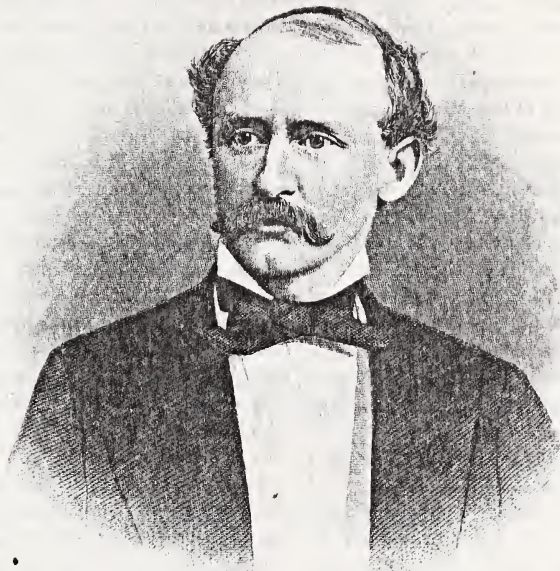
HORTRIDGE, NATHAN PARKER, Merchant, of Philadelphia, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 28, 1829. His father, John H. Shortridge, and his mother, Margaret (Tredick), had long lived in that city, where the former was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Their son was educated at Dover Academy, where he ranked high as an apt scholar. When sixteen years of age, he came to Philadelphia and entered the Dry Goods Commission House of D. S. Brown & Co., at first as an office and errand boy. Ambitious of success, and clearly recognizing that the right road to it is in unceasing labor and undeviating integrity, he rose from his humble position to the responsible one of head salesman to the house. Twelve years of service had been required to accomplish this, and he had reasonable hopes that the next change would place him a partner in the firm. The house, however, dissolved, and he became associated with one of its members, G. F. Peabody, who conducted the same business under a new style (1858). They were eminently successful, so much so, that the senior partner was enabled to retire in 1863, leaving the concern in the hands of his junior. The latter continued with his wonted energy, at first as the firm of Harris, Shortridge & Co., later as Shortridge, Borden & Co., under which style it is now conducted. Beyond the limits of his special business he has an established reputation as a gentleman of uncommon financial insight, and integrity. He has been for years a Director of the Philadelphia Bank; is a Director of the American Steamship Company; and is a member of the Finance Committee of the Centennial Celebration. In 1853, he married Elizabeth J. Rundlett, of Philadelphia.

MITH, J. WHEATON, D. D., Clergyman, was born June 26, 1823, in Providence, Rhode Island. His maternal grandfather was James Wheaton, a near relative of the celebrated author of *Wheaton on International Law*, and *The History of the North Men*. Hon. Noah Smith, his father, passed most of his life in Maine, where he served the State in both branches of the Legislature; as a member of the Governor's Council; and as State Secretary. He closed his life as Chief Legislative Clerk of the United States Senate (1867). While in Maine, he lived at Calais, and there it was his son passed his boyhood and early years, aiding his father in the lumber business, and passing much of his time in the primeval forests superintending the workmen. The love of wild nature, and the pleasures it offers implanted thus early, have remained with him ever since, and with his rod and gun he has explored almost every hunting and fishing ground from the Rocky Mountains to the coasts of Nova Scotia. The family attended the Baptist Church, and early in life the

convictions of religious truth took such firm hold of his mind that at the age of twenty he determined to devote himself to the ministry. He passed through Brown University with signal distinction (1844-48), and entered the Newton Theological Seminary, where he completed his studies in 1851. His first pastorate was that of the Northern Street Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, which he entered upon before his graduation, and where he continued until 1853. Early in that year he received a call to the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia. After some hesitation, he accepted. He found a feeble community of one hundred and thirty members, a debt of \$12,000, a pew rental of \$1400, and a languishing attendance. In a few years the fruits of his labors were seen in a membership of over five hundred souls, a complete freedom from debt, a pew rental of \$5500, and such a demand for larger church accommodations that the spacious and handsome edifice at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets was erected. In this new location he continues with sustained zeal the important work to which he has devoted his life. Besides the special labors of his pastorate he has held the posts of member of the Executive Committee of the Bible and Publication Society; member of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Boards of Trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary, and of the Lewisburg University, and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania General Baptist Association. He has been active in the establishment and extension of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was largely instrumental in the founding upon a sure basis of the famous noon-day prayer meeting. On the outbreak of the war he was among the first clergymen in the city to take decided ground in favor of the Union. Sympathy with the South was the dominant feeling among his congregation, and indeed in the convention of which he was a member. His stand at once decided matters in the church, and his efforts contributed materially to a similar result in the convention. During the whole course of the conflict he was a leading spirit in the Christian Commission, a thorough going Union man in word and act, and personally aided the wounded in the field during the battle of the Wilderness. As an author he has published the *Life of John P. Crozer, of Upland*, and a reply to the Rev. Dr. Barnes' essay, *Exclusiveism*, which was directed against the close communion of the Baptist denomination. His love of travel and primitive nature have led him to visit the Far West, where among other feats of mountain climbing he ascended alone and unaided Gray's Peak (14,251 feet in height); to follow the mountain streams of the Adirondac regions, St. Croix, and Nova Scotia; and to visit Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Doubtless he has felt the truth of the German poet's words:

" And this undetermined roving,
Brings delight, and brings good heed
That our Striving be with Living,
And our Living be in Deed "



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Henry T. Tompkins

BINGHAM, HENRY H., General, Soldier, and Politician, was born in the Ninth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, in 1841, his father being Mr. James Bingham, of the well-known forwarding firm of Bingham & Dock. In 1858, he entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, where he remained four years, graduating with high honors in August, 1862, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts a few years subsequent. At the era of his graduation the country was in the throes of civil war, and a company of infantry was enrolling in and around the College. A first lieutenantcy in this was offered Mr. Bingham, which he accepted. Next month he was chosen captain, and his company was attached to the 140 Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf. On the 26th April, 1863, he was relieved from duty with his company, and appointed Judge Advocate of the First Division, 2nd Army Corps, then at Falmouth, Va., and on the 11th of the following June he was chosen Judge Advocate of the Corps. In September 1864, General Hancock, to whose staff he was attached, asked that he should be appointed Judge Advocate with the rank of Major, which was granted, this being one of only twenty-two commissions in all conferred during the war on officers in that department. The reasons assigned in this instance are highly creditable to the subject of this sketch. They were "for good conduct and conspicuous gallantry, especially at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, where he collected a considerable party of stragglers, and led them against the enemy with marked bravery; and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, where he voluntarily took part with his regiment in the assault and was wounded. He was also wounded at Gettysburg." His abilities and skill were so well displayed in this staff position that he was rapidly promoted until in April, 1865, he received the rank of Brevet Brigadier General and Judge Advocate of the Middle Military Department, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Delaware, and finally was honorably discharged the service in July 1866. During his life as a soldier Gen. Bingham saw a full share of military encounters, was wounded at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Farmville, and was once taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape.

After the war Gen. Bingham was appointed Chief Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, Nov. 1866, and in the following March was appointed Postmaster. To this office he was reappointed by President Grant in 1869 at the request of both Senators from this State and the United Congressional Delegation from Philadelphia. He was also Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee in 1869-70-71-72, Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention from the State of Pennsylvania, in 1872, and Permanent Secretary of that body. He resigned the Postmastership of Philadelphia Dec. 1st, 1872, to take possession of the office of Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, to which he had been elected October 1872.

In person, Gen. Bingham is of medium height, spare and nervous, with penetrating blue eyes, and quick motions.

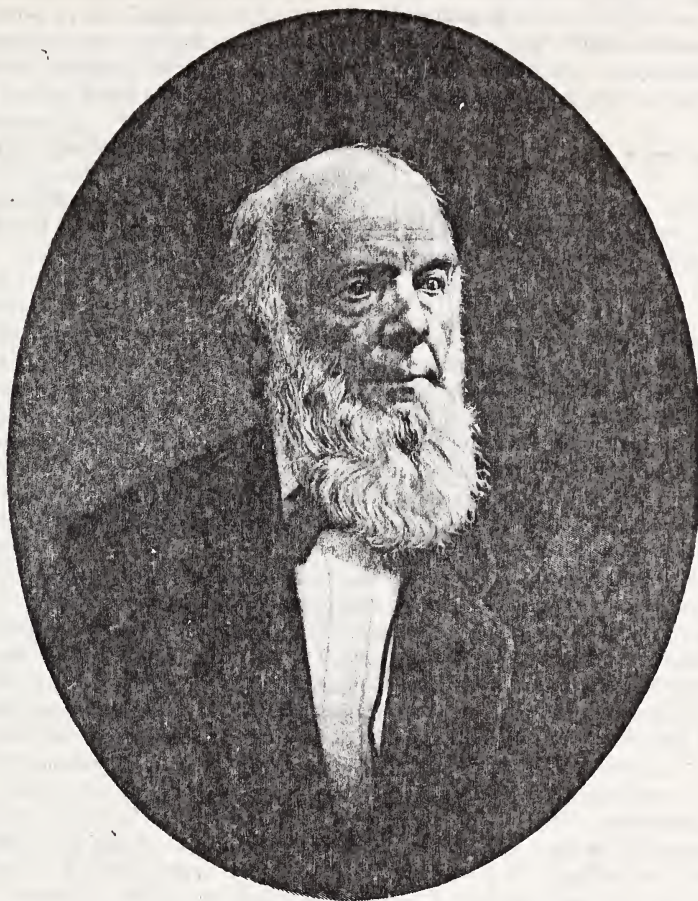
DA COSTA, JACOB M., Physician and Author, was born in the Island of St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 7th, 1833. In early life he received a liberal education in Europe, acquiring the leading modern languages by residing in the countries where they are spoken. Returning to the United States he selected the profession of medicine, and entered the office of Prof. Mütter, M. D., of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He received his diploma at this institution in 1852, and returned to Europe to prosecute his studies in the great hospitals of Paris and Vienna. In 1854 he opened an office in Philadelphia, where his skill soon commanded attention. He was elected attending physician first at the Episcopal Hospital, and subsequently at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals. Devoting especial attention to Practical Medicine and particularly to diseases of the heart and lungs, he conducted for a number of years private courses of lectures to medical students on these branches, which were highly appreciated and well attended. In 1864 he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1872 was chosen by the trustees of that institution to fill the chair of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, left vacant by the death of Prof. Dickson, M. D. This position he fills with the utmost benefit to the college and the profession. In 1860 he married Sarah, second daughter of the late George Brinton of Philadelphia.

As a lecturer, Dr. Da Costa is remarkable for the lucidity of his expositions of disease, the fluency and accuracy of his language, and the interest which he knows how to throw about the dry details of science. As a diagnostician he probably has no superior in the United States.

His contributions to medical literature have been varied and important. The most extended of these is his *Medical Diagnosis with special Reference to Practical Medicine*, first published in 1864, of which three editions have been sold. His first contribution to medical science was a monograph, *On Epithelial Tumors and Cancer of the Skin*, 1852. To this followed, *An Inquiry into the Pathological Anatomy of Acute Pneumonia*, 1855; *On Cancer of the Pancreas*, 1858; *On Serous Apoplexy*, 1859; *Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages*, 1867; *The Physicians of the last Century*, 1857; numerous articles in the *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports*; in the *American Journal of Medical Science*; and a long series of *Clinical Lectures on Medicine*, which have appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* and *Philadelphia Medical Times* for a number of years.

KNIGHT, EDWARD C., President of the American Steamship Company, Merchant and Importer, was born in Gloucester, now Camden, county, New Jersey, December 8th, 1813. He came of a family intimately associated with the early history of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His ancestor, Giles Knight, of Gloucestershire, England, came over in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, sailing from England on September 30th, 1682. He settled in Byberry, and died in 1726; Mary, his wife, died in 1732. Their son, Thomas Knight, then lived in New Jersey, on a place belonging to Titian Leeds, the Almanac maker. The parents of E. C. Knight, Jonathan and Rebecca Knight, were members of the Society of Friends, to whose tenets he himself still adheres. His father was a farmer, and died in 1823. He worked on a farm until 1830, when he obtained a situation in a country store at Kaighn's Point, New Jersey. In that occupation he continued until September, 1832, when he engaged as clerk in the grocery store of Atkinson & Cuthbert, South Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on the river Delaware. At this period, while quite young, an incident occurred which indicated the character of the future man. He was receiving but four dollars per week, when, engaged in his duties, he observed a man being carried down the Delaware upon the ice. He labored to persuade several men, who were standing near, to attempt his rescue. Their reply was, "He will be no loss to the community. Let him go." Offering out of his own little purse, a dollar apiece to two men, if they would rescue him, they succeeded in saving him from his perilous position, and placing him upon dry ground. The moral was not lost on the preserver. He reasoned that if a man's life were worth two dollars, it would be well to have that amount always in his pocket for emergencies. In May, 1836, he established himself in the grocery business on Second street, in the same city, giving his mother an interest in the concern. The firm was sufficiently prosperous to enable them, in 1844, to appropriate a sum large enough to pay the balance due by the estate of his father, which proved after his death to be deficient about twenty per cent. About this time he became interested in the importing business, acquiring a share in the ownership of the schooner "Baltimore," which was at once placed in the San Domingo trade, making regular trips between Cape Haytien and Philadelphia, freighted principally with coffee. In September, 1846, he removed to the southeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets, and for twenty-seven years has been engaged, at first alone and then as the principal partner of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co., in the wholesale grocery, commission, importing, and sugar refining business. In 1849, this house became, and thereafter continued to be, interested to a considerable extent in the California trade; it sent out the first steamer that ever plied on the waters above Sacramento City. The business at present is principally that of sugar refining, for

which purpose the firm occupies two large houses at Bainbridge Street Wharf on the Delaware, and that of importing molasses and sugar from Cuba, together with teas from China. As affording some idea of the close attention Mr. Knight has always paid to business, it may be mentioned that during thirty-seven years no one but himself has ever signed a note for the firm, and for years he worked sixteen hours per day. During the last twenty-seven years he has embarked in many enterprises, and discharged the duties of many positions outside of his ordinary business. He was President of the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company; was a Director in the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company; Director of the Southwark Bank, in 1840, and for several years thereafter, also the Bank of Commerce and the Corn Exchange Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade; was appointed by the City as one of the Trustees of City Ice Boats and served for twenty years; also a Director in the Girard Life Insurance and Annuity Trust Company; and, in 1859, he made several inventions in sleeping cars, put them into operation, and subsequently sold his interests in the patents to incorporated companies. He also served as President of the Coastwise Steamship Company, that built in Philadelphia the vessels "John Gibson" and "E. C. Knight." He is at present a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the North Pennsylvania, the Trenton and West Jersey, and other roads. He is also a Director in the Guarantee, Fidelity, and Trust Company, Union League, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Merchant's Fund. He was also Chairman, for seven years, of a Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist in establishing a line of American Steamships between Philadelphia and Europe. Of the company which has grown out of that movement he was first President. This company contracted with Cramp & Sons for four ships of, over three thousand tons each. All of them are now in service—the "Pennsylvania," the "Ohio," the "Indiana," and the "Illinois," and have proved first-class vessels. This enterprise promises to confer marked advantages upon Philadelphia, and E. C. Knight's efforts in bringing matters to their present satisfactory condition meet with high appreciation at the hands of the mercantile community, and of all who are concerned for the material prosperity of the city of Philadelphia. In politics also he has been prominent, acting latterly with the Republican party. In 1856, he was nominated by the American, Whig, and Reform parties for Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania. He was an elector from the same district on the Presidential ticket, when Abraham Lincoln was first elected President. He is a member of the Convention (1873) assembled for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, in which his long and varied business experience has rendered his advice much sought and his influence potent for good. His name is a synonym for integrity and honor.



COLONEL PAGE.

PAGE, COL. JAMES, Lawyer and Politician, son of Stephen and Mary Page, was born in Philadelphia, March 8th, 1795. Except a few years in early childhood, the entire life of Colonel Page has been passed in the city of his birth, with many of whose most prominent interests he has long been identified. After receiving a plain English education he entered at the age of fourteen the office of Peter A. Browne, Esq., at that time a successful member of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to practice March 16th, 1816, and prosecuted his profession with activity. From early manhood he took an honorable and patriotic interest in political questions, and soon became a recognized leader of the Democratic party, and occupied many offices of trust and honor in both the municipal and general governments. He has been member and President of Common Council, member of Select Council, County Treasurer, Solicitor of the Board of Health and County Commissioners, Democratic Nominee for Mayor, President of the State Democratic Association, and one of the Commissioners for the erection of the new Public Buildings. During the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren he was Postmaster of Philadelphia, and under Postmaster General Amos Kendall he had for a time the general control of the New York Post Office. Under President Polk he was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and under President Jackson held the position of Commissioner of Bankruptcy.

His military career has been equally varied and honorable. He began as a private in the State Fencibles, an organization raised in 1813 during the war with Great Britain under the command of Captain (afterwards Colonel) C. C. Biddle. It was mustered into the U. S. Service in 1814, and the subject of our sketch was in the field at Camp Bloomfield, Brandywine, Dupont, and other places, remaining with his command until it was mustered out of service Jan. 3, 1815. Shortly after the close of the war he was elected Captain, and retained the rank until April 26th, 1861, almost half a century, shortly after which date the corps was disbanded by the Act of Assembly of May 11th, 1864. In this period he led his men in all the services they rendered—in the Buckshot war, and the riots of 1844 in Kensington and in Southwark, where several of his men were killed in repelling an assault. On this trying occasion Captain Page was publicly complimented by the commanding officer for his bravery and discretion. In 1823 he was elected Major, and soon afterwards Colonel of the Second Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., the 128th of the line, and has also held the position of Colonel of the First Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., the 108th of the line; and is now (1872) President of the civil organization of the State Fencibles, now re-established as a volunteer corps, and Commander of its Old Guard.

Col. Page is also widely known as a Mason. His career began in Rising Star Lodge No. 2, in 1822. In 1825 he was elected to the Supreme Degree of R. A. M. in Jerusalem H. R. A. C., and in 1848 was elected for the sixth time

W. M. of Lodge 126. He was chosen S. G. W. of the State of Pennsylvania in 1843, and in 1845 and 1847 R. W. G. M. He has long been Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, and has contributed much to define and establish Masonic jurisprudence in the State. He is Chairman of the Trustees of the Building Fund for the new Masonic Building on Broad street, and was Chairman of the Building Committee for the Hall on Chestnut street. His social position has always been commensurate with the many responsible and important posts he has filled.

HOMPSON, HON. JAMES, Lawyer and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Butler Co. 1806. He received an academic education at Butler, Pa., and first commenced business as a printer. He removed to Kittanning and entered the office of Thomas Blair, Esq., to study law, whence he was admitted to the bar in 1829. He settled in Franklin, Venango County. Being a terse and vigorous writer, and debater, he soon acquired a large practice, and, in 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, he was elected Democratic Member of Assembly, from the district composed of Venango and Warren counties. In the last mentioned year he was chosen Speaker of the House, although one of the youngest members of that body, and his decisions on parliamentary questions were not overruled in a single instance. Resuming the practice of his profession at the close of his legislative career, he was appointed, in 1839, by Gov. Porter, District Judge in the Sixth Judicial District, which position he occupied with uniform credit till 1844, at which date he was elected to Congress by the Democrats of Erie, Warren, Potter, Elk, Jefferson, and Clarion, after a close contest. A re-election in 1846, and a second one in 1848, gave him six years on the floor of Congress. During this residence at the National Capitol he took an active share in the many important debates which occurred at this epoch of our history, especially those relating to the admission of Texas and the Mexican war, and during his last term was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. On March 4th, 1851, he retired, declining a re-nomination, and returned to his profession. At the general election in 1855 he was chosen, contrary to his wishes, as the Democratic candidate to represent his district in the House of Representatives of Pa. at Harrisburg. After the close of his term he was renominated both for this position and for Congress, but declined both honors. He preferred to give his whole time in future to the calls of his profession, and soon attracted general attention by his able arguments especially in the "Erie Railroad Cases," in which the most eminent legal talent of the State was engaged. In 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and served until 1866 as Justice, and after that date as Chief Justice.

In his speeches he is terse and pointed, and is impatient

of tedious and irrelevant argument in others. His social qualities have gained him a large share of personal popularity, and as a gentleman of high character and standing he is well known beyond the limits of his native State.

WHILLDIN, ALEXANDER, Merchant, senior partner of one of the oldest and most respected mercantile houses in Philadelphia, was born in that city, Jan. 28, 1808. His father, Captain Daniel Whilldin, was a well-known shipmaster in the present century, and resided in early life at Cape May, N. J. In 1812, Captain Whilldin sailed from a French port and was lost, it is supposed, at sea, as the vessel was never heard from. His widow, after waiting vainly for tidings, returned to the old homestead at Cape May, taking with her her little boy, the subject of this sketch, and his two sisters. Here he remained until he was sixteen years of age, helping his mother to manage the farm and take care of her slender resources. At that age (1824) he obtained occupation in a store in Philadelphia as junior apprentice, part of whose humble duties in those days was to build the fire and sweep the floor each morning. His unswerving devotion to business, his entire integrity and his willingness to work soon gained for him the confidence not merely of his employers but of all who knew him. In 1832 he commenced on his own account, and since that time he has not been out of business a day, and now conducts a large commission house in wool, cottons, and yarns in Front street, within a stone's throw of where he first set up his sign nigh forty years ago. But one other firm—that of David S. Brown—remains of those who, at that time, were his neighbors and competitors.

From early years Mr. Whilldin has been a devoted and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Presiding Elder in it for more than thirty years. He has also long been identified with numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. Of many such positions he has held, we may mention his directorship in the American Sunday School Union, the Philadelphia Tract Society, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the Union Temporary Home for Children, etc., etc. For fifteen years he has been President of the American Life Insurance Co., from its feeble commencement to its present position of strength; and also, for many years, Vice-President of the Corn Exchange Bank. Within the last few years Mr. Whilldin's three sons have become associated with him in his business, and the leisure time obtained he has devoted to the philanthropic interests which have always been so much in his thoughts, and also to a somewhat extended tour in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. As a model merchant of the old school, and an upright Christian gentleman, Mr. Whilldin may justly be pronounced one of the first examples in our Commonwealth.

BEMENT, WILLIAM BARNES, was born May 10th, 1817, in Bradford, Merrimac county, N. H.; a town not remote from the capital. He was the son of Samuel Bement, who combined the callings of smith and farmer, as was not unusual to the more enterprising men of that time. In accordance with the good New England course, by which so many able men have sprung from narrow means, he attended the district school in winter; and working on the foundation thus laid, educated himself by assiduous study and self-culture. He commenced life by assisting his father and brother, and while attending school during the day labored far into night, thus laying deep and strong the foundation on which he has since built. At the early age of seventeen he left home and was apprenticed to the machine business at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to serve three years. At the expiration of two, his progress had been such that he was taken into the firm; his brother purchasing an interest for him. The firm of Moore & Colly then became Moore & Bement. His brother remained in it one year, when William took his interest. The business was exceedingly dull at this period, and in 1837 to 1839, he was interested in making cotton and woollen machinery. In 1840, he married Miss Emily Russell, of Royalton, Vermont, and the same fall removed to Manchester, and was connected with the Amoskeag Machine shops, whose reputation is now so widely extended, in manufacturing the same class of goods. In 1842, he removed with his family to Mishawaka, Indiana, to superintend some woollen machinery shops; but the works being destroyed by fire just before his arrival West, he was suddenly thrown out of employment with but ten dollars in the world. His energy and skill, however, soon brought him out of his troubles, and in a short time he built up quite a flourishing business as gunsmith. The enterprise he here displayed, led to his engagement as superintendent of the St. Joseph Iron Company's machine shop. It was there that he designed and manufactured an engine lathe, an extraordinary feat, considering that he had to make the necessary tools for the purpose. Fire again demolished his employer's works, but they were soon rebuilt, and he was again at work in his element. During the three years here engaged, he invented and constructed a variety of machines and tools, one of which, a gear cutting machine, was the first ever manufactured in the West. With an enviable reputation, he returned East in 1847, and at once undertook contracts to build cotton and woollen machinery for the Lowell Machine shops, and ultimately assumed management of the pattern and designing departments. Full scope was here afforded to his genius as inventor, designer, and draftsman. For six years he was connected with this concern, and the importance of that connection to his employers was attested by a rapid enhancement in the reputation and popularity of the goods made. In 1851, accompanied by his nephew, G. A. Colly, he came to this city, and the two associated themselves with Mr. E. D. Marshall, who was then owner of the machine

shop from which the present works sprung. For about three years the business continued in their hands, and in 1854, Mr. James Dougherty, a practical and thorough iron founder, became a partner. In 1870, Mr. Dougherty retired, and Mr. Bement then gave his son Clarence S., an interest, the style of the firm now (1872) being William B. Bement & Son.

LEA, HENRY CHARLES, Publisher and Author, was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1825. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and were descendants of John Lea, a distinguished "preacher" who came to the Colony in 1700. Mr. Isaac Lea, father of the subject of this sketch, married in 1821 Frances, daughter of Matthew Carey, at that time head of one of the oldest publishing houses in America, and entered the firm with his father-in-law. The membership of the firm underwent various changes until the business passed entirely into the hands of Mr. Henry C. Lea. In former years its publications were varied, embracing the writings of Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, etc., but at present Mr. Lea engages exclusively in medical and scientific works, of which he publishes the largest variety of any American house.

Mr. Lea's education was conducted under private tutors, among others the eminent mathematician Eugenius Nulty. He commenced his business career in 1843, as a clerk in his father's store, and became junior partner in 1851. While he has long been regarded as one of Philadelphia's soundest and most successful business men, Mr. Lea enjoys also a merited reputation for profound and solid scholarship, and has contributed to the highest class of historical literature several works which have given him an enduring reputation among scholars both at home and abroad. The earliest of these was a volume published in 1866, entitled *Superstition and Force*, containing several articles which originally appeared in the *North American Review* upon "The Wager of Battle," "The Wager of Law," "The Ordeal," and "Torture." This work received the highest encomiums from both the English and American press, being described by the London *Athenæum* as "one of the most remarkable books we have met with." He followed it the next year with a volume entitled *Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church*, and still later, in 1870, with his *Studies in Church History*. Of these latter works Dean Milman, the historian of Latin Christianity remarked: "The United States may be proud of one who combines German industry with strong practical English good sense, justice and honesty." Such results are the more astonishing, as Mr. Lea's studies were in early manhood several times interrupted by protracted illness, while during the civil war his attention was largely claimed by the distracted condition of the country. He became a member of the Union League from its organiza-

tion, and held appointments on its Board of Directors, and also on its Military Committee, and Committee of Publication. In this latter capacity he wrote many of the pamphlets and addresses issued by the League. Among the numerous products of his pen at this time we give the titles of the following: in 1862, *The First Duty of the Citizen*; 1863, *A Few Words for honest Pennsylvania Democrats*; *Bible View of Polygamy*; *Democratic Opinions on Slavery*; in 1864, *Abraham Lincoln*; *The Will of the People*; *A Democratic Peace offered for the Acceptance of Pennsylvania Voters*; *To the Soldiers of the Union*; *The Democratic Times*; *The Great Northern Conspiracy*; *Memorial to Congress on the Subject of Bounties to Volunteers*; in 1865, *The Record of the Democratic Party*; in 1866, *Address of the Union League to the Citizens of Pennsylvania*; in 1867, *The Crisis*; in 1868, *Democratic Frauds*; *How the Democrats carried Pennsylvania in 1867*; *Repudiation*; in 1868, *The New Rebellion*; *Address of the Union League*. Frequent articles in the *North American Review*, the *New York Nation*, and other leading periodicals of the day, also flowed from Mr. Lea's fertile pen during these years. Nor did his activity confine itself to writing merely. At a time when the drafting of citizens for soldiers caused great agitation in the public mind, Mr. Lea organized and carried out the system of offering bounties to volunteers, which was subsequently generally adopted. After the war he interested himself with equal ardor in the political questions of the day, and wrote forcibly in support of the first legislative efforts for reform in the civil service. His labors in the field of social improvement led to his election as a member and shortly afterwards as President of the Philadelphia branch of the American Social Science Association. As a member of the Industrial League, organized in 1868, he has given much attention to the complicated questions of tariff and protection, throwing his influence in favor of a thoroughly protective policy on the part of the Government. With the aid of a few fellow-workers, he organized, in 1871, the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia, the aim of which is and has been to secure a reform of the extravagance, incapacity, and disregard of right principles which has so long characterized certain departments of the city government. He still gives to this important subject a large share of attention, and the results already achieved speak much for the tact and energy with which it has been managed. Few men of the day can be found who have prosecuted such numerous and divergent lines of activity as Mr. Lea, and none who have gained higher credit in all of them, yet such has been the direction of his energies that he is least known to his fellow-citizens for that for which he is most admired abroad.

The studies to which he has devoted so much research demand a knowledge of mediæval dialects rarely found even in those who are students only; and the subjects upon which he has sought to throw the light of clear historic investigations are essentially those which most intimately concern the dignity and social progress of the race.

REPLIER, CHARLES ANTHONY, retired merchant, was born in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1804. His mother, Catharine Allgaier, was a native of Philadelphia; his father came from Strasburg, Alsace. Both parents always manifested a natural pride in being able to trace their ancestry back for centuries, and particularly in the fact that their old blood had always flowed in Catholic veins. During his infancy his parents removed to Reading. There he remained until early manhood, and received a common school education. On leaving school he was placed by his father in the counting-house of an old friend, a French importer in New York. Here his persevering industry, strict integrity, and business abilities soon won the full confidence of his employer, and the respect and esteem of his associates. Here also he imbibed many lessons of practical wisdom and experience that largely contributed to his after success. During his ten years' service in this house he made frequent voyages, as Supercargo, to New Orleans and the West Indies. This was ultimately the cause of his return to Philadelphia. He found that the climate of the tropics was gradually undermining his health; so he abandoned the position and came to Philadelphia. In this city he associated himself as senior partner with his two brothers in the coal business. That interest was then but in its infancy, and many adverse circumstances tended greatly to check the enterprise of timid and hesitating capitalists. The Replier Brothers united with courage and determination, rare judgment and foresight. Looking forward they grasped the great importance of the coal production of the country, and they at once adopted a course so decided and successful that their name soon assumed a ruling influence in the trade. This influence the house has retained unimpaired almost to the present day. The brothers had vicissitudes, but never succumbed in any degree to them; difficulties were bravely met, and, by careful consideration and sturdy effort, surmounted. These sterling qualities combined with boldness in business operations brought to them wealth before they attained the meridian of life. Such a combination is comparatively rare, but when it exists success is assured to the possessor. In 1838, the subject of this sketch, who had previously taken no prominent position in politics, contenting himself with the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen, was solicited by the residents of North Mulberry Ward to represent them in Councils. He consented and was elected on the old Whig ticket. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and served until the riots occurred in 1844. Then, disgusted with the brutal excesses of law-breakers and the criminal passiveness of rulers, he withdrew for life from all active participation in politics. During the period of his public life he served with distinction as one of the Girard Commissioners, then engaged in the erection of the noble college buildings that have since added so much to the beauty and fame of Philadel-

phia. He retired from active business, in 1852, with a satisfactory competence. In the summer of the same year he sailed for Europe, and joined in Paris his only daughter, the late wife of Judge Bolivar D. Daniels, of Baltimore, whom he had sent there to be educated. With her he made an extended tour through France, Germany, and Italy, visiting nearly all the scenes of historic interest in those lands. During his stay in Rome he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, and on several occasions had the honor of a private interview with the Pope. On his return to Philadelphia he purchased the old *Catholic Herald*, and published it for several years. During 1855 he wrote for it a series of letters, forty in number, chiefly descriptive of Catholic art, religious institutions, churches, etc., in Continental Europe. They attracted much attention and admiration, and were widely copied in both secular and religious papers throughout the country. The beauty and originality of expression, the acute observation and judicious criticism, the poetic fervor and profound religious feeling they displayed, commanded at once the interest and approval of the lettered, while former business associates were surprised to find in the shrewd, hard-working merchant an art critic of consummate ability. During his absence in Europe he was elected President of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He accepted the position and still holds it. To its management he brought long and varied business experience, and his wise and able administration of its affairs has raised it from a small beginning in a private house on Thirteenth street to a place among the most successful institutions of the kind in the city. For more than forty years he has been intimately connected with all contemporary Catholic movements, and their records give convincing evidence of the deep interest he has always manifested in their welfare. He was one of the principal projectors of St. John's Orphan Asylum, an institution in which he occupied a prominent office until a very recent period. He has been one of the warmest patrons of St. Joseph's Hospital since the time of its organization, and has been its Treasurer for the last twenty-three years. In the building of the Cathedral he displayed an earnest interest, and has always promoted to the best of his ability the welfare of St. Charles' Seminary, of which he is Trustee and Secretary at the present time. With the church dignitaries of the diocese he has always enjoyed the most intimate and friendly relations; by Archbishops Kendrick and Hughes he was made the recipient of especial confidence. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia he married Elizabeth Myers Rees, daughter of George and Elizabeth Rees, of the same city. The many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him, without solicitation, afford the strongest testimony that could be given as to his public character and sterling worth as a private citizen. Whether as merchant, journalist, or gentleman, his record is wholly honorable.



Col. A. Repplier



Galaxy Print. C. C. Plafard

George W. Musgrave

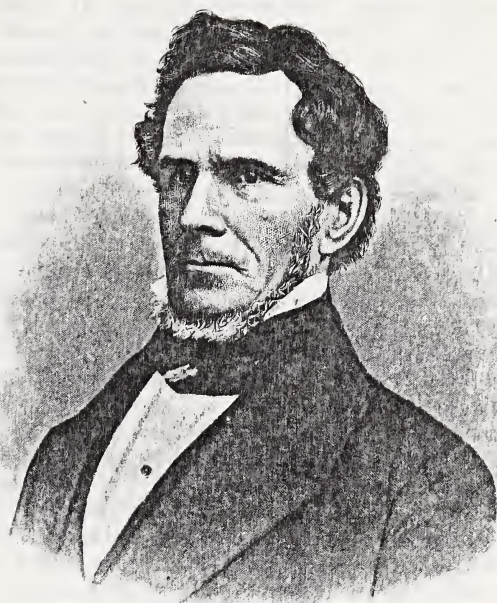
MUSGRAVE, REV. GEORGE W., D. D., LL. D., Clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, October 19th, 1804. His father, Joseph, immigrated from the north of Ireland in boyhood; and his mother, Catharine Schaumensepsel, was born in Philadelphia. As his father died in the son's infancy, his education was devolved upon his mother. He was chiefly taught at the Classical Academy, by Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., and was fitted to enter the Junior Class, at Princeton, when his health failed and he continued his studies at home. The parents were members of the Second Presbyterian Church, and their son was under the catechetical tuition of Rev. Drs. Ashbel Green and J. J. Janeway, until, after his father's death, with his mother, he joined the church at Second and Coates (Rev. James Patterson). He then studied for the ministry in Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed by the Baltimore Presbytery in the fall of 1828; ordained and installed over the Third Presbyterian Church of that city, in July, 1830. Side by side with Rev. Dr. William Nevins and Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D., he labored for twenty-two years, and with remarkable success. Three times his church was enlarged to accommodate the ever-enlarging congregations attracted by his piety and power. His influence extended beyond his congregation, and in all the Presbyteries and Synods he came to be the recognized leader of orthodoxy and Presbyterianism. His denominational sermons were mixed with history, argument, and philosophy, and were not only published at the request of those who heard them, but also republished by the Presbyterian Board. Elected a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836, he has been uninterruptedly re-elected since. He received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey, in 1845. He was made a Trustee of the college in 1859, and retains the office. The University of Indiana gave him the degree of *Legum Doctor*, in 1862. He accepted the post of Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, in 1852, and left Baltimore. The next year he was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, and retained it until failing vision compelled him to resign, in 1861. Recovering from the worst symptoms, he became Pastor of the North Tenth Street Church, Philadelphia; and though burdened by increasing infirmities, labored with his usual energy and success to the fall of 1868. He was again made Corresponding Secretary of Domestic Missions; and during his tenure of office, \$1,048,237 were received into the treasury and very many more missionaries were aided. He showed great administrative abilities, as well as much zeal and energy. The first movements to heal the rupture of 1837, between the Old and New School branches of the Church, were vigorously seconded by Dr. Musgrave. In the remarkable gathering of representatives of all schools and standings,

convened in Philadelphia, in the Presbyterian National Union Convention, of November, 1867, he was a leading spirit and director and counsellor. He first proposed the basis of reunion, in the precise form adopted—"the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards," accompanied by the "Concurrent declarations." This plan was issued in a circular to the Presbyterians of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia. Chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, at Albany, New York, May, 1868, and member and Chairman of its Committee on Reunion, the next November, the basis having been approved by more than the necessary two-thirds Presbyteries, he saw the great Union perfected at Pittsburgh at the adjourned meeting. He was at once made Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction; and the plan he reported to the first re-united General Assembly, in Philadelphia, May, 1870, was adopted. Since then, he has been engaged upon Assemblies, Synods, and Presbyteries, Boards and Committees, and, known and esteemed everywhere, has received all of the "honors" he could accept. The *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter* said of him: "The only honorary degree possessed by his brethren generally, to which he has not attained, is that of 'husband of one wife'—he never married;—but, notwithstanding, as in the case of a more eminent servant of the Church, he has not been a whit behind the chiefest modern apostle." His commanding influence is found in his sincere piety, power in conversation, preaching, and prayer; devotion to pure Calvinism; thorough, yet catholic Presbyterianism; full knowledge of ecclesiastical law and practice; faultless logical processes; mastery of parliamentary law and usage; indomitable energy, that has for years enabled him to triumph over partial blindness and other infirmities; and, more than all, powers of debate, rarely equalled and never excelled, of which Dr. John Hall said, at Chicago, "we are all proud of them." Since 1862, he has resided in Philadelphia, and been active and useful in the Church. He was chosen President of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance, for evangelistic work in the city, that was formed in 1869, and retains the post. That organization originated the Presbyterian Hospital, chartered in 1871, and opened July 1st, 1872. He is President of its Board of Trustees, and in that capacity helped to secure the princely donation of \$300,000 from John A. Brown, that assured its success. It cannot be said that "his sight is not dim;" but, "his natural force is not abated." His counsel is now more sought than ever by the lowliest and the highest in the Presbyterian denomination. There is no branch to which this does not apply; none that is not benefited by it. Surrounded and revered by a host of warm friends, it is earnestly hoped by thousands that he may be spared to the community for many years of continuing usefulness.



SANK, J. RINALDO, President of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on the 14th of November, 1817. His education was received in the City of Baltimore, chiefly at the Classical and Mathematical Academy, under the superintendence of John P. Brice, that being one of the best private schools in the State. His mercantile career commenced in 1834, at the age of seventeen, as a clerk in the flour and produce business, at which period, as no railroads were then known, all produce from the West was brought into the city by wagons, returning loaded with groceries, dry goods, and other necessities, thus creating much animation in the business streets. He did not, however, remain long after this in his native State, but removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the house of Pope & Aspinwall, a branch of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, in which house he acted in the capacity of clerk, during the winter of 1835-6. This kind of business not being suitable to his tastes, he engaged as clerk in the house of Heald, Woodward & Co., then the leading firm in the tobacco commission business. Here he acquired the knowledge which enabled him, a few years later, to embark in the same line on his own account, and in 1846, he formed a partnership with Charles R. Danenhower with the style of Charles R. Danenhower & Co., thus commencing a trade with which he has been, for over a third of a century, identified. After the dissolution of this firm, in 1848, he associated himself with the late Henry Sailor, doing business as Sailor & Sank, continuing thus till January 1, 1858, when the present firm of J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., was inaugurated, the members of it being the subject of this sketch, Wm. M. Abbey, and Joseph Brooke. Although, during the first twelve years of his mercantile life, his name occupied the position of that of a junior partner, he was in reality the chief, as the management and conduct of the business devolved entirely on him, rendering him virtually the head of the house since its foundation, twenty-six years ago. During this lapse of time, all the old tobacco commission houses then existent have disappeared, most of their members sleeping in their graves; the present flourishing houses of Doban & Taitt, M. E. McDowell & Co., and many others all being of later date. For several years previous to the organization called The Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, the formation of such a body had been contemplated, but was deferred until the passage by the National Legislature of certain laws, which in their execution would materially militate against the interests of the trade. Then it was that the merchants and manufacturers were awakened to the urgency of uniting, with the view of protecting themselves against the action of badly advised and negligently constructed enactments. The "trade" of other cities was already represented by leagues, boards, or associations, and Philadelphia also resolved to follow their example. On the 23d of May,

1868, a number of the houses interested in the tobacco trade met by convention and decided on forming an association, for their mutual benefit. At this meeting the, then new, Internal Revenue Bill was discussed, its stringent provisions astonishing most of those present, and giving rise to an animated debate which led to measures being taken to have the law shorn of some of its most objectional features. At the next meeting (June 1, 1868,) a constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, as follows: President, D. C. McCammon; Vice-President, W. H. Fuguet; Secretary, Wm. M. Abbey; and Treasurer, George W. Bremer, with ten directors, representing the different interests of the trade. Soon, as many as seventy firms having joined the association, it was deemed advisable to establish a daily exchange, for which purpose the commodious premises at 129 and 131 North Front street were engaged and handsomely fitted up, their inauguration, in April, 1869, being the occasion of a grand banquet, given to a numerous company of members and guests. At the first annual meeting of this body, on June 7, 1869, the following officers, who still hold their respective positions, were elected: President, J. Rinaldo Sank; Vice-President, A. R. Fougeray; Treasurer, G. W. Bremer; Secretary, B. A. Van Schaick. Although the establishment of a daily exchange appeared in the eyes of the leaders of this movement most beneficial to the interests of the trade, the majority of the members failed to be convinced and the rooms were consequently abandoned, at the close of the year 1870, the subsequent meetings of the directors being held at the office of the president, No. 31 North Water street. The wisdom of maintaining such an organization is apparent, aiding, as it does, the prompt action of its members in cases of emergency, and the association has been eminently fortunate in its selection of a president. On the 4th of March, 1873, a new bank went into operation, at the corner of Market and Strawberry streets, the directors of which are some of the most influential citizens, one of their number being the subject of this notice, who may always be found at his post at the board. We are pleased to hear that the affairs of this bank have thus far been so prosperous as to warrant the erection of a new and handsome edifice, bearing on its front the title of the State Bank. In politics, he has through life consistently adhered to the Democratic party, whose estimation of his merits and influence has been fittingly evinced by his election to the office of President of the Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats, a position not unlikely to prove the stepping-stone to one of much greater importance. Though thoroughly loyal to his party and belief, his extreme amiability of disposition, sound judgment, and vast experience in life, never induce him to restrain the expression of his opinions when proper occasions require, though never offensively or unnecessarily obtruding them. He is one of the representatives of the old school of merchants.



Henry King, Philad.

Henry King

KING, HON. HENRY, Lawyer and Legislator, late of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Massachusetts, in the town of Palmer, July 6, 1790. He received his early education in the local schools, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of law in the office of Wm.

H. Brainerd, of New London, Connecticut. The war with Great Britain, which commenced soon afterwards disturbed the quiet of that sea-port so much, that he removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in order to pursue his studies without interruption. He there entered the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1812. He immediately removed to Allentown, where, for several years, he was the only representative of his profession. His ability soon rendered him prominent among the lawyers of that judicial district. In 1825, and again in 1829, he was elected to the Senate of the State, and in 1830, was chosen as Representative in Congress, which position he filled until 1834. During this period of his life his devotion to the interests of his State is abundantly testified by the official reports. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Corporations, and of the Committee to remodel the Penitentiary system, he carried through some of the most important reforms of the day. The last mentioned subject—that of the discipline of convicts—excited his most earnest attention. Adopting the views of the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia, he urged their measures in opposition to the plans advocated by Judge King, of Philadelphia, and others, who preferred the New York system. He succeeded, and the plans now in force were adopted, and with such general satisfaction, that the Committee sent to this country by the King of Prussia to examine this subject, visited Allentown on purpose to learn from Mr. King the details of the system. The statutes of the State owe to him some of their wisest provisions, for instance, the acts for recording releases, for payment of legacies, for preserving the lien of first mortgages, for distributing the proceeds of Sheriff's sales, for the system of judgment and mortgage indexes, and for the preservation of Court records. From the outset, he took a decided stand in favor of protective tariffs, and opposed all attempted reductions of that passed in 1832. While in Congress he was the first to call attention to the large excess of Southern military students, in West Point, and by persistent efforts succeeded in establishing the present rule under which the cadets are selected from all the Congressional districts in the Union. Throughout his public career he was distinguished by enlarged views of statesmanship, unswerving integrity of purpose, and untiring energy in combating schemes of personal aggrandizement. At the bar, he was uniformly courteous and dignified, and in private life kindly and helpful. His death occurred in Allentown, July 13, 1861, in the seventy-first year of his age.

HANDLER, JOSEPH R., Editor and Philanthropist, was born in Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in the year 1792. Circumstances compelled him to labor for his own living at an early age, and his education was chiefly self-acquired. By diligence and perseverance, aided by large natural abilities and a retentive memory, he fitted himself for teaching, and opened a seminary for young ladies in Philadelphia. This occurred upwards of fifty years ago, and for many years he carried on the enterprise with marked success. While so engaged he became editor of the *United States Gazette*, now known as the *North American*. From salaried editor, he after some years passed to the proprietorship of the paper, and continued to conduct it for a long period, increasing greatly its influence and substantial prosperity. He showed himself a powerful and keen political writer, and wielded through his journal no small power in relation to public affairs. At the same time he increased the interest of the *Gazette* to general readers, by contributing to its columns brilliant essays and charming domestic tales, which met with high appreciation and were widely reproduced by contemporary journals in this country and in Europe. But he manifested a deep interest in public affairs beyond the limits of journalism, and his superior abilities, combined with his high character, led to his election to many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the Council of the old city of Philadelphia, for fifteen years. In the convention assembled, in 1837, for the revision and amendment of the State Constitution, he held a seat, and displayed remarkable talent, and advanced liberalism. His votes recorded in that body show him even at that early day to have been a zealous advocate of principles which more recently thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been expended to establish. On the first organization of the Board of Directors of Girard College he was chosen President, and held that position for many years. In 1848, he was elected member of Congress from Philadelphia, and received the honor of re-election for two succeeding terms. In 1858, he was sent as United States Minister to Naples, where he represented his country for three years, during the stormy times previous to and accompanying the changes in the government of that Kingdom. After his return home he became interested in works of charity and in a variety of philanthropic enterprises. Especially he devoted himself to the reform of inmates of the Philadelphia County Prison, and to the alleviation of unnecessary suffering in the jails and penitentiaries of the city. In pursuance of the first-named object his visits on the average amount to six hundred every year. In promotion of the latter he has always labored in connection with the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. In this association he has always held a prominent position; at present he is its Vice-President, and also a member of the Editorial board

appointed to take charge of its journals, papers, and annual reports. Early in 1872, this society was invited to send a representative to the London International Congress, held in July of that year. Alive to the wants of the world in the matter of prison administration the society decided to appoint a delegate, and the eminent services of Mr. Chandler singled him out as of all men the most qualified to represent the association. He was accordingly elected, and duly charged to bear with him the opinions and views of the society, to advance them by every means in his power, and he was also authorized to visit and report upon various penal institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent. This mission he fulfilled with an ability and tact reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the society he represented, and securing the high respect of all with whom he came in contact. His report upon the labors of the Convention, and the British and Continental penal establishments, was published among the Transactions of the society, and has justly attracted very general commendation. In character it is very comprehensive. Within a space of a hundred pages he reviews with all the skill of a practised writer the objects and deliberations of the International Convention, accompanying his summary of the proceedings with a series of sound and discriminating criticisms and explanatory remarks of the highest value, as conducing not only to a clear conception of the subjects under consideration, but to an intelligent estimate of the relative value of reformatory suggestions in connection therewith. During his stay in Europe, he visited numerous penal establishments in England and France, including Newgate and Coldbath-fields prisons, and the Tottenham Westminster Female prison, in London, the Borough prison, in Liverpool, Ship and other reformatories in England, the Refuge and Night Asylum for Destitute Homeless Boys, in Liverpool, the Roquette and De La Sante prisons, in Paris. Through one and all of these he proceeded in the most systematic manner, his previous experience enabling him to obtain just the information he desired and to make his investigations complete and thorough. In reporting he throws up into a strong light all the favorable features, and shows how they may be introduced into our own prisons; all abuses on the other hand he unsparingly exposes and denounces. The entire document has singular value for all interested in the question of prison discipline, while evidencing in a marked degree the sterling philanthropy and sound judgment, the rare scholarship and literary taste of the author. As an orator he has always been highly esteemed. Some years ago he would frequently appear before the public in that capacity, and he never failed to deeply impress and please his audience. Some of his speeches in connection with his services in Congress and with the Masonic fraternity, have been preserved in permanent form, and well deserve the honor. That delivered in the House of Representatives, in 1852, on the Collins Line of American Steamers,

is an especially strong presentment of the advantages to be derived from an American Atlantic steam service, and a splendid illustration of oratory. His Masonic addresses compelled compilation and publication, not alone because of their literary excellence, but because of the historical facts with which they were thickly studded; their character is very varied, and in book form they make a valuable addition to Masonic literature. The oration which he delivered in 1855, on the fourth commemoration of the landing of the pilgrims of Maryland, has also been preserved in book form, and may be found in all public libraries; it is rich in historical value. He has always been an earnest practical Christian, and stands high in the Catholic Church, holding among other positions that of President of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Although now at the advanced age of eighty-one, he still continues a persistent zealous laborer in all religious and truly philanthropic undertakings. Not only is he a profound scholar and thinker, but a practical man of the most advanced type. His fame as a political and masonic writer is not confined to this country, but extends over Europe. Unfortunately the elegant and highly moral fugitive pieces upon which he considers his literary reputation is based are lost to the community, never having been collected for publication.

 LEWIS, WILLIAM DAVID, Banker and Merchant, was born in the village of Christiana, Delaware, September 22d, 1792. He was of Welsh descent through both parents, his grandfather, David Lewis, having emigrated to this country from Wales early in the last century. With others from the same portion of the mother country, he took up and occupied what is still known as the Welsh Tract, in New Castle county, Delaware. His father, Joel Lewis, born 1750, passed his whole life on and near the ancestral farm. His mother's family, whose surname was Hughes, were Welsh Friends, who had early settled in the Great Valley in Chester county. His father, although by education a Friend and hence opposed to war, felt it his duty to take up arms in the revolutionary struggle, and for this reason was ruled out of meeting. In 1801, he was appointed United States Marshal for the district of Delaware, which office he held until the close of Jefferson's second presidential term, in 1809. His education was obtained at the best schools then in the State, and included besides the English branches, a competent knowledge of Latin and French. When seventeen he commenced his mercantile career in the house of Samuel Archer & Co., then largely engaged in the East India trade. With them he remained until 1814, when his eldest brother, who had settled in St. Petersburg for the transaction of the American commission business, urged him to join him. At that time



Engraved by H. Thompson

Washington L. Atlee M.D.

the war with England was in progress and the passage was by no means secure. Fortunately for Mr. Lewis, he obtained the appointment of private secretary to a commission created to treat with England on neutral territory at St. Petersburg. They sailed from New York, February 27, 1814, and after a tempestuous voyage reached Göttenburg, April 14. Thence they crossed the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, and travelled post through Finland to St. Petersburg, at that time full of excitement at the news that the allies had triumphed over Napoleon. He at once devoted himself to the acquisition of the Russian tongue, and for that purpose spent some time in Moscow and Iver on the Volga, being hospitably received by the best society in those cities. He then entered his brother's house, and except one year passed in making the tour of Western Europe, and two business visits to the United States, continued a resident of the Russian capital until August, 1824, when he returned permanently to his native land. As a literary record of his sojourn in Russia he subsequently published a small volume of metrical translations from the Russian poets, entitled *The Bachesarian Fountain*, being the first translation from that tongue ever published by an American. On his return he engaged in the importing and commission business, in which he continued until 1832, when he was elected cashier of the Girard Bank, which position he retained until it went into liquidation, in 1842. The railroad system early attracted his attention. He was a director in the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, built in 1831-2, believed to be the second road on which locomotives were employed to carry passengers. The engines were built by Stephenson & Co., in England, none at that time being constructed in this country. He was also one of the first directors of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. As a director of the Philadelphia Exchange Company he took a prominent part in the erection of the Merchant's Exchange building; and for ten years, commencing in 1829, was a director in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, one of the earliest institutions of the kind in this country. He was also director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and for a short time its President; and subsequently (1854) President of the Catawissa Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company. In May, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor, Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, which he retained until the administration of President Pierce, in March, 1853. About 1855, he retired from active business pursuits, but did not forfeit his interest in the public prosperity. During the war of the Rebellion he was a prominent member of the Union League, and dedicated his only son to his country's service. Colonel Lewis went out in command of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the first call of the President, and subsequently of the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He distinguished him-

self at the head of his command in the battle at Winchester, and numerous others. For these services he was brevetted Brigadier-General. His arduous duties and constant devotion undermined his health, and after long struggling with the debility induced by his campaigns, he finally yielded to them, in 1872. Mr. Lewis married, in 1825, Sarah Claypoole, the daughter of Abraham G. Claypoole, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who had served upon the staff of General Washington. After forty-five years of married life she died in 1870, leaving the son whose career we have just sketched, and four daughters. At a ripe old age he now lives in retirement at his country-seat near Florence, New Jersey.

ATLEE, WASHINGTON LIGHT, Physician, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808, was the youngest son of William Pitt Atlee, and grandson of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the early judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, his term extending from 1777 to 1793. His maternal grandfather was Major John Light, an officer in the Revolutionary war. As early as fourteen years of age he was placed in a dry goods store, but dissatisfied with the prospect of a commercial life, he entered after eighteen months the office of his brother, Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster. He there devoted his time to the study of the classics, natural sciences, and the preliminaries of his profession. He received his diploma in 1829, from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in which city he was a private pupil in the office of George McClellan, M. D., Professor of Surgery. Soon after graduation he married Miss Ann Eliza Hoff, of Lancaster, and settled in the village of Mount Joy. Here he organized a temperance society, delivered lectures on various scientific topics, and pursued the study of botany. In the autumn of 1834, he returned to his native city, and for ten years devoted himself with ardor and success to the practice of his profession and the pursuit of some of its higher and more abstract departments. Among the latter should be mentioned the remarkable series of experiments carried out at his suggestion on the body of an executed criminal, named Thoselman, reported in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, for 1840. An invitation to fill the chair of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, led to his removal to that city, in 1845. He soon became engaged in an extensive private practice, which increased so rapidly that, in 1853, he resigned the professorship, and since that time, has given his whole attention to the demands of his patients. This has not prevented him, however, from taking a warm interest in the general welfare of the profession, and he is well-known as an active member of the county and state medical societies, and the American

Medical Association. A brilliant extempore speaker and an able debater, his weight has always been cast in favor of a higher medical education and a broad and liberal construction of the rights and duties of medical life. As a practitioner, he is most famous for his advocacy of our striking success in the difficult operation of ovariectomy. Commencing its performance and defending its propriety at a period when hardly another surgeon in the land dared support him, he has triumphantly vindicated its merits by the statistics of nearly two hundred and fifty cases in his own hands, a large part of them successful in all respects. But one other operator in the world has surpassed him in the experience of such cases, and now all enlightened surgeons recognize it as an invaluable resort in the desperate cases to which it is applicable. As an author he has contributed numerous scientific articles to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and the *Transactions* of various medical associations; the Prize Essays of the American Medical Association, in 1853, included one written by him; and quite recently (1872) he has summed up his extended experience in a volume on *Ovariectomy*.

MITH, HENRY H., M. D., *Emeritus Professor* of Surgery in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1815. His father, James S., was one of six brothers, all of whom lived beyond eighty years, and was distinguished as a lawyer. Henry was educated in Wylie and Engles' well-known Classical Academy; graduated from the Collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834; studied medicine with Professor William E. Horner, and was graduated in medicine from the University, in 1837. He was Resident Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital two years, under Thomas Harris Randolph, and then, leaving this country on professional ends, visited the London and Paris Hospitals, in 1839; spent eighteen months in various European institutions, and on his return, in 1841, commenced instructing private classes in Surgery and delivering lectures on surgical and medical topics. In October, 1843, he was married to Mary Edmunds, oldest child of Professor William E. Horner, by whom he has four sons and a daughter. He is especially distinguished as an author and critic in medical literature. He commenced this career in 1841, with the translation of a *Treatise on the Medical and Prophylactic treatment of Stone and Gravel*, by the distinguished French Surgeon, Civiale, D. M. P. In 1843, he published an *Anatomical Atlas*, to illustrate *Horner's Special Anatomy*, and the next year a treatise on *Minor Surgery*, that has been republished in 1846, 1850, and 1859. His *System of Operative Surgery*,

with a very extended and admirable bibliographical index to the writings and operations of American Surgeons for a term of two hundred and thirty-four years, was first issued in 1852, and re-issued in 1859. In 1855, he gave the profession an essay *On the Treatment of Disunited Fractures by means of Artificial Limbs*; and followed it the next year with the *Practice of Surgery*, in two octavo volumes. He also published in these and subsequent years, numerous surgical articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and other leading professional periodicals. Chosen one of the Surgeons of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1849, and Surgeon of the Episcopal Hospital soon after, he was elected one of the Surgical staff of the Blockley Almshouse Hospital, 1854; and having been for several years Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, he was chosen Professor of Surgery there in May, 1855. In all of these various positions he was constantly engaged in performing the most important and often capital operations; while a large private practice enable many to profit by the fruits of a singularly extended and well-grounded experience. At the commencement of the rebellion he was selected by the Governor of the Commonwealth to organize the Hospital Department of Pennsylvania that had been authorized by the Legislature. And at the same time, Governor Curtin appointed him Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, with the same military rank held by the Surgeon-General of the United States—Colonel. He contributed much to the efficiency of the medical service of the Pennsylvania Reserves and other State regiments in this capacity. He inaugurated the plan of removing the wounded from the battle-field to large hospitals, after the first battle at Winchester, between General Shields and "Stonewall" Jackson, sending many to Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and other places. He won the warmest thanks of uncounted relatives, by inaugurating the system of embalming the dead at nearly the same time. No act in the medical and hospital department of the army won more praise than was at the time and has since been awarded to this. He also organized and directed a corps of Surgeons under Pennsylvania authority, at the siege of Yorktown, with steamers as floating hospitals. They were furnished with stores by private contributions. He assisted Dr. Tripler and the General Government with advice in furnishing similar hospitals. He participated in the surgery following the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Fair Oaks, and Coal Harbor, and rendered the greatest service in directing and aiding after the bloody battle of Antietam. Having seen the department thoroughly organized and efficient, he was constrained to heed the calls of private practice, and resigned his commission as Surgeon-General, in October, 1862, and has since been actively employed in ordinary professional duty. He resigned the professorate of Surgery in the University, in March, 1871, after thirty years tenure, and was elected



Mr. Pryor

Professor *Emeritus*. As a lecturer he is styled "excellent and unexceptionable in his style of speaking—quiet, fluent, self-possessed, systematic, and thorough." As a surgeon he is very considerate of final results, and so, successful. He apparently has years of usefulness before him, and devotes himself to surgery with all the zeal of youth and wisdom of age.

DRYSDALE, THOMAS M., Physician, the sixth son of William Drysdale, was born in Philadelphia, August 31st, 1831. His ancestors were Scotch Covenanters, his uncle, the Rev. Alexander Duff, being the distinguished missionary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He received his preliminary education at the schools of the Rev. Joseph P. Engles, and the Rev. Samuel Crawford, under whose tuition he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania. Failing health, however, prevented the completion of his studies, and he was sent by his physician, Dr. James Rush, to the country, where he remained until his health was re-established. At the age of seventeen he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in West Philadelphia, of which his brother, the Rev. Walter Drysdale, was pastor. Early in life he had determined to devote himself to the study of medicine, and, encouraged by an improved state of health, he accepted a position in a drug store in order to become familiar with the science of Pharmacy. Soon after he entered upon a course of medical instruction in the office of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, who, at that time, occupied the Chair of Chemistry, in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In connection with the office instruction under this distinguished surgeon, he attended lectures at the college, and became the assistant of his preceptor in his laboratory, of which he had full charge during the last two years of his college life. He graduated in 1852, making the subject of his thesis Liebig's theory of Animal Heat, which he supported and proved to be correct by a carefully conducted series of experiments made upon himself with nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous articles of food. After graduating, his health again failing, he made a pedestrian tour of his native State in company with a professional friend. This proved of great service, and he returned, invigorated, to pursue with increased ardor the studies connected with his profession. In 1853, Dr. Drysdale became associated with Dr. A. Owen Stille and Dr. W. Kent Gilbert in the examination of students; subsequently he united with Dr. Wm. Gobrecht, now Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and Dr. J. Aiken Meigs, now Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, and engaged in the examination of students connected not only with the Pennsylvania Medical College but with other similar institutions. In 1855, he was elected to fill the chair of Chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Science, made vacant by the resigna-

tion of Professor Rand. Here he attracted large audiences, but was compelled to resign the position and devote himself exclusively to the duties of a rapidly increasing practice. In 1861, he performed successfully his first operation of Ovariectomy, an operation which, at that time, was regarded with disfavor by the medical profession. In 1862, he delivered a course of lectures on the Microscope at the Franklin Institute, which reflected much credit on his abilities as a lecturer and a microscopist. The study of the microscope had early claimed his careful attention, and notwithstanding the variety of professional duties which crowded upon him, he continued to pursue microscopical investigations, especially of the fluids of dropsies, adding important facts to the knowledge of the profession upon subtle points in discussion among physicians. Of the valuable papers contributed by him to the various medical journals of the day, the most important has been a monograph upon Dropsical Fluids embodying the results of the chemical and microscopical examination of several hundred specimens. He is a deep thinker and an earnest worker in his profession; exact as a microscopist; skilful as a surgeon, and able as a writer; yet it is his medical tact, his readiness and exactness in diagnosis, and his skill in selecting his remedies that have won him his wide reputation. Dr. Drysdale is of slight build, light hair, and fair complexion; his manner is eminently calculated to please in the sick room, where his ready sympathies and prompt attention have won him hosts of life-long friends. Dr. Drysdale married Miss Mary L. Atlee, second daughter of his preceptor, in October, 1857.

FLANDERS, HENRY, Author and Admiralty Lawyer, of Philadelphia, was born Plainfield, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, February 13, 1826. His father, Charles Flanders, Esq., graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1808. After leaving college he prepared himself for the profession of the law, and, as is stated in the *Necrology of Alumni* of that institution, he soon rose to distinction, and for nearly fifty years was distinguished as an honored member of the New Hampshire bar, as an able lawyer, a safe counsellor, and an honest man. Mr. Flanders, the subject of our sketch, was educated at home, at Kimball's Academy, and at the Seminary in Newbury, Vermont. The latter institution was at the time under the charge of Professor (afterwards Bishop) Baker, and Professors Goodale and Hinman. His studies for his profession were pursued chiefly in the office of his father. Before his admission to practice, he passed one or two years in the South. In 1850, he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since continued to reside. As an Admiralty lawyer he occupies an elevated rank, the profession esteeming him one of the ablest in the country. He has found time, amid the

pressure of his business, to devote attention to authorship. The following is a list of his published works, viz.: 1. *A Treatise on Maritime Law*, Boston, 1852; 2. *A Treatise on the Law of Shipping*, Philadelphia, 1853; 3. *A Treatise on the Principles of Insurance*, Philadelphia, 1871. These works, written with great ability and in a lucid and graceful style, have taken their places as acknowledged authorities on the subjects of which they treat, and have received the highest eulogiums from the legal press. In 1855 and 1858, he published in two series, *The Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States, from Jay to Marshall*. It is written with singular beauty, and, besides containing a faithful record of the lives of its illustrious subjects, it is interspersed with many stirring incidents which contribute to render it an extremely fascinating work. In 1856, he published *Memoirs of Cumberland*, and in 1860, an *Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*.

CAREY, HENRY C., Political Economist, was born 15th of December, 1793, in the city of Philadelphia. In 1819, he became a partner in the book-publishing business with his father, Matthew Carey, and, in 1821, his successor; continuing the pursuit as leading partner, first in the firm of Carey & Lea, and subsequently, in that of Carey, Lea, & Carey, until the year 1838. In 1824, he initiated the system of periodical trade sales, now an established method of exchange between publishers. Inheriting an inclination to investigations in political economy, and occupied with business congenial to his favorite study, he commenced his long career of discovery and of authorship by the publication, in 1835, of an *Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Differences in the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World*. This work was substantially absorbed and expanded in his *Principles of Political Economy*, of three octavo volumes, published successively in 1837, 1838, and 1840, and subsequently republished in Italian, at Turin, and in Swedish at Upsal. The central and pivotal proposition of this work, to be known thereafter as *Carey's Law of Distribution*, surprised European economists not more by its novelty than by the force of its demonstration. Twelve years later, the distinguished French economist, Fred. Bastiat, in his *Harmonies Economiques*, adopted the *Principles* of Carey—as Professor Ferrara, of the University of Turin, expressed the coincidence—“in theory, ideas, order, reasoning and even in figures.” In the discussions that since have followed, its fundamental principle is known to the readers of his work as his theory of “labor value.” Marking as it does a grand epoch in the history of the science, it is entitled to the following condensed expressions:

“1st, Labor gains increased productiveness in the proportion that capital contributes to its efficiency.

“2d, Every improvement in the efficiency of labor, so gained by the aid of capital, gives so much increased facility of accumulation.

“3d, Increased power of production lessens the value in labor of capital already existing; bringing it more easily within the purchase of present labor, for the reason that value can not exceed the cost of re-production. These simple, self-proving propositions were felt to have the power of revolutionizing the science of political economy, by taking from it the dismal prediction of a constant tendency in the distribution of wealth, under a law of necessity, toward greater destitution of labor, and correspondingly enormous increase in the power of capital. This law of labor value was, however, destined to obtain a still wider and grander application—its fundamental principle an universal range. The commonly accepted doctrine that men, in the settlement of land, choose the best soils first, and, according to Ricardo's theory, are empowered by such priority of possession to charge, as rent, the difference between the productiveness of the last and lowest grade that comes into occupancy and that of those previously in use, was full of despair to the on-coming generations of men. Of what avail to humanity was the beneficent law of distribution governing the joint products of labor and capital if the law governing the occupation of land were really at war with it?”

Confronted with this apparent contradiction in the system of Providence, H. C. Carey challenged the facts on which it had been supposed to rest, the results of his inquiry having been given to the world, in 1848, in a volume entitled, *The Past, the Present, and the Future*, which must be regarded as the most rigid and exhaustive instance of application of the inductive method to be found in the whole range of economic literature. As early as 1838, he published his work on *The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States*, and in 1851, *The Harmony of Interests*, recommended to all who wish to investigate the causes of the progress or decline of industrial communities. In 1853, appeared *The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists; and How it may be Extinguished*. Concurrently with these systematic treatises in book form, his pen was busy with pamphlets and newspaper contributions, applying his doctrines to exigencies of the passing time. They covered every topic of the times in any way related to the philosophy of business, currency, politics, internal and international affairs, the subjects of his studies for nearly half a century. In 1857, he digested the doctrines of his previous productions into a single work of three volumes, octavo, entitled *Principles of Social Science*,—published 1858-59—which was under his own supervision, condensed into a *Manual of Social Science*, by Miss McKean; and in an introduction to one of the German editions of this latter, which he entitled

Review of the Decade, 1857-67, he gave a most remarkable vindication of its leading doctrines. The principal and some of the minor works here named were translated and published in one or other, and some of them in several of the following languages: Italian, French, German, Swedish, Russian, and Hungarian. In Germany particularly, they were frequently reprinted. Enjoying an enviable popularity, surrounded by the most charming domestic influences, and having earned, by years of public service, the confidence of every one that knows him, his power for good is wide-reaching and acknowledged.

FORNEY, COL. JOHN W., Editor, Author, and Politician, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1817. His parents possessed neither wealth nor social position, but his mother was a lady of nature's own forming. He received no more than an ordinary common school education. At the age of thirteen he engaged as a shop-boy, but in a short time, following his natural inclinations, he entered, as an apprentice, the office of the *Lancaster Journal*, then one of the most influential papers in the State; here he remained until his twentieth year, when he purchased the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, a strong Democratic sheet, with which, a few years after, he consolidated the *Journal* and, by his energy and ability, soon made the new paper one of the most powerful in Pennsylvania. He was appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of Lancaster county, in 1839, but held the position for a short time only. Returning to his editorial duties he remained absorbed therein until 1845, when he removed to Philadelphia, on receiving from President Polk the appointment of Deputy Surveyor of that port. Unable to resist his enthusiasm for journalism, he, the same year, purchased one-half interest in the *Pennsylvanian*, the leading Democratic organ of the State. With this paper he was connected until 1853. In December, 1851, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and, removing to Washington, there remained for several years, discharging the duties of his office, under many trying and exciting circumstances, to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he was brought in contact. Joining the *Washington Union* as one of its editors, he remained in that position until the nomination of James Buchanan, in 1856, for the Presidency. He was then elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. Naturally sagacious, his schooling among the leading political minds of the country had developed his genius as a politician, and at this time, John W. Forney was acknowledged as ranking with the shrewdest of the shrewd. His voice and pen were all-powerful in behalf of the Democratic nominee, and it is generally admitted that to him, more than to any other one man, James Buchanan

owed his elevation to the Presidential chair. In 1857, Col. Forney was nominated by the Democratic members of the State Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate. He was defeated by Simon Cameron. Circumstances causing a rupture in the friendly relations between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Forney, and the public actions of the then President not meeting his approval, he joined the opposition, where his caustic pen and wonderful vigor made him a welcome ally. He was, in December, 1859, a second time elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, but, uneasy out of the editorial chair, he started a weekly paper, called the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*; this was soon turned into a daily, and was one of the most successful journals ever published in Washington. Fully identified and in sympathy with the Republican party, but few ever rendered more effective and enthusiastic support to the government during the rebellion. He had been, in 1861, elected Secretary of the United States Senate, which position he held for several years; and never was it more ably filled. During all this time he continued to edit and publish the *Washington Chronicle* and the *Philadelphia Press*, which he had established in these cities, and which, from the date of their first publication, exerted a powerful influence. Upon the death of President Lincoln, Col. Forney continued to give his support to his successor, Mr. Johnson; but it appearing to him that the new Executive was swerving from the principles of the party to which he owed his election, the editor's batteries were turned upon him with their usual damaging effect. A few months after his return from Europe he resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate and returned to Philadelphia. In March, 1871, he accepted the position of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, tendered by President Grant. His administration was a marked success; but the chair of the editor possessed more charms for him than the post of Collector, and in March, 1872, he resigned, and again resumed active labors on the *Press*. Col. Forney was, at the conception of the scheme, appointed one of the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, his influence and energy being invaluable in successfully carrying out great enterprises. After leaving Washington he travelled much, and with his eyes open. The published letters of his observations, in our own country and Europe, are delightful reading, and exhibit the cultivated discernment, talent and native elegance of thought and feeling, marking a poetic yet practical mind; on old and much trodden ground he contrives to be original, giving his own impressions, not those of others; what he *felt*, not what he *ought* to have felt. As a newspaper writer, few men ever penned more readable or, when he pleased, more scathing articles. The writings of his later years, less pungent, possess a deeper human wisdom and a sunnier glow of benevolence, making them equally enjoyable and much more welcome to the community at large. Col. Forney, throughout his public life, has ever received his full share, if not more, of

abuse, but has always lived it down. In 1872, he seemed to take a fresh political start, from a new stand-point: to refuse obedience to the tyranny of authority, to abandon the beaten paths of the past, and to recognize the public good, as he understood it, to be paramount to party.

CLAGHORN, JAMES LAWRENCE, Banker, was born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1817. He is the second son of John W. Claghorn, of the late firm of Myers & Claghorn, auctioneers and commission merchants. He received a sound education in the schools of his native city. In the fourteenth year of his age he entered the store of Jennings, Thomas Gill & Co., auctioneers, as clerk. After a time the firm became, through the death of Mr. Jennings, Thomas Gill & Co. In December, 1836, Mr. John B. Myers and John W. Claghorn withdrew from the house and formed the firm of Myers & Claghorn. James L. Claghorn joined the new firm, continuing as clerk, until its dissolution, December 31st, 1840, by the retirement of his father. A new firm, consisting of Mr. Myers, James L. Claghorn, and Samuel T. Altemus, was formally organized to carry on the business. It continued in existence, though with various changes in partners and interests, until December 31st, 1861, when James L. retired. During these twenty-one years his absences from business were so inconsiderable that every entry in the ledger of the firm was made by him. During this period he had the entire management of the financial department of business. In the following year his senior and much respected partner, Mr. Myers, died, nominating him as one of his executors. On the commencement of the national troubles his sympathies were enlisted on behalf of the cause of the Union, and until the close of the war his strenuous efforts were put forth to promote the success of the Union arms. He served the United States Government during this period in various capacities, always with zeal and fidelity. His only child shouldered a musket, fought gallantly in the ranks of the Union army, and came out of the contest unscathed. After the close of the war he visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, remaining abroad during the greater portion of 1865, and during 1866 and 1867. Shortly after his return home, in March, 1868, he accepted the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank, of Pennsylvania, a position for which his financial ability and business experience pre-eminently fitted him. He still continues to manage the affairs of the institution. He was among the earliest members of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and has always taken a prominent part in its management. He has also been, for many years, a generous patron of the fine arts, and the interest manifested by him in art matters led to his election of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Since the sale of the old building and site of the

Academy, he has been making strong efforts to give the fine arts a new and worthy local habitation, and success is now well assured. He has himself expended large sums in securing an extensive and fine gallery of paintings, drawings, engravings, and sculpture. In it both the old and modern masters are represented, and American artists hold a proud position. He is a very public-spirited man, and stands ever ready to promote any project having for its object the advancement, political or social, of the community. As a member of the Board of City Trusts he has rendered good service.

DREXEL, FRANCIS MARTIN, was born in the Austrian Tyrol, in 1792; educated in Switzerland and studied art in Milan. When Napoleon invaded Austria, he emigrated to the United States, where he intended to pursue the occupation of a portrait painter. His expectations were justified by the results. His talents and knowledge were quickly appreciated, and secured a revenue that justified marriage. He married a lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in Philadelphia, and resided on the site now occupied by the *Public Ledger* building, at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. His studio was here for some years, and until he learned that South America promised ample returns to any young artist of ability. So soon as he ascertained this, he sailed for Valparaiso, and after establishing himself, spent his leisure in acquiring the Spanish language. He found remunerative employment in painting altar pieces, portraits, and other works, and visited Quito, Lima, and other cities professionally. He was, of course, as an artist, thrown into intercourse with the most distinguished men of these countries; and contracted a friendship with General Bolivar that lasted during the life of the latter. He painted a portrait of the General that attracted great attention and elicited distinguished praise. It was subsequently engraved in this country. When he returned, he brought to Philadelphia a fine collection of South American curiosities, with which he enriched Peale's Museum, then in the State House. After two years' residence at home, he was recalled to South America, and took with him the engraved portrait of General Bolivar and renewed the pleasant intercourse he had formerly enjoyed with that distinguished republican chieftain. Many of the pictures he completed still adorn the churches of Chili, Peru, Granada, Ecuador, and Brazil. Returning home, he next visited Mexico, in 1830, and then continued the successful art career he had commenced in North and South America. Having accumulated some capital, he decided, in 1837, to become a broker in order to open a career for his sons. Acting under the advice of a friend he had met in Mexico, he established himself in Louisville, Kentucky. His success here did

not prevent his wife's desire to return to Philadelphia; and, therefore, he opened an office on Third street, below Market, January 1, 1838. Alexander Benson, Solomon Allen, Thomas Biddle & Co., and Robert T. Bickel, were the leading brokers then. Enoch Clarke had begun business the year previous. Mr. Drexel, essentially an artist, lacked Mr. Clarke's training, though quite equal in business capacity and energy. With all the minutiae to learn experimentally, with a financial disaster at hand, he nevertheless by strict integrity won confidence, and by untiring industry extended his connections. The first year was made hard by failures and worthless bank currency, that demanded incessant vigilance for security. The United States Bank failed in 1841, and stagnation followed. But his management accumulated money, even during such times. He had advantageous transactions in Spanish money, then in demand; and in bills of exchange on Germany and Ireland, then first sought. He left the home office to his sons, and often travelled to get foreign gold and silver of interior banks in redemption of accumulated notes. He went to California in 1850, and, entering the firm of Drexel, Sather & Church, continued the business to 1857. He then travelled in the State, returned to San Francisco, found the business flourishing, and withdrew from it on his return to Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel was as much respected in private as in business circles. He was a generous member of the Roman Catholic communion; accessible to all, and his manners had the natural refinement gained only from early associations. He was a man of note both as an artist and a financier.

ROTHERMEL, PETER F., Artist and Painter, was born on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, opposite Berwick, on the 8th of July, 1817. His father destined him for a land surveyor, and commenced his education with that aim, but at the age of twenty, the family having removed to Philadelphia, Mr. Rothermel determined to devote himself to portrait painting, and commenced lessons under Bass Otis, at that day a well-known teacher of painting and color. After a few years of earnest study he opened a studio in Philadelphia. His unusual talents were soon recognized and led him gradually to essay loftier attempts in art. His first large picture was "Columbus before the Queen." But that which laid the foundation of his reputation was "De Soto crossing the Mississippi." This work secured the highest eulogiums from art critics. Mr. Rothermel is a rapid worker, and a complete list of his paintings would be almost impossible to obtain. Among his earlier productions may be mentioned, as one of unusual merit, "Cortez haranguing his troops within sight of Mexico," inspired by the perusal of Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*; this was followed by

four others, all representing scenes from that most romantic episode of American history; "Cromwell ordering Hitch out of the Pulpit," full of fire and vigor; "Ruth and Naomi;" "Shylock and Portia;" "Labor's Vision of the Future," a profound and suggestive design; and "Murray's Defence of Toleration," a large canvass (5x7½ ft.), representing a striking incident in the life of Mary Queen of Scots. The most famous of Rothermel's pictures, however, is that of "The Battle of Gettysburg." This is the largest battle-picture with, perhaps, one exception, in the world, being 16x32 ft. in size. It was ordered by a Commission of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1866, and is now in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg. The scene represented occurred on the third day of the conflict, and was "the pinch of the fight." The locality is drawn with the greatest accuracy, and most of the numerous faces represented are portraits. For this painting the State paid \$25,000. In appearance Mr. Rothermel is tall and spare, with marked features and keen, blue eyes. His carriage is erect and his manner unconstrained.

MCDEVITT, DANIEL, Commission Merchant for the sale of cotton and woollen yarns and domestic goods, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 3d, 1819. His parents, Daniel and Rebecca McDevitt, are both Irish, but at the time of his birth were making a brief sojourn in Scotland. The McDevitts are an old and well-known family, residing for many generations in Innishowen, in the north of Ireland, and are a branch of the ancient family of the O'Dohertys. On his mother's side he is connected with the Leiper family of Scotch descent, living on the banks of the Finn river. He received his education in the village of Ballylofey, in the county Donegal, Ireland. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a grocery store to learn the business, which not proving congenial to his taste, he was led to contemplate emigrating to the United States, where he hoped to find a wider field for his energies. Having obtained the consent of his parents, he sailed from Londonderry in the ship "Prudence," and landed in Philadelphia, in July, 1835. Two days after his arrival he entered, in the capacity of clerk, the wholesale trimming and notion store of John McDevitt, in Third street above Market. At the end of two years, having won the entire confidence of his employers, he was entrusted with the charge of a branch house just established in Baltimore, Maryland. To this place he removed early in 1837, but the new enterprise proved to have been inaugurated at a most inopportune season. The terrible financial crisis that swept over the whole land in that memorable year, caused an utter prostration of business throughout the country, and he was obliged to return to Philadelphia, where he re-entered the service of his em-

ployer, who had just engaged in a new business—the manufacture of woollen goods, his mill being situated near Bustleton, Philadelphia. This enterprise was, however, far from prosperous, and in 1839 failed altogether, involving the loss to Mr. McDevitt of his entire savings to that time—some eight hundred dollars. Soon after this misfortune he entered the dry goods store of P. Mead, whose establishment was situated in Second street above Market. Here he remained until 1840, when he accepted the position of book-keeper in the wholesale trimming and hosiery store of James McDevitt in Second street above Chestnut. By this time too close an application to business had impaired his health to such a degree that a period of relaxation was deemed necessary, and he decided to visit his parents in the old home in Ireland. In March, 1841, he sailed from New York in the good ship “Oxford,” returning in July of the same year, sufficiently restored in health to resume his duties in the counting-house of James McDevitt. In 1842, a position was offered him in the cotton and woollen yarn and domestic goods commission house of Isaac C. Field, in Front street below Market. In 1846, the place of business was removed to No. 120 Market street, and, in 1848, he became a partner in the concern, which, however, continued in operation but two years after he entered the firm. In 1850, by the death of Mr. Field, the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. McDevitt continued the business alone. In November of the same year he formed a co-partnership with the late William Hay under the firm name of Hay & McDevitt. For a period of twenty years this firm continued to carry on successfully the business of selling cotton yarns and wool on commission, at 120 Market street, their business steadily increasing year by year, until, by the death of Mr. Hay, in August, 1870, the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Mr. McDevitt has carried on the business alone, and maintains one of the most extensive establishments in his line in Philadelphia. He is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and is devotedly attached to its principles. He is deeply interested in all things pertaining to its welfare, and all its benevolent enterprises find in him the most cordial sympathy and generous support. For many years he was a most efficient manager of St. Joseph’s Hospital, and is now a director of the St. Joseph’s Orphan Asylum. He is a Trustee of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo; also a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society. He is likewise a Director of the Girard National Bank. For several years he was a Director of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and it was chiefly through his efforts that in the winding up of the affairs of the concern the stockholders were saved from heavy loss. Mr. McDevitt has proved in his eventful career the power of energy. Possessing a high degree of business tact and ability, he has attained an enviable position in the mercantile community, of which he is a valued and esteemed member. Socially, he is genial,

cordial, and always agreeable. Much given to hospitality, his elegant home is the centre of a most refined and cultivated circle of warmly attached friends. Unassuming, modest, unostentatious, his benevolence finds many a silent outlet that the world may never know.

BULLOCK, GEORGE, Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, March 9th, 1830. His father came from England. He was educated in Philadelphia. On leaving school he went into his father’s counting-house, and started in a small speculation on his own account, in 1845. This resulted so well that by the time he had reached his majority he had made and saved by his operations eight thousand dollars. With this sum he obtained an interest, in 1851, in his father’s business, and he continued with him until his death, in 1859. In his will his father requested that the business should be continued in his name, as that of Benjamin Bullock’s Sons, and appointed the subject of this sketch and his two brothers as executors. Mr. George Bullock then took charge as manager. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the firm went into the manufacturing business, and contracted largely with the government for supplies, such as army clothing, etc. The operations under these contracts, which extended over the whole period of the war, were of a most extensive character, amounting in money value to many millions, at least, a hundred million dollars. And the contracts were always honestly and faithfully carried out, proving eminently satisfactory to the government. In May, 1871, our subject left the firm of Benjamin Bullock & Sons with his youngest brother James, and established the house of George and James M. Bullock, for the purpose of manufacturing cloths, doeskins, and other fine woollen goods. At the time of the dissolution of the co-partnership of Benjamin Bullock’s Sons, the brothers George and James did not wholly sever their connection with the concern, becoming special partners. The house of George and James M. Bullock is the only one now in the State of Pennsylvania that manufactures cloths and doeskins. Their returns amount to a million and a half dollars annually. In politics Mr. Bullock is a Republican, and has always adhered strictly to the principles of that party. He has, however, never held office, nor sought it. In October, 1864, just previous to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, at the solicitation of the President, he consented to be nominated for Congressman, but he was defeated. In the fall of 1872, he was tendered the nomination for member of Congress, by delegates from Montgomery and Lehigh counties, but declined. Had he accepted the nomination he would have been elected by, at least, four thousand majority, the Republican ticket being overwhelmingly successful. With the solitary exception of the occasion in 1865, when he felt it a duty to comply with Mr.



John W. Emerson

John W. Emerson

Lincoln's request, he has consistently refused any political preferment. By appointment of Governor Hartranft he is a member of the Board of Public Charities for five years. He married, in October, 1851, Josephine, the daughter of Samuel Wright, of the firm of Wright, Bros., & Co., Philadelphia. As a thoroughly successful man, whose success has been won by energy and enterprise, whose career has been wholly honorable, as a citizen of public spirit and eminent usefulness, and as a gentleman of high and generous impulses, Mr. Bullock is especially deserving of the respect and esteem in which he is held in both mercantile and social circles.

MILNES, JOHN, Coal Merchant, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1832. His parents were natives of England, and came to America in 1829. Upon their arrival here his father was compelled to seek employment in the coal mines, and for that purpose walked all the way to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The same energy that had characterized him in this matter constituted a power that impelled him onward and upward, until he was enabled to engage in business on his own account, when he formed a co-partnership with a man named Haywood, of Pottsville. His industry and indomitable energy guaranteed to this enterprising firm a signal and marked success. Naturally, such a man appreciated the value of our American educational institutions, and gave to his son abundant opportunities to lay up a store of intellectual wealth, that should yield the highest rates of interest in after life. Therefore, after attending the schools of his native place, and there receiving the necessary preparation, the subject of this sketch entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Immediately after leaving college the coal trade attracted his attention; accordingly, he sought and obtained employment with the firm of Snyder & Milnes. He remained with them but one year, when he engaged as a clerk with Richard Jones, and here continued until 1854. He then became the head salesman with William H. Johns. In every instance he displayed not only the greatest fidelity and the strictest integrity, but a high degree of business capacity and executive ability. It naturally followed that each employer appreciated and highly valued such service. But as an employee he failed to find full scope for the exercise of his talents, and he determined to engage in business for himself. Accordingly, in 1855, he invested his earnings in a company composed of his father, brother, James Neill, and himself, who were all well-known to the coal trade. The firm controlled and successfully operated the Hickory and Diamond Collieries. In 1865, he disposed of his interest in that company, and invested in an Iron property in Virginia, from the results of which speculation

he realized a handsome profit. In 1870, he disposed of his iron interest, and again engaged in the coal trade, which he still continues with his usual business tact and successful results. The educational interests of Philadelphia find in him a warm friend and advocate, and his views upon all such subjects are advanced and liberal. As a School Director he has rendered efficient service to advance the interests of the cause. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to its support, as well as to every benevolent object that commends itself to his judgment. He is the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though his skill in business matters makes him a valuable counsellor in all that pertains to the temporal prosperity of the church, he is so unassuming and modest that it is sometimes difficult to enlist him in the enterprises which would necessarily bring him into public notice, and give to him that prominence from which he shrinks. Affable and courteous, his presence brings sunshine into the social circle; frank and generous, he enjoys the esteem and the admiration of his associates.

MERSON, GOUVERNEUR, M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Kent county, Delaware. He received an excellent education, and, making choice of the medical profession, he studied at the University of Pennsylvania. From that institution he graduated with distinction, and settled down to the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, in the year 1820. While he continued in the active duties of his profession, he enjoyed a large share of the public confidence, his judgment and skill as a practitioner being acknowledged on all hands. For some years, however, he has been living in comparative retirement, giving much attention to farming, availing himself of all modern improvements. All through his career he has manifested decided literary tastes, and many valuable contributions have been made by him to the literature of the period. His writings have been principally upon scientific, statistical, and agricultural subjects. To medical literature he has added largely, chiefly through the medium of the professional journals, and the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* in particular. Of these literary and scientific labors the most remarkable were a series of tables exhibiting the rates of mortality in Philadelphia, from each and all causes, and of the sexes at all ages, during thirty years, from 1807, when the first official bill of mortality was issued. Among the results developed by his investigations were the following:—the great healthfulness of the city proper, in which the annual proportion of deaths to the population was only 1 in every 56; the excessive mortality in the colored population, and the

subsequent improvement in their condition as indicated by a reduction of mortality; the excessive mortality of children in the warm months, and demonstration of the fact that the deleterious operations of heat are almost entirely confined to the first months of life, the influence of the seasons upon infantile mortality being scarcely perceptible after the first year of life has passed; the excessive mortality of male over that of female children in the first stages of infancy, and demonstration that this is not owing, as commonly supposed, to greater exposure of male children to accidents, but to diseases and physiological causes peculiar to each sex; the seasons when most births take place, and the influence exerted through epidemic cholera and other depressing agencies, tending to reduce the preponderance of male births. These tables have always been recognized as possessing great value; and as late as 1869, they were referred to during the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. They were originally published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, at intervals from 1827 until 1848. Among his contributions to the literature of Agriculture, the most important is the *Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopædia of Rural Affairs*, an octavo of thirteen hundred pages. The volume is replete with information of the greatest value to the rural classes, for whose use it was designed, and long since has attained the rank of a standard work. Dr. Emerson has not simply theorized upon the subject of agriculture, but he has followed it out practically, and on an extensive scale, demonstrating the truths promulgated through the scientific investigations of Baron Liebig, and many other eminent scientists, who have been engaged in the rapid development of agricultural knowledge. He was the first to introduce the use of Peruvian guano into the Atlantic States, and to recognize the great advantages of the phosphatic and other concentrated fertilizers, by their effects upon his extensive farms in the State of Delaware. His latest literary work is a translation from the French of Le Play's remarkable treatise on *The Organization of Labor*, a production of profound interest. The translation is preceded by a highly appreciative preface, in which a critical estimate is afforded of the author, while a rapid and brilliant sketch is drawn of the position he assumes, accompanied by explanations and comments, greatly enhancing the value of the work itself. Dr. Emerson is a very clear, easy, elegant, and impressive writer, who succeeds in rendering interesting every subject that he handles. Although now somewhat advanced in years, he preserves wonderful vigor of mind and body. The translation just alluded to furnishes ample evidence that he has lost none of his power and fascination as an author. He is a member of many literary and scientific societies, among which are the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the United States Agricultural Society, the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, the United States Pomological Society, the Franklin Institute, the Pennsyl-

vania Agricultural Society, and several other less prominent associations.



HERRERD, WILLIAM D., Insurance Broker and Average Stater, was born in Philadelphia, April 11th, 1816. He received a good scholastic education, and at the age of sixteen entered the counting house of the late Stephen Baldwin.

His first connection with the insurance business commenced in 1837, with occasional employment by the old Atlantic Insurance Company, of which his brother, Henry D. Sherrerd, was Secretary. In June, 1838, he entered regularly into the business as book-keeper and general clerk for the Agency of the Delaware County Insurance Company, now the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He continued in the employment of this company until after the removal of their main office to Philadelphia; and upon the reorganization of the institution, under the supplement to its charter in 1843, was elected Secretary. This position he occupied until January, 1846, when he resigned, and commenced business as a commercial agent and insurance broker. While engaged in this occupation, he acted for one year, that of 1850, as Secretary of the late Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, and later was for a year and a half, in 1852 and 1853, Secretary and Vice-President of the late Philadelphia Insurance Company. He was specially employed by the last mentioned company as an expert to methodize its business. Upon accomplishing this difficult and responsible task, he resigned. During the year 1840, he commenced the adjustment of averages and the settlement of difficult cases of marine insurance. So careful and so invariably accurate did he prove himself in the conduct of this very intricate and irksome business, that he soon established a high reputation; and for many years hardly a troublesome case in either department was settled without the assistance of his valuable services. He took a deep interest in the insurance business, and was thoroughly informed in all its branches. And he did not limit his attention to the mere routine of any, or even all of these branches. He sought to place insurance upon a broader and sounder foundation than he found it, and his efforts tended very materially in that direction. Among his other public spirited labors may be mentioned those in connection with the introduction of the steam fire engine into Philadelphia. He may, in fact, be truly said to have been its introducer, inasmuch as he devoted his most strenuous exertions towards accomplishing the reform. At the time prejudice was very great against the apparatus; but he felt confident of its success, and gave practical proof of his confidence by advancing money to pay the contract entered into. These advances he reimbursed to himself out of collections undertaken by him, and which afforded him facilities in the division of risks. He died June 13th, 1869.



Engraving from the U.S. Library.

A. M. Delane

During his lifetime, he rendered many services to the public, and among them will always be remembered gratefully his efforts for the introduction of the steam fire engine into Philadelphia.

MCCLOURE, COLONEL ALEXANDER KELLY, Lawyer and Politician, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1828, of Scotch-Irish descent. He is emphatically self-educated. When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the tanning trade; in three years, his term of indenture having expired, he commenced life as a journeyman, and, in the pursuit of his calling, during the year 1846, he travelled through Pennsylvania, New York and New England, adding to his store of learning. The world was his teacher, and so apt was he to receive its lessons, that in the fall of the same year he returned to his native county, and boldly embarked in the avocation of newspaper publisher. He established, at Mifflin, the *Juniata Sentinel*, and, while devoting his mental abilities to its editorial management, he also practised and mastered the mysteries of the printer's art, and in one year became so conversant with the practical working of the composing room, as to be able to turn out a paper—the work of his own brains and hands. Thus, before reaching his twentieth year, he had learned two practical trades, and was an editor well versed in local politics. Upon his twenty-first birthday, he received a commission as Aid, from the then Governor Wm. F. Johnston, with the rank and title of Colonel. He was appointed, in 1850, Deputy United States Marshal for Juniata county. In 1852, he became the proprietor and publisher of the *Chambersburg Repository*, which he enlarged and improved, greatly increasing its circulation, and making it one of the most influential journals in the State. In 1853, being then but twenty-five years of age, he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of Auditor-General, but was defeated. By Governor Pollock, in 1855, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing; but, after holding the position for eight months, he resigned, and the same year was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in Chambersburg, entering into partnership with his former preceptor, William McLellan. In 1856, he received, from Governor Pollock, the appointment of Superintendent of the Erie & Northeast Railroad, troubles in connection with this road having caused several riots and much mischief for a year previous, in the city of Erie. He directed his energies to the settlement of these difficulties, and finally succeeded in adjusting affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned. The same year he served as a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, and canvassed the State in behalf of its nominees, Fremont and Dayton. He was one of the few Republicans elected to the Legislature in 1857; the district which he represented had previously invariably

given a majority against his party. As a representative, he was prominent, and exerted his influence in favor of the sale of the public works, and in aiding the construction of the Erie Railroad. He was re-elected in 1858, and in 1859, after a most exciting contest, he succeeded, as State Senator, an opponent who was deemed invulnerable. In 1860, he was appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and arranged a complete organization in every county, township and precinct in the State. At that time, he was prominently mentioned for United States Senator, but declined to be a candidate. During the war, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, while in the State Senate, he was most earnest in his support to the National and State Governments. From his place in the Senate House, he introduced war measures of substantial importance. In 1862, he was commissioned an Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in order to qualify him for the military duty of enforcing the draft in Pennsylvania. After making the draft, thereby placing seventeen regiments in the field, he resigned his commission. This service he performed at the special request of President Lincoln and Secretary of War, Stanton. He declined, in 1863, the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, but exerted his best efforts during the campaign to secure the re-election of Governor Curtin. A delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, he was formally tendered, by three-fourths of the delegates, the Chairmanship of the State Committee; but this he declined, in order to accept the nomination for the Legislature from a new, and strongly Democratic, district. He was elected by four hundred majority. In October of the same year, at the request of President Lincoln, he actively engaged in perfecting the political organization of the State for the following November's Presidential election. The July previous, the Southern army under Lee, in its invasion of Pennsylvania, had entirely destroyed all his property near Chambersburg, inflicting a loss of \$75,000. The summer of 1867, for the benefit of the health of his wife and son, he spent in the Rocky Mountains. Upon his return he published, in book form, his impressions of the new Territories. He then decided to reside permanently in Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of the law. He was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the National Republican Convention that nominated General Grant for President, and strongly pressed the claims of Governor Curtin for the Vice-Presidency. His labors in behalf of the Republican nominees were extensive and valuable during that campaign; he thoroughly canvassed the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. After the Presidential contest of 1868, in order to recruit both his health and finances, which had suffered much during his ten years of incessant political labor, he decided to withdraw from active participation in party affairs, and to devote his attention to his profession. In 1872, however, he was again called to the

front, and as the candidate of the Independent Reform party was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth District of Philadelphia. He was excluded from his seat by false returns, but he contested the matter with his usual energy and success, obtaining on March 27th a decision in his favor. He was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation at the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Greeley and Brown, and was also Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania during the Presidential contest of 1872. He was married February 10th, 1852, to Miss Matilda S. Grey. His record is indeed that of a busy life, in which the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish blood may be readily traced. Hard work, hard words or self-sacrifices have never daunted him. An acknowledged leader, he has ever been found at the front. As a public speaker, lecturer, or legal advocate, he can at all times command the attention of an audience, and he is strong in his power to convince. His prepared speeches, carefully digested, have always been remarkable for the soundness of their arguments, and the power of eloquence and earnestness with which they have been delivered. He is a ready and able debater, never failing to impress his hearers. Intimate with, and his valuable services acknowledged by, men high in power, he could have held many offices of great emolument had he sought them; but he has never permitted his name to be used in connection with any such position, his only desire in obtaining and retaining office seeming to be to secure the "greatest good for the greatest number."

WINDRIM, JAMES HAMILTON, Architect, was born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1840. He comes of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received his education in the Girard College, from which he graduated in 1856. Having always manifested a great taste for drawing, and a great desire to become an architect, he was placed in the office of John Notman, architect, with whom he studied for three years. Enfeebled health then necessitated a change from office duties to out-door employment. Seeking a business akin to his profession, he engaged with Thomas Bateman, a carpenter and builder in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania. On his return to Philadelphia, he entered into another engagement with Mr. Notman, in the shop of Archibald Catanach, builder, then erecting the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Mr. Notman was the architect. In these two last mentioned positions, he acquired a knowledge of the details of the building business, that has very materially assisted him in his profession, and that has enabled him to efficiently guard the interests of his clients. Upon leaving Mr. Notman, he obtained charge of the erection of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, as superintending architect. Then his services were secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

and he was stationed at Pittsburgh as their architect. Eventually he surrendered this position, in order to commence the private practice of his profession. This was inaugurated by an engagement as architect of the country seat of Jay Cooke, at Chelton Hills. Since then his services have been in constant requisition, and he now enjoys a reputation second to that of no architect in Philadelphia. Among the more important buildings in Philadelphia for which he furnished the designs, may be mentioned the following: The College of Physicians; the banking houses of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company; the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Tradesmen's National Bank; the new offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the new Masonic Temple; the Messchert stores; the dry goods house of Hood, Bonbright & Co.; also, the residences of John Rice, John Baird, and E. C. Knight. These structures are among the noblest and most imposing specimens of architecture that the city can boast. He possesses large artistic taste, and manifests no little originality in his designs. Personally, he is a cultivated and genial gentleman. For so young a man, he has attained a remarkable position.

STETSON, D. S., Sea Captain and Merchant, was born in Bath, Maine, in the year 1819. In 1833, being then but fourteen years of age, and having determined to adopt a sea-faring life, he went as cabin boy in the ship "New England," bound from Bath for New Orleans, thence to Havre, France. In 1837, at the age of eighteen, he was made first officer of the ship "Manco," of Bath, and this same year visited Philadelphia for the first time. He continued with this vessel for three years, and during that time traded principally between the South Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and Europe. In 1840, when but little over twenty-one years of age, he was given command of the brig "Maria," of Philadelphia, engaged in the West India trade, and retained the position for four years. In 1844, he built the brig "Jas. A. Marple," which soon after was wrecked on the Bahama Islands. He immediately built the brig "Ida," and continued the West India trade until 1847, when, having married a Philadelphia lady the previous year, he concluded to retire from sea life, and accordingly resigned command of the vessel. He then engaged in the ship chandlery business, in company with J. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Stetson, the business place being on Delaware avenue above Arch street. In 1856, Mr. Baker withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Stetson formed another co-partnership, changing the character of the business to that of shipping and commission, which was conducted under the title of D. S. Stetson & Co. Soon after the establishment of this house, the panic of 1857 burst upon the financial world, carrying in its train widespread ruin and disaster. At one time the existence of the



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Geo. J. Ridgway L

new house of D. S. Stetson & Co. was seriously threatened, but by judicious management it was enabled to weather the storm. Every obligation was met as it matured, though with the loss of a considerable portion of its capital, as was the case with all houses that boldly faced the tempest, Mr. Stetson has since continued in the uninterrupted prosecution of the shipping and commission business, building, owning, and managing a large number of vessels, engaged in the Southern, West Indies, South American, Pacific and European trades. He is a man of fine, commanding appearance, and with a manner the most affable and polite. The deep, hearty tones of his voice indicate a soul actuated by the most generous impulses, and his success in life, and the esteem in which he is held, is undoubtedly due as much to his liberal spirit as to his earnest devotion to business, and skilful management of his affairs.

 RIDGWAY, JOHN J., Jr., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on the 22d of October, 1843. His father, Thomas Ridgway, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this volume, is a well-known Philadelphia merchant, and has been President of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company since 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Pancoast, was a sister of the eminent surgeon, Professor Pancoast, of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After receiving an excellent preparatory education, the subject of this sketch studied law in the office of Morton P. Henry, and was admitted to the bar on May 29th, 1865. After devoting a year to European travel, he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1871, having in the meantime achieved an honorable standing at the bar, he was brought prominently before the public, in connection with the prosecutions of certain city and court officials of Philadelphia for the exaction of illegal fees. The great abuses of the system of extortion in vogue had assumed such alarming and harassing proportions, that the Philadelphia Bar Association determined to put an end to them, and with that object in view employed a Solicitor, whose duty it was made to prosecute in the courts every case of the kind brought before him, free of charge to the complainant. He was selected for this delicate and responsible position; and, despite the manifold difficulties in the way, the threats that were resorted to for the purpose of intimidating him, and the general prophecy of ultimate failure, he entered upon his task with great determination. He began by notifying all the public officials of the city of his appointment, and of his purpose to secure the enforcement of the laws which they had so long defied. With much labor, he prepared and published in pamphlet form a list of the legal fees, arranged alphabetically, and under proper headings. Previously to this publication, it had been impossible for

even a lawyer to ascertain what were the legal fees in any case, without the labor of searching the statute books through which they were scattered; but in his pamphlet, which covered eighty pages, he so completely systematized the whole subject, that any one could readily ascertain the legal fees, and be prepared to resist the extortion of the officials. The latter, however, continued in their old course after the warning had been given; consequently he caused a deputy-sheriff to be arrested. Every effort was made to avert the conviction and punishment of this officer, who secured the services of two eminent lawyers for his defence. But conviction and sentence followed, although, when the officer had been only ten days in prison, he was pardoned out by the Governor. Not deterred by this unlooked-for reverse, he instituted a number of suits for \$50 penalty, as provided by law, against the offending officials, and in every case recovered the money. His energetic and successful action encouraged citizens who had been victimized, to resort to the free services tendered them by the Bar Association, through its Solicitor; and a very marked and satisfactory change in the bearing of the city officials was the speedy result. In the same year in which he commented his proceedings against the public officers who had been habitually guilty of extortion, a general reform movement was inaugurated in Philadelphia through the agency of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, and the subject of our sketch was placed upon the Reform ticket, and presented by it to the voters of the city, for the position of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The Association entered upon the campaign only six weeks before its close, but its ticket polled over three thousand votes. He has since continued an active member of the Reform Association, and has taken a prominent part in subsequent campaigns. During the memorable contest of 1872, in which such determined efforts to defeat the reform candidates for city offices were made by mingling national with local issues, he spoke constantly at political meetings on municipal issues, and contributed largely towards swelling the reform vote of that year to over thirteen thousand. He again occupied a place on the Reform ticket, as candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth Representative District, and diverted a large vote from the "regular" nominees. He has always been a very earnest abolitionist, and is now a firm adherent of the Republican party; but he is equally earnest in his opposition to the introduction of national politics into the government of the city—the most glaring abuse of our political system. During the progress of the civil war, he was a steadfast supporter of the Government, and when the militia of the State was called out, in 1862 and again in 1863, he shouldered his musket as a member of the Grey Reserves. He was on the field at Antietam, and at Hagerstown, when Lee crossed the Potomac, after the Battle of Gettysburg. His strong public spirit and refined taste are shown by the active part he has taken in

furthering the movement for forming in Philadelphia a Zoological Garden, modelled after the famous one in London. He is one of the Directors of the Society which has been organized for accomplishing that object, and to which the Commissioners of Fairmount Park have granted thirty acres, beautifully situated on the Schuylkill, near Girard Avenue Bridge. A large amount of money has been subscribed towards the undertaking, which promises to be a great success. An article from his fluent pen was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for May, 1873, in which the project was elaborately and attractively discussed. On November 14th, 1867, he married Elizabeth Fry, daughter of the late Joseph R. Fry, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one child. He has a cousin of his own name—a son of Jacob Ridgway, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia in the early part of the century, who long ranked with Stephen Girard as one of the two rich men of the city. This John J. Ridgway has lived in Paris for the past twenty years, but has large interests in Philadelphia. The subject of our sketch has been so frequently written to and called upon by mistake for his wealthy namesake, that he was obliged to add “junior” to his name, to save annoyance. He possesses a pleasing address, a ready tongue and pen, and indomitable energy; and the large practice which he has already built up at the bar of Philadelphia, stamps him as one of its rising members.

ELLIS, CHARLES, of Philadelphia, formerly of the firm of Charles Ellis, Son & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. His father, William Ellis, whose ancestors came from Wales, settled in Lycoming county previous to the close of the last century, and was an extensive land owner. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. The subject of this sketch was sent to a school on Manhattan Island, New York, to be educated, where he remained until his sixteenth year. In 1817, he came to Philadelphia, and was regularly entered as an apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, to learn the art and mystery of an Apothecary. Her establishment was on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, south side, (old number) 56. This store enjoyed a well deserved reputation, and at that period was regarded as the most complete and important establishment of the kind in the city. It had been founded about the year 1740, by Christopher Marshall, Sr., a name well known to Philadelphians, as the author of the *Remembrancer*, being a detail of events which occurred in Philadelphia in the “times which tried men’s souls.” The date when his son, Charles Marshall, succeeded his father in the business, is not material; but he continued the general management of all pertaining to his calling, until advancing

years and an enfeebled frame warned him that he must give place to a successor, in the person of his daughter, and the business was thereafter continued under the firm name of E. Marshall. Into this interesting family, young Ellis was received, and found an abiding place during his term of service. He had for his companions such well-known names as Frederick Brown, Sr., Samuel P. Griffiths, son of Dr. Griffiths, Isaac P. Morris, Joseph Morris, Casper Morris, etc., all of whom have passed away, excepting the latter, who resides, at the present writing (1873), in the State of Maryland. Mr. Ellis served a faithful apprenticeship, and when he had attained his majority was employed by Miss Marshall as one of her assistants, to carry on the business, in which position he remained for several years, to her entire satisfaction. In the year 1826, he associated himself with Mr. Isaac P. Morris, and purchased the entire establishment, thus becoming the part owner of the store where he had passed so many years. The firm of Ellis & Morris at once took a front rank in the drug business, which now, without being exclusively retail, gradually developed into the wholesale line. After some years of successful management and increasing prosperity, Mr. Morris withdrew from the concern, and subsequently founded the extensive and well-known “Port Richmond Iron Works.” In the year 1837, Mr. Ellis admitted his nephew, William Ellis, into the firm, which became known as Charles Ellis & Co.; and subsequently his son, Evan T. Ellis, was added to the business, without any change in the name of the house. These three gentlemen continued to give matters their constant and undivided attention. In 1857, they removed to Market street, near Eighth, where, in larger quarters, they were enabled to afford better accommodations to their great force of operatives, and increasing number of patrons. In 1863, Mr. William Ellis retired from the firm. After the close of the war, the city took a new lease of life, as is well known, and business of all kinds prospered. In like manner, the firm, the name of which had been changed to Chas. Ellis, Son & Co., the son-in-law of the senior partner, Wm. M. Ellicott, Jr., having entered it in 1863 (he retired in 1872), was constantly increasing in importance; and in 1868, they took possession of their large warehouse, at the Southwest corner of Market and Tenth streets, built for the purpose, in which they carried on one of the most extensive Wholesale Drug Establishments in the city of Philadelphia. In the year 1871, Charles Ellis withdrew from the firm, and has not since been a partner in the house. His time and attention, when in the city, are much given to various charitable and other institutions, with which he has been connected for a considerable period of his life. For a long time he has been interested in the success of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of which he was the President for nearly twenty years, being on his resignation succeeded by Dillwyn Parrish. He has also been a Manager of the Friends’ Asylum for the Insane, located at Frankford, Pennsylvania,



E. H. Melin

and of the House of Refuge, for the reformation of the vagrant youth of both sexes. In both of these institutions he has manifested a deep interest. The Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for the cure of Nervous Diseases numbers him among its earliest trustees and advisers. Like his father, Mr. Ellis is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and has held many very important trusts for the Meeting, all of which he has discharged to the satisfaction and credit of that important body. Notwithstanding his advanced age, owing to his regular and steady mode of life, he is in the enjoyment of good health. The business is continued at the old stand by his son, Evan T. Ellis, who has associated with him W. H. Boyle, long connected with the establishment, under the firm name of Charles Ellis's Son & Co.



MELVIN, S. H., Physician, Merchant, and Banker, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1829. When five years of age, his father removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was educated, and at the usual age entered the office of Dr. Sinclair, to study medicine. He was qualified for practice; but his tastes leading him to mercantile pursuits, he engaged in the wholesale drug business, which he prosecuted with success in Steubenville, until 1859. He then removed to Springfield, Illinois, and soon was at the head of the leading drug house in Central Illinois. Early in 1867, the Springfield Savings Bank was incorporated, and Dr. Melvin elected President, a position he still retains. The eminent skill and high business talent manifested in the management of this institution can best be shown by the fact, that although the most recently organized but one of any banking institution in that city, it has at once the most numerous depositors, and the heaviest deposits of all. So much of this success was owing to the subject of our sketch, that in 1869, when the merchants of Springfield formed a Board of Trade, he was at once elected its President, and continues in that position to-day. The same year he was chosen President of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. This corporation, at its outset, met with so much opposition and so many reverses, that its officers despaired of its successful completion, and were ready to renounce it. The President alone refused to yield to these timorous counsels, and went to work, we may say, single-handed, with such determination and tact, that he engaged in its completion the immense resources of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and with such immediate effect, that in less than a year the whole line of 110 miles was graded, equipped, and running on regular time! This, however, was but a part of his plan. The direct connection of Chicago and St. Louis on this line was what he aimed for. So in 1870, he

was elected President of a corporation entitled the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad Company, and he is now engaged in urging this road to its completion, with the same well-directed ardor which has characterized his previous efforts. In 1863, Dr. Melvin married the daughter of Samuel Slemmons, of Cadiz, Ohio, and is the parent of an interesting and happy family. In early life, he united himself to the Presbyterian Church, and has always taken a deep interest in schemes of practical benevolence. During the Rebellion, he was a staunch Union man, and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln. Appreciating his sterling qualities, the latter offered him any position in his gift, but the offer was declined, for personal reasons. The General Assembly of Illinois in that trying period organized a Home for the Friendless in Springfield, and Dr. Melvin was at once elected its President. This excellent institution has sheltered over a thousand applicants, and continues to be conducted with most gratifying results under his watchful care.



EIGLER, GEORGE K., Merchant, and President of the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, was born in this city on the 1st of November, 1822, of German parentage. He received a good education in his native city, and in his fifteenth year entered upon a long and successful business career. This was in 1837, in which year he entered the establishment of Bohlen & Co., one of the oldest commercial houses in the city, as a clerk. This house manufactures in Holland, and imports for sale here the celebrated Bohlen gin, which brings a higher price than any other brand of this article in the market. He was steadily promoted, and is now (1873) the senior member of the firm. For several years, a large share of his time was occupied in settling important and responsible trusts relating to the Bohlen estate. He has also held responsible positions in several beneficial and similar institutions, being at present the President of the German Society of Philadelphia, which was established many years ago for the relief of distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania, and is the oldest society of the kind in the United States. Since March, 1860, he has held the position of President of the National Bank of Commerce, and is also at present a Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. For many years, he acted as Consul for the Netherlands, for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, which is one of the oldest consulates in the United States; and was held for a long time by former members of the firm of Bohlen & Co. A business man of marked ability and unquestioned integrity, a public-spirited citizen, and genial in private life, he is deservedly popular in business and social circles.

CHILDS, GEORGE W., Merchant and Publisher, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12th, 1829. At the age of thirteen, he entered the United States Navy, but after spending fifteen months in the service, he removed to Philadelphia, and obtained employment in a book store.

The leisure which this position afforded him, he passed in studying the standard works of literature and the general principles of commerce. When but eighteen years of age, he invested his savings—a few hundred dollars—in business for himself, and succeeded so well, that two years later he was offered a partnership in the established firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., subsequently better known under the name of Childs & Peterson. This house, during his connection with it, which continued until 1860, published some of the most valuable contributions to the literature of this country. Prominent among these works may be mentioned Kane's work on Arctic Exploration, Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*, Judge Sharswood's edition of Blackstone's *Commentary*, Peterson's *Familiar Science*, and Dr. Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*. Some of these works attained a sale at that time unexampled in the history of the trade. In 1860, on the retirement of Mr. Peterson from the firm, he formed a partnership with J. B. Lippincott, which endured, however, but one year, when he resumed business by himself. In 1863, he purchased the *Publishers' Circular*, a moribund periodical, devoted to the interests of the trade. This he remodelled, and changing its title to the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, edited it with such ability, care and enterprise, as to render it eminently acceptable, and indeed necessary to the trade. Previously to his proprietorship, the *Circular* had been published in New York. About the same time, he also acquired *The American Almanac*, which had greatly declined in public favor; and re-naming it *The National Almanac*, conducted it with such marked judgment and appreciation of the best popular taste, that in two years it reached an annual sale of thirty thousand copies. Some little time afterwards, he undertook the publication of Brownlow's famous book, paying the impecunious, even homeless, author fifteen thousand dollars for the copyright, a sum which served to completely re-establish him. About this time an opportunity offered that he had always hoped would come, and that in his boyhood he had determined should find him prepared. His ambition had been to become proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, a newspaper which for many years had been the favorite organ of the citizens of Philadelphia; but which, for some time before 1864, had, from various causes, seriously fallen in value. This circumstance paved the way for negotiations which resulted in the retirement of William M. Swain, for thirty years the guiding spirit of the paper, and the purchase of the entire establishment by Mr. Childs. Admirable as for the most part had been the organization of the office, and the character of the paper itself, his keen business judgment and

quick perception of the true conditions of journalistic success suggested a variety of new features. In the reorganization of the journal upon its present eminently satisfactory basis, and in its subsequent management, he displayed the same energy and tact that had marked his earlier business ventures. The fruits of his able direction were not long delayed. He soon had the gratification of seeing the journal enter upon that career of prosperity which has made it the leading paper of the city, as it is in some respects unsurpassed in the world. To accommodate its rapidly increasing business, he, in 1867, erected the publication office at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, which, in its interior arrangements, and in the elegance of its architecture, is probably unequalled by any other establishment either in Europe or America. The attention and thought that its proprietor has bestowed upon the various enterprises in which he has been engaged, display themselves also in his consideration for those whom he has employed in the numerous departments of his business. He has secured for each a policy of life insurance, and has endowed the Philadelphia Typographical Society with an extensive and beautiful burial place, known as the Printers' Cemetery, at Woodland. In works of charity, and in those which have for their aim the benefit of the city of his adoption, his name is always conspicuous as that of an earnest worker and generous supporter. High as his business ability ranks in the special branch of industry with which he has been so long connected, it stands not higher than his personal character in the estimation of a large circle of acquaintance at home and abroad, and of the community generally. In the numerous publications of the book and periodical class with which his name has been associated, he has invariably insisted on a tone of purity and morality, while he has never condescended, either in the advertising or editorial columns of his journal, to permit the insertion of any of those harmful or even questionable matters that mar the general tone of so many newspapers in the United States. He has always striven to favor movements of reform, and to assist in the administration of justice. Especially has the *Public Ledger* become known in Philadelphia as fearless and outspoken on all matters pertaining to municipal welfare, and as carefully avoiding all topics of personal scandal and partizan favoritism. Hence the tribute which Chief Justice Lewis once paid to him in an address at the dedication of the Printers' Cemetery is eminently deserved:—"Mr. Childs has planted himself on the affections of the human heart. He has laid the foundation of his monument upon universal benevolence. Its superstructure is composed of good and noble deeds. Its spire is the love of God, which ascends to heaven." Many places of political preferment have been offered him, but he has uniformly declined such distinctions, believing that by diligently caring for the extensive enterprises under his control, he can better serve the public than by the occupancy of a political office.



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada

C. J. Hoffman

HOFFMAN, CHRISTIAN J., Merchant, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, November 18th, 1819. His education, up to the age of sixteen, was acquired at the schools of his native place. In 1835, he entered a printing office in Lewistown, with a view to learning the trade, and for two years pursued the vocation, which, however, was not found suited to his tastes. In 1837, he abandoned the idea of making printing his life work, and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Locating himself in Philadelphia, he entered the counting-house of Carlisle & Humphrys, afterwards Humphrys, Dutith & Co., commission merchants. Early in 1847, he commenced the Flour and Grain business on his own account, and two years later he became associated with the late Colonel James P. Perot, the firm being Perot & Hoffman, commission merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, etc. The firm was located on Delaware avenue, below Race street. Afterwards it was known under the title of Humphrys, Hoffman & Kores, and later still, it was changed to Humphrys, Hoffman & Wright. In 1865, Henry C. Kennedy became a partner, and the title was again changed to Hoffman & Kennedy. In 1872, the firm assumed its present title of C. J. Hoffman & Co., Robeson Lea and Joseph J. Wright being the junior members of the firm. Mr. Hoffman has attained great success in business, rising by dint of industry, perseverance and intelligence, from a small beginning to the foremost rank among the men engaged in the same branch of trade. In 1852, he was elected member of the City Council, and filled the position one year after the consolidation of the city. In 1861, he was elected President of the Corn Exchange Association, and actively promoted the enlistment of the Commercial Exchange Regiment (No. 118). He has been an active member of the Union League from its incipency, and for the past six years a member of the Board of Directors of Girard College. He is a man of varied information, liberal heart, and pleasing manners. He has but one child—Washington Atlee Hoffman, M. D., who is Port Physician of Philadelphia, having been appointed to that office by Governor Hartranft in the fall of 1872.

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HEWKIRK, MATTHEW, Merchant, of Philadelphia, was of a Huguenot family, from the south of Holland, the ancient form of the name being Van Nieukierck. The family emigrated to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in New Jersey. His birth took place May 31st, 1794, in Pittsgrove, Salem county, in that State. Here he received the limited education at that day to be obtained in a country school, and at the age of sixteen came to Philadelphia, to acquaint himself with mercantile pursuits. At first he acted as store boy with J. & C. Cooper, wholesale dry goods merchant, on Front street,

and subsequently rose to be their clerk and salesman. At this period, the city was threatened by an English fleet, and the "Washington Guards" were enrolled for its defence. To them he attached himself, and went into camp near Wilmington, Delaware (1815). After the restoration of peace, in April, 1816, he began a small retail dry goods store, in partnership with his sister, on Second street. After her marriage, he continued it on his own account, and from this humble beginning soon succeeded in building up a considerable wholesale trade. Various business connections were formed from time to time until his retirement from active mercantile life, in 1839. Although controlling large resources at this date, his active and enterprising mind would not permit him to rest in idleness. Indeed, those extended operations which brought him most prominently to the notice of his fellow-citizens were nearly all of later date. He had already acted as Director of the United States Bank with his friend, the Hon. Nicholas Biddle, and entered with the most earnest zeal into the construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the first President of which he was, and which may almost be said to owe to him its very existence, certainly its completion, at that early day. A marble monument, erected in testimony to his success in this work, may still be seen on the line of the road at Gray's Ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, below Philadelphia. To his careful study of the equipment of this road, is due several now familiar improvements in the comfort of travellers. One of these is the system of "checking" personal baggage, which was an original suggestion of his; another was the adoption of the form of the American passenger car with eight wheels, instead of the English four-wheeled coupé. The coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania attracted his attention quite early, and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad & Coal Company owes much of its present prosperous condition to his energy and perseverance. About the year 1854, he became interested in the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and although then three score years of age, he did not shrink from the vast labor and great outlay of capital requisite in order to secure their success. The severe financial crisis of 1858 found him in the midst of this arduous undertaking, and obliged him, in order to protect those to whom he was indebted, to place much of his property temporarily under the control of others. It was always his conviction that real estate is the safest investment, and at one time he owned more dwelling houses in Philadelphia than any other citizen, and land in no less than eleven States of the Union. His interest in projects of social and religious improvement equalled that in plans of industrial progress. For forty years of his life he gave his cordial support to the cause of temperance, and was at one time President of the State Temperance Society. At his elegant entertainments, he permitted no kind of intoxicant, an example few were equally conscientious as to adopt. For years he acted as

President of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and always advocated the complete medical education of women. The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania almost owes its existence to his liberality and energy. For thirty-four years he was an active Trustee of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Especially interesting in the midst of his active life was the consistent Christianity which he early, and always cherished. In 1832, he united himself to the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a Ruling Elder, a Deacon, and a Trustee, as well as General Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He was also Trustee to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years its Treasurer. Official trusts in the Boards of Publication, Education and Domestic Missions, were also confided to him, and the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association elected him its President. His marriages were in May, 1817, to Jane Reese Stroud, who lived but twenty-one months; in July, 1821, to Margaret, daughter of George Heberton, by whom he had eight children, only one of whom survived him; and in July, 1846, to Hetty M., daughter of Edward Smith, of Philadelphia. A firm faith, the memory of a well-spent life, and a conscience at peace with itself, sustained him to the last moment of a life which closed on his seventy-fourth birthday, May 31st, 1868.

BREWSTER, BENJAMIN HARRIS, Lawyer, only son of Francis E. Brewster and Maria Hampton Brewster, was born October 13th, 1816, in Salem county, New Jersey. His family connections in New Jersey were of the oldest landed interest. His grandfathers, Brewster and Hampton, both surgeons in the Revolutionary army, and his kinsmen, the Carrolls, Harris', Duvals, Newcombs, Wescotts, Carpenters and Elmers, even to remote branches, were men of estates, professional men, and men holding positions under the crown. The Brewsters are also a direct branch of the older Brewsters of Plymouth Colony stock, and the Hamptons are a branch of the South Carolina Hamptons. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in the class of 1834, receiving the degree of A. B., A. M. and LL. D. In the same year, he entered the office of Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, as student of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1846, he was appointed by President Polk as commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the *Cherokee Indians* against the United States Government. This appointment, conferred upon one so young in the profession, was a high mark of distinction, as well as a recognition of his ability and keen intelligence. Although ever a welcome guest in society, which his brilliancy and courtesy adorn, his life has nevertheless been occupied with the practice of the law, and

devoted to literary pursuits. Among his many efforts published from time to time, the most conspicuous are his lecture upon "Frederick the Great," delivered in 1872; "Address before the American Whig Closophic Societies," in 1853; "Speech delivered at the Cooper Institute," in 1868; also "Review of Milton's Select Prose Works," for the *Boston Quarterly* of July, 1842; "Review of Talfourd's Life," and "Writings of Charles Lamb," 1841; "Address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia," in 1857—as well as his memorable argument before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of Sharpless, Hebler vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was most zealous in support of the Government, and did good service on the rostrum. In 1857, he married Elizabeth Von Myrbacke de Reinfeldts, a Prussian lady, who died in 1868. In 1867, Governor John W. Geary appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and during his career he closely watched the interest of the State, and with untiring energy strangled the *Gettysburg Lottery*, which he deemed a scheme to rob the public, under the pretext of helping the orphans. He also corrected the abuse of remitting the sentences in the Criminal Court of this county, an infringement upon the pardoning power, by means of which, unknown to the people, the convicts were let loose from their cells. From the office of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, he retired in 1869. In the summer of 1870, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Robert J. Walker, a lady distinguished for her beauty and refinement. A son, the offspring of this marriage, is his only child. He has been a close student of *belles lettres*, is a versatile and brilliant essayist, a correct, original, and profound thinker, a graceful, eloquent and forcible speaker. He is noted for his high sense of professional dignity, and unblending hostility to trickery and jobbery. Last, although by no means least, he is known in private as a man charitable in speech, and as a true friend.

SNOWDEN, JAMES ROSS, LL. D., Lawyer and Author, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He comes from one of the oldest families in Philadelphia, his great grandfather, John Snowden, having reached Philadelphia in 1685. He was employed in various public offices, and in 1715 was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county. It is believed that he was the first ordained elder in the Presbyterian Church in the Colonies. He held that office in the old Market Street Presbyterian Church, and was elected and ordained in 1704. This church is now the First Presbyterian Church, located on Washington Square. Isaac Snowden, son of the above named John Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, in 1732. He was an active and



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James Ross Snowden.

useful citizen, a member of the City Councils, and a county commissioner during the Revolutionary war, in which also he acted as a commissary for supplying the army. After the war he was for many years Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and a member of the Select Council, a trustee of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, a member of the Committee, presided over by Dr. Witherspoon, that prepared the Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the incumbent of various other positions in the State, as well as in the Church. Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, son of Isaac, was born in Philadelphia, in 1770, graduated at Princeton College in 1787, was an excellent scholar, and had charge of several collegiate and classical institutions in Pennsylvania. It was under his instruction chiefly that his son, whose career is about to engage our attention, received his education. He was, however, for some time a student at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, before that institution passed into the hands of the M. E. Church. The advantages thus given him were well improved, and he became in early life an excellent scholar, with a decided taste for science and literature, which has been indulged, notwithstanding the absorbing duties of his profession, and that of the various public offices which he has accepted. Turning his attention to the study of law, he was called to the bar early, and commenced the practice of his profession in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Soon after his admission, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General; and subsequently, and on repeated occasions, was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1842 and 1844, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is a singular mark of the ability with which he discharged his duties, that no appeal, during the three sessions he presided, was ever taken from his decisions. The votes of thanks on these several occasions were unanimous, and were offered by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, a member from Adams county, who stated, with great emphasis, that the Speaker had the highest characteristics of a good presiding officer, prominent among which was "his full and entire impartiality." In 1845, he was named by his friends for the office of United States Senator; and in the preliminary meeting of the members of the Legislature, he had on the first ballot the highest number of votes, but not a majority: this was subsequently cast for another citizen. But such was the estimation in which he was held, that at the meeting of the members to nominate a State Treasurer, he was, although no candidate for that office, nominated by a large majority, on the first ballot. He was subsequently elected, and re-elected, and for two years discharged the duties of the office to the highest satisfaction of the public; and by his energetic measures, the credit of the Commonwealth, before that time tarnished by non-payment of the interest on the public debt, was restored and maintained. A reference to the newspapers and periodicals of that period will show

the important work which he performed in maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth, and restoring her ancient reputation for integrity and faithful performance of her obligations. After the surrender of the office of State Treasurer to his successor, he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia; this was in 1847. These offices he held for several years; and in 1853, he was appointed, on the death of Judge Pettit, who held the office for a brief period, Director of the Mints of the United States, and held that important office until 1861. When Ex-Governor Pollock was appointed to that office in May of that year, there being a vacancy in the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he was unanimously elected to that position by the Judges of the Supreme Court. This office he has held by successive re-appointments, until the present time. He gives place, however, to his successor on the 1st of September, when he will, we understand, resume the practice of his profession in this city as a lawyer. During these active duties, Mr. Snowden has found time to cultivate his taste for literature and science. Besides taking a prominent part in historical and other kindred societies, he has prepared and published several works, evincing peculiar learning and research. In 1860, he published a *Description of Ancient and Modern Coins* in the Cabinet Collection of the United States Mint; a new edition of the same, with plates, was issued in 1869. Another of his works, which called forth commendatory notices from the most critical reviewers, was a *Description of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals, and of other objects of Interest in the Museum of the Mint*, with Fac-Simile Engravings and Biographical Notices of Directors of the Mint, from 1792 to 1861. He also published, in 1864, *The Coins of the Bible, and its Money Terms*; and in 1867, *The Cornplanter's Memorial*, an Historical Sketch of Gy-Ant-Wa-Chia, the Cornplanter, and of the Six Nations of Indians, with the Report of Samuel P. Johnson, on the erection of the monument at Jenesdaga, to the memory of Cornplanter. One thousand copies of this work were published by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1868, he contributed the articles on Coins of the United States to Bonvier's *Law Dictionary*. He has also, at different times, published addresses, pamphlets on currency, coinage, and other subjects; seven annual Reports of the Mint, and numerous papers in periodicals. His works have been upon a subject which few men could undertake. Apart from their value to the numismatist, they are beautiful specimens of the printers' and engravers' art, and are universally acknowledged to be valuable additions to the scientific literature of America, and, indeed, the civilized world. There is one pamphlet from his pen which possesses peculiar interest in view of the subsequent action of the General Government on the subject. It is entitled, *A Measure to secure to the People a*

Safe Treasury and a Sound Currency (published by Benjamin F. Millin, 1857). Among the suggestions in this pamphlet was one adopted by the United States Government, in 1864, providing for the issuing of *Coin Certificates*. Mr. Snowden's proposition was to issue certificates on the deposit of gold bullion, as well as of coin. When specie payments are resumed, the policy of extending the certificates to the deposits of bullion will, he believes, be apparent, and that measure will then receive a favorable consideration. He has always manifested a deep interest in the subject of international coinage, has published several papers on the subject, and some years since carried on a very remarkable correspondence with Lord Monteagle, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in reference to the decimalization of the British coinage. His plan for assimilating the British and American coinage, as simple as effectual, was subsequently taken into consideration by a British International Commission. Notwithstanding his taste and profession were in a different direction, yet he early manifested an interest in military affairs. Soon after his admission to the bar, at Franklin, Venango county, he organized a company of volunteer infantry, of which he was Captain; and subsequently, on the formation of a regiment, he was elected Colonel. He presided at the State Military Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in 1845; and was the writer of several papers and memorials, showing the necessity of a more efficient military organization than did then exist. During the late rebellion he was the Lieutenant-Colonel, and usually the commanding officer, of the First Regiment of the Infantry of the Philadelphia Home Guards. The regiment was offered for active duty in the field, but their services were not accepted by the Government. In 1845, he received the degree of A. M. from Jefferson College; and in 1872, the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson Colleges conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has recently prepared a work, not yet published, proving the truth of the Scripture testimony by the coins and money terms of the Bible, and by other ancient coins. Portions of this work appear in a series of articles which are published in the *New York Observer*. He married a daughter of the well known and distinguished Philadelphian, Major-General Patterson.

and embarrassed condition, but with his indefatigable energy and financial skill, he soon succeeded in restoring it to a healthy condition; and at this day it holds a deservedly high position among the leading moneyed institutions of Philadelphia. This important change was chiefly due to the prudence and good management of its President, and reflects the greatest credit upon him. He is among the active old Directors of the Western Saving Fund Association, one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in Philadelphia. He is also a Director in the American Steamship Company, an enterprise in which he has taken an earnest and lively interest from its inception. The line of steamers owned by this Company is the only one now crossing the Atlantic flying the American Flag. As a prosperous citizen, intrusted with important interests, he has always been ready to encourage and lend his assistance to all measures and enterprises tending to the public good. Added to his other merits, it deserves to be mentioned that he has assisted, by advice and loans of money, many young men commencing business, and others who had been unfortunate in their first efforts. In making loans to these, he always exacted a promise from them that all their personal expenses should be paid in cash, compliance with which rule, he regarded as affording a good security for re-payment. He has been heard to say that he had never lost a dollar of loans made under such conditions, and that the borrowers had always been successful in business. He was an ardent and effective supporter of the Government in the late rebellion; and in the darkest financial period, whilst most of the individual capitalists in the country hesitated to invest largely in Government Securities, he united with those at the head of other banking institutions in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in taking Government Bonds to an extent which exceeded the amount of their combined capital. In bringing about this well-timed support of the Government finances, he was very active. He is widely and very favorably known as an upright, skilful, and intelligent banker, and a gentleman possessing those social and moral qualities which render intercourse with him agreeable, and friendship desirable.

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UMMINS, DANIEL B., President of Girard National Bank, was born in Kent county, Delaware, of highly respectable parents. Early in life, he came to Philadelphia, became a wholesale dry goods merchant, and acquired a handsome fortune. For many years he was a Director of the State Bank of Camden, New Jersey; and in 1858 became President of the Girard Bank, a position he still occupies. When he was first called to the management of this bank, he found its affairs in a very precarious

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LEWIS, ELLIS, Judge and Lawyer, was born May 16th, 1798, in Lewisberry, Pennsylvania, a town named in honor of his father, Eli Lewis. This gentleman, who was a person of means, influence and literary tastes, died when the subject of this sketch was four years of age. During a long minority his inheritance was dissipated by mismanagement, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. He became a good practical printer and editor, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four years of age. At this time he married Miss Josephine Wallis, daughter of Joseph Wallis. Two years later he was



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Joseph F. Simons

appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, where, his conspicuous talents attracting the attention of Governor Wolfe, he became Attorney-General for the State in 1833, and later in the same year was appointed President Judge of the Eighth District. In 1843, he became President Judge of the Second District, composed of Lancaster county. In 1851, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1855 became its Chief Justice. In 1857, he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention for reelection to the Supreme Court, and retired to private life. In 1858, he was chosen one of three commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. Outside of his judicial labors, which are a valuable legacy to the legal profession, Judge Lewis published a volume entitled, *An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States*. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him because of his knowledge of Medical Jurisprudence, and he received from two universities the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a ripe scholar, a profound thinker, and a public-spirited and benevolent man. He died March 19th, 1871.

 **INNOTT, JOSEPH FRANCIS**, Merchant, was born in Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, February 14th, 1838. He is the son of John and Mary Sinnott, whose ancestors came from Normandy, France, and settled in the county Wexford, Ireland, at the time of William the Conqueror. He received his education at the schools of Gweedore, a few miles from his native place. In July, 1854, at the early age of sixteen, he embarked from Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived in Philadelphia the following month. Here he engaged with Watkins & Weaver, Custom House Brokers, and remained with them, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year, until 1856. In January of this year, he entered the office of John Gibson, Sons & Co., Distillers, as assistant book-keeper, receiving two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for his services, which salary was gradually increased until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Washington Greys Company, Philadelphia. After three months of active service in Western Virginia, under General Patterson, he returned to Philadelphia, and in August, 1861, was sent to Boston by the firm of Gibson, Sons & Co., to establish an agency there. He had advanced very rapidly in his knowledge of commercial business, and in the establishment of the branch house in Boston displayed remarkable practical talent, which, with his close application and rigid integrity, won for him the entire confidence of his employers. His successful management of the business attained for him a partnership in the Boston house, and in 1866 he returned to Philadelphia, and became a partner in the

entire business of the firm, which is the most extensive in the United States. In April, 1863, he married a Philadelphia lady of great refinement and intelligence, and has an interesting family of children. He has been Manager of the St. John's Orphan Asylum, and a Director of the Beneficial Savings Fund for the past three years. His whole career since boyhood has been marked by activity, integrity, enterprise and liberality. Generosity is one of his most conspicuous traits; and, perhaps, his success in life is due as much to his broad liberality as to his skilful management and strict devotion to business. His donations to the Catholic Church, and his aid in the erection and support of new churches, have advanced materially the cause of religion in Philadelphia. A reasonable portion of the ample means he has accumulated, he has conceived it his duty to appropriate to religious, benevolent, and other institutions. Personally, he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, distinguished for his geniality and hospitality; a steadfast friend, and a highly esteemed citizen.

 **ARMAN, HENRY M.**, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in Dickinson College, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, March 22d, 1822. The benefit of early scholastic training was in great measure denied him, and it was not until the age of twenty-three that he found himself enabled to enter the Freshman Class at Dickinson College. At the end of the first session, he was advanced to the Sophomore Class, and graduated in 1848, supporting himself by teaching while he prosecuted his studies. After graduation, he taught school in Maryland, where for two years he was Professor in the Baltimore Female College, and for ten years was associated with Dr. Morgan, in a Mathematical and Classical School in Baltimore. The University of West Virginia then gave him a call to a professional chair, which he accepted, but resigned at the end of a year, in order to make a tour through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. The observations he made on this journey were subsequently (1872) published in book form, in a volume entitled, *A Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in 1869-70*, which has been received with much favor by the public. His professorship in Dickinson College was conferred upon him soon after his return, and he fills the chair with marked ability. His intimate acquaintance with Biblical and classical languages and literature, has been repeatedly displayed in articles contributed, at various times in the last twenty years, to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. One of the large publishing houses of our country has secured his services to prepare an exhaustive *Introduction to the Old and New Testament*, a labor of vast extent, and which now occupies much of his attention. In 1843, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now a member

of the Baltimore Conference. His language in the pulpit is simple and forcible, and his sermons abound with practical applications of the truths of religion to the daily life of his hearers. This practicality, indeed, is a conspicuous trait in his acquirements, as he is not merely a theological critic and teacher, but a skilful surveyor and astronomer as well. His marriage took place in 1872, and his residence is now permanently located in Carlisle. The title of Doctor of Divinity has been, with great propriety, conferred upon him, and he ranks among the most prominent men in the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.

PORTER, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Manufacturer, and Governor of Pennsylvania, was born October 31st, 1788, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. General Andrew Porter, his father, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and subsequently the first Surveyor General of the Commonwealth, a branch of science in which he had been the pupil of the eminent David Rittenhouse, after whom he named this son, whom he early destined for the bar. The confinement of legal studies, however, undermined his health, and consequently he chose the more active pursuit of an iron manufacturer, and for that purpose removed to Huntingdon county. Here he gave close attention to the most improved methods of reducing and refining ore. In 1821, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and subsequently of the State Senate. His speeches in these bodies, always brief but full of point, of practical wisdom, and sound information, soon attracted the general attention of the community. In 1838, he was elected Governor of the State, an honor he wore with such general satisfaction that again, in 1841, he was called to the chair, and this time with a majority nearly four times as large as at his first election. No stronger testimony could be given of the confidence and esteem which his course of policy had inspired. His insight of men and measures has rarely been surpassed. His appointments of Judges (then not elected as now) have, without exception, given entire satisfaction; while his appreciation of the great industrial discoveries of that day surpassed that of nearly all his contemporaries. In one of his early messages, he predicted that men then living would see a continuous line of railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis, a prediction ridiculed at the time as chimerical in the highest degree. To his financial integrity and sense of justice in reference to the State debt, Pennsylvania owes much of her present high character in the European money markets; and his personal courage and decision were so fully attested at the period of the Philadelphia riots (1844), that both branches of City Councils publicly thanked him. After the completion of his term, he resumed, in 1845, the manufacture of iron, direct-

ing at Harrisburg the first anthracite furnace built in that portion of the State. His success was commensurate with the enlightened intelligence he devoted to this leading branch of industry; but in the severe financial reverses of 1857, he shared heavily in the misfortunes which prostrated all industrial pursuits. They were borne, however, with a dignity and fortitude which corresponded to his firmness of character, and though well advanced in years, he did not yield to discouragement. The war of the Rebellion interested his sympathies strongly on the side of the Union, and he rejoiced that one of his sons, General Horace Porter, had been able to take part in so many of its conflicts. He lived to witness the success of the Union cause, though in declining health. He died on the 6th of August, 1867, in the composed certainty of a Christian's departure, and surrounded by the sorrowing members of a devoted family.

RIDGWAY, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 5th, 1797. His father, John Ridgway, an elder brother of the late distinguished merchant, Jacob Ridgway, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and after a long life of usefulness, died in 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. It may not be inappropriate to mention here that Jacob Ridgway was born in 1768, and removed from New Jersey to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen. The small capital left him by his father he rapidly increased by merchandising. He was most successful as a shipping merchant, and lived abroad many years for the protection of his interests in that line. While in Europe, he constantly remitted sums to be invested in real estate in Philadelphia, and on his return to this country he devoted himself exclusively to the management of his property. Eventually the rise in these investments made him enormously wealthy, and when he died, in 1843, he was justly accounted a millionaire. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was educated at schools in the country, and at Friends' West-town Boarding School, until the age of thirteen, when he was placed by his father in a commission house, on the wharf below Chestnut street. There he remained till 1816, when he entered into the flour and grain commission business with his brother Jacob, under the firm of J. & T. Ridgway. The senior partner retired in 1821, when Thomas took into partnership his cousin, Benjamin Ridgway, and the business was conducted under the firm of Thomas & Benjamin Ridgway. In 1823, Mr. Benjamin Ridgway retired, when a co-partnership was formed with Mr. John Linzey. In 1825, this firm was in full and successful operation, when many business men, who have since become prominent, were just making their way into active life. In



Galley & Co. Philada.

Thos. Ridgway



CHAMBERS, JOHN C. CHAMBERS

John Chambers

January, 1836, Mr. Linzey retired, and the firm of Ridgway & Budd was immediately formed. The circle of their business was greatly enlarged, and continued to increase yearly. Just after the great conflagration of the 9th of July, 1850, the firm dissolved, and the style of the house was changed to Budd & Comly, Mr. Ridgway retiring, the latter being now Collector of the Port. In July, 1851, the office of President of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company became vacant, by the death of Hon. B. W. Richards, and he was unanimously chosen by the Directors his successor. He still continues to preside over that substantial and prosperous institution, the office of which is now located at 633 and 635 Chestnut street. This insurance company was chartered in 1836, and is, therefore, with one exception, the oldest in the State. From the day this institution went into operation, it has always enjoyed, and justly so, the confidence of the public; but under the skilful and prudent management of its present President, assisted by the accomplished Actuary, John F. James, (now Wm. H. Stoeve, Treasurer, and Chas. O. Groome, Actuary,) and an able Board of Directors, it has gained the front rank among life insurance companies. Mr. Ridgway, an earnest advocate for the common school system, held for several years the office of School Director, the only office he could ever be induced to accept from the public. He has been, for years, a liberal contributor to the various public libraries of Philadelphia, in several of which he has taken an active interest, serving as manager, treasurer, etc. Within a few years past, he has also been one of the visitors to the convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary. During the alarming ravages of the yellow fever in 1820, and of the cholera in 1832, with a devotion to duty characteristic of the man, he remained, while others were flying in fear and dismay from the infected city, faithfully attending not only to his daily business as a merchant, but exerting himself to calm the fears of the panic-stricken, and ministering, so far as he was able, to the relief of the suffering and the destitute. In politics, he is a decided Republican, having sympathized with that party through all the exciting events which culminated in the war of the Rebellion. In religion, he inclines to the Hicksites branch of the Society of Friends, the members of which have always enjoyed power and wealth in Philadelphia. At the first settlement of this city, "the people called Quakers" were at the head of the community, and they have retained a considerable portion of this ancient prominence up to the present time. They have given to the place many of its peculiar features; the name of "Quaker City" is a testimonial of their influence, which is as widely known as Philadelphia itself. His character is a marked one, and his acquaintances can never misunderstand his peculiarities. When engaged in any transaction, he unites every energy of his mind upon the single object before him, and holds fast to it until his object is thoroughly secured.

HAMBERS, REV. JOHN, Independent Presbyterian Clergyman, was born December 19th, 1797, in county Tyrone, Ireland. When but a few months old, his parents removed to this country, and settled in Jefferson county, Ohio. Successful in their pursuits, their son was placed at school in Baltimore in 1813, with the Rev. James Grey, D. D. Feeling himself called to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he commenced his studies under the Rev. John Duncan, D. D., and was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year 1825. In May of that year he received a call to the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, at that time a feeble congregation, with but seventy or eighty communicants. The determined stand which he took in favor of the temperance movement greatly dissatisfied some of the members of his congregation. He also opposed, with equal earnestness, the habit of theatre-going, and insisted that such conduct is inconsistent with true Christian life. In spite of the opposition these views encountered, he succeeded in carrying out a salutary reform in both these respects. When he appeared for ordination in that year, he declined, from conscientious motives, to subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. His congregation supported him in this position, and he was ordained by the Society of Congregational Ministers of the Western District of New Haven county, Connecticut. This difficulty overcome, he commenced and maintained a successful career as a pulpit orator and a public-spirited citizen. Vehement and eloquent, he has allowed no consideration to obscure his sense of duty, and has advocated, with unsparing vigor, all reforms which have appeared to him salutary. As early as 1840, he organized a Youth's Temperance Society. Since the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has rendered it the most efficient service. The Bethany Mission, a useful and religious enterprise in this city, owes to him its origin and influence; and no scheme of general beneficence for his people and the public in this city, during his residence here, has appealed to him for aid to which he has not been always ready to extend prompt and valuable assistance. As a pulpit orator, he is eloquent, pointed and vehement, and many anecdotes are mentioned of the power of his language over his auditors. The most convincing proof of this, however, is his unusual and striking success throughout his ministerial career, from its commencement, nigh half a century ago, to the present day. His temperance sermons are considered among the most effective ever delivered in Philadelphia, and he has rendered great service to this and other good causes by addresses to public assemblages outside the pale of his own congregation. The ardor with which he combats vice in all its forms, and his unsparing earnestness in denouncing evil-doers, have naturally, at times, excited the hostility of those who prefer wrong to right, and even occasionally have been misunderstood by those who sympathized in

Christian work; but the rule and object of his actions cannot miss a correct interpretation from those who study his life; and none will question the truth of what he once said of himself in a Thanksgiving Sermon, in the following words: "For myself, I can say my single end and purpose is to devote all the energies of my nature, both mind and body, to the advancement of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace in the salvation of men. This, and this alone, is my specific business in the world; and I am bound, as a minister of the Gospel, to know nothing among men but Christ and Him crucified. As ambassador for Christ, we must adhere strictly to the rules of His embassy, otherwise the whole government of God's world would be thrown into confusion." The force of this strong sense of personal allegiance to the demands of duty is strikingly exemplified in his career. To it he has bent the energies of a long life; and to fulfil it perfectly, he has spared no labor. As a scholar he ranks high, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon him by one of our institutions of learning.

PATTERSON, GENERAL ROBERT, of Philadelphia, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792. He is the son of Francis Patterson, a respectable farmer, who, having taken part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, deemed it prudent to emigrate to the United States. He located in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his occupation of agriculturist. His son received a good English education, and being inclined to a mercantile career, was placed in the counting house of Edward Thompson, at that period one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. From his earliest youth, he was fond of military matters. It was, therefore, an event not unexpected by his relatives and friends, when the war of 1812 broke out, that he should ask employment in the military service of his country. At the commencement of the war, when only nineteen years of age, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army, and subsequently was promoted to a Captaincy. Though so young, he was already regarded as a brave and competent officer, and possessed the entire confidence of his superiors in command, and of his companions in the field. When peace was declared in 1815, he returned to mercantile pursuits; but continued, however, to take a deep interest in military affairs, and mainly contributed to the efficient military organization of the volunteer service which the city of Philadelphia for many years possessed. Passing through the subordinate grades, he became the Major-General of the First Division in 1828, which rank he held for more than forty years. In the violent political disturbances which took place in December, 1838, in obedience to a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, he repaired to

Harrisburg with his division; and, by his prompt, energetic and soldierly deportment, allayed the unhappy excitement which then prevailed at the Capital, and which, but for his forbearance and good conduct, might have produced the most disastrous consequences to the Commonwealth. In 1844, he rendered important military service in suppressing the disgraceful riots of that period, when a mad fanaticism seemed, for a time, to take possession of no inconsiderable portion of the people. When the war with Mexico broke out, in 1846, he was selected by the United States Government for a high command. The regular army was composed of but a few thousand men, yet, on the call for volunteers, thousands of additional troops ranged themselves under the flag of their country. At the first call, only *one* regiment was asked for from Pennsylvania, but Governor Shunk transmitted to the War Department offers sufficient to fill *nine* regiments. Finally, two regiments were accepted from this State. General Patterson was appointed Major-General in the army, and was selected by the Government at Washington to command the troops destined for Vera Cruz, thence to march upon the City of Mexico. Subsequently, however, General Scott was sent out for this purpose, and he became the second in command. When he first repaired to the field, General Taylor assigned him to the duty of disciplining the new recruits that were assembled on the Rio Grande; and when that was well done, he took command of the expedition against Tampico, marching to that place via Santander, Sota La Morena, and Victoria, over four hundred miles. His division bore its full share in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and also of the hard fighting at Cerro Gordo. To assume the command at this latter locality, he was obliged to be lifted from a sick bed into the saddle, and for his conduct on that occasion, received the commendations of the General-in-Chief. By the subsequent reduction of the army, he was relieved from command, and made a brief visit home, returning, however, to Mexico in time to take part in the closing scenes of the campaign. When General Scott was relieved from command, he took his place as Military Chief of the army, his headquarters being in the City of Mexico. When peace was declared, he withdrew the troops from that country, and on his return to the United States once more resumed the occupations of civil life. Still retaining his command as Major-General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, when the great war of the Rebellion broke out, he was called again into actual service. On the 15th of April, 1861, the President of the United States issued a requisition for 75,000 men for three months, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was sixteen regiments. On the 16th of the same month, the Governor of Pennsylvania assigned to him the command of the troops. He immediately commenced the organization of the men for service in the field, relinquishing, at great pecuniary loss, the large commercial business in which he was engaged. While thus employed, he was,



R. Petterson

by order of the Secretary of War, placed in command of the "Department of Washington," which embraced the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, his headquarters being at Philadelphia. Here he organized an army, and regarding the route via Annapolis as the only tenable one, through which to communicate with the Seat of Government, he caused that place to be seized and held by our troops, and afterwards succeeded in re-opening communication with the Capital. He subsequently ordered the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, with Sherman's Battery, all under the command of his son—the late General Frank E. Patterson—to open the route through Baltimore, which had been closed since the attack on the Massachusetts Regiment. At this most perilous juncture he comprehended the wants of the Government, and took the responsibility (April 25th, 1861,) of making a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania, to direct the organization, in that State, of twenty-five regiments of volunteers, in addition to those called for by the Secretary of War. The Governor promptly responded; but the Secretary of War—even when the term of the "three months' men" was half exhausted—declined to receive any more regiments. Governor Curtin, however, subsequently induced the Legislature to organize the twenty-five regiments. This was the origin of that fine body of soldiers, known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves," who were gladly accepted by the Secretary of War after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and who, hastening to Washington, were mainly instrumental in preventing the Capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. General Patterson personally took command June 3d, 1861, at Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. His troops consisted chiefly of Pennsylvanians, who had promptly responded to the call of President Lincoln. Here he organized his forces, and proposed, as the first measure, an attack on the insurgents at Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry. This recommendation, though approved at first by General Scott, yet on the eve of its being attempted, was countermanded by that officer, with directions to await reinforcements. Some while after, and as soon as permitted, he advanced with less than 11,000 men, and although delayed for a time by contradictory orders from Washington, he compelled General Johnston, by a flank movement, to evacuate Harper's Ferry, and then gallantly encountering the enemy under General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, just beyond Falling Waters, routed them, after a sharp conflict, in which they lost sixty killed and a large number wounded, and drove them several miles. Subsequent operations of the Union forces, upon much grander scales, have caused this brilliant little affair to be forgotten. At the time, however, being the first instance that any number of our troops had been under fire, their gallant behaviour in resisting an attack led by so able a commander as "Stonewall" Jackson, was a matter of very general congratulation and natural pride. His subsequent strategy, though severely censured (when

the country was smarting under the humiliation of the disaster at Bull Run), has been vindicated by time, and is now admitted by the ablest military critics to have been all that could possibly be required of a faithful and competent officer. When the facts and orders of this campaign were presented to President Lincoln, the latter said, "General Patterson, I have never found fault with or censured you; I have never been able to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. Your hands were tied; you obeyed orders, and did your duty, and I am satisfied with your conduct." As this part of his career has been the subject of misapprehension and misrepresentation, justice requires this statement. He has, of late years, published a narrative of his Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which gives full details on this subject. At the close of his term of service, he received an honorable discharge, and retired to private life. Although he has entered his 82d year, he is full of strength and vigor; and directs his extensive mercantile and manufacturing business with his accustomed skill and enterprise. He is noted as well for military knowledge, and success as an enterprising merchant, as also for his correct deportment as a citizen, and for the elegant and liberal hospitality he dispenses to an extended circle of friends, which his long career in public and private life has gathered around him. He is a member of the Tenth Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Boardman's) Church; and has been for a long series of years President of the Hibernia Society of Philadelphia.

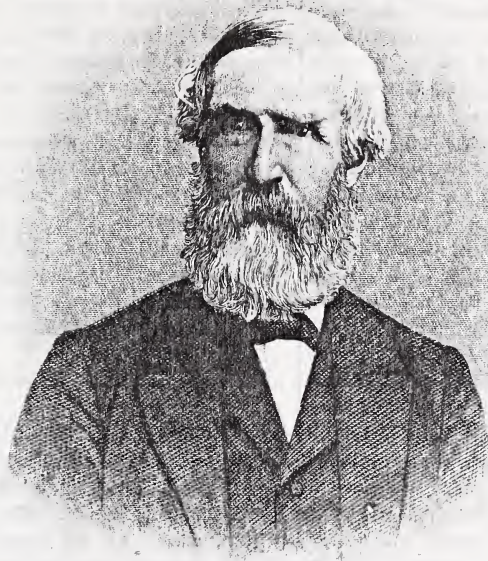
BUSHONG, HENRY, Banker and Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1826. He is the second son of Philip Bushong, of Lebanon county. He was educated at the Litiz Academy, where he remained till the age of twelve years, when he began to work. He entered his father's distillery, in 1846, obtaining an interest in the business, in which he remained till 1863, when he abandoned it on account of the law controlling the manufacture of liquors, which made it impossible for an honest man to carry it on, with profit to himself. He then embarked in the banking business, establishing, in partnership with his brother Jacob, the house of Bushong Bros., of Reading, so widely known throughout the State and elsewhere. This bank was commenced on a small scale, and more as a matter of pastime than profit; but, the manner adopted by the firm of transacting their business, was such as to rapidly increase it so that when the panic of 1873 overspread the country, they had in their possession \$2,100,000, or more than all the other banks in the city combined, while the increase in their deposits was \$300,000. Their system has liberalized the banking business in that section of the State, and changed the old aristocratic plan to a new and popular method, much to the benefit and

satisfaction of the community. It has given a strong impetus to the rapid and substantial development of the wealth, and to the steady growth, of the city and its surroundings. As the authors of these desirable results, the brothers are deservedly popular, their large establishment being in the most flourishing condition, with every prospect of remaining so. In 1868, he engaged heavily in the manufacture of pig-iron—as a member of the firm of Bushong & Co.—and, in 1871, became extensively interested in a paper mill, investing a large amount of capital in that enterprise. His business liberality and heavy investments in commercial and industrial establishments, have rendered him one of the most prominent among the representative men of the State. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Heiffer, of Reading, by whom he has one daughter. He is one of the originators and promoters, and is the President, of the Berks County Railroad.

PORTER, DAVID D., Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and is a son of the late Commodore Porter. While a child, he accompanied his father in his cruise against the West India pirates, in 1823-'25. He received his warrant as Midshipman, February 2d, 1829; as Passed-Midshipman, June 4th, 1836, and was commissioned Lieutenant, February, 1841. He spent nine years on the Mediterranean Station, and about five on the Coast Survey. Subsequently he was attached to the Naval Observatory at Washington, and later to the Home Squadron. During the Mexican War, he was present at the attacks on Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tobasco, and participated in the land fights at Tamultec and Chillon. Afterwards, until the close of 1849, he served on the Coast Survey. From 1851 to 1853, he commanded the Pacific Mail Steamer "Georgia;" and in 1853, while in command of the steamer "Crescent City," and during the excitement between Spain and the United States relative to the "Black Warrior," he ran under the shotted guns of "Moro Castle" at Havana, and landed the United States mail at that city. In 1855-'57, he commanded the Store-ship "Supply," and from 1858 to 1860, was attached to the Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine. He was made Commander, April 22d, 1861, and ordered to command the steam sloop "Powhatan," in which he proceeded to the relief of Fort Pickens. He next commanded the Mortar Fleet, and co-operated with Flag-Officer Farragut in his operations below New Orleans. Having reduced Forts Jackson and St. Philip by bombardment, the commanders of which surrendered to him, he advanced up the Mississippi, and harassed the enemy at all points. In October, 1862, he was appointed to command the Gun Boat Flotilla of 125 vessels, improvised from river steamers, and had to train its 1300 men. In January, 1863, the fleet captured Arkansas Port, and in the following May destroyed the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf. His services

at Vicksburg were invaluable. For forty days and nights, he bombarded this stronghold, co-operating with General Grant, and contributing to its surrender, July 4, 1863, on which day he was created Rear-Admiral. In the same year, he cleared the Yazoo river of torpedoes, and blockaded eleven Confederate steamers on White river. In 1864, he rendered valuable, though fruitless, assistance to General Banks' memorable Red river expedition, and extricated his fleet, April, 1864, when the water had fallen, by damming the river at the falls. He was next ordered to command the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and January 15th, 1865, captured Fort Fisher, being aided by 8500 troops led by Major-General Terry. He was commissioned Vice-Admiral, July 25th, 1866, and appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Admiral Farragut, August 14th, 1870, he was promoted to the highest rank—Admiral of the Navy.

DAVIS, EDWARD M., Merchant and Philanthropist, was born in one of the old mansions in Arch street, Philadelphia, in 1811, of parents, descendants of Welsh Quakers. His father, though brought up in the doctrine of non-resistance, enlisted as a soldier, and fought under General Jackson in the war of 1812, for which he was dismissed from the Society of Friends. Both parents dying while he was but a child, his guardian placed him at the well-known Friends' Boarding School at West-town, where he became a firm adherent to the doctrine of an "Inner Light." By the advice of his friends, he chose the business of an importer of silk goods, in conducting which he visited Europe frequently, and traversed nearly all parts of his native country. In May, 1838, he crossed the Atlantic, in the "Sirius," the first steamship which ever made the passage, deemed at that time a perilous experiment. He was not slow to appreciate the benefits of steam transportation, and for two years was a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in its early history. In these business pursuits, however, he met with more than usual opposition from the tenacity with which he followed his convictions, and the hearty support he often gave to unpopular reforms. As early as 1834, he attached himself to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and remained an enthusiastic member until he witnessed the triumph over the evil which it opposed. Often his goods lay untouched on his shelves until sold at auction, because his customers feared to offend Southern sentiment, by dealing with an "Abolitionist." No consideration deflected him from his determination to release the slave. On his fiftieth birthday he started with General Fremont to St. Louis, less as an aid on his staff than as a personal adviser and friend, with a view to the overthrow of slavery in the country. This the members of the Society of Friends construed as military service, and ruled him out of the meeting, but their action did not shake the fixity of his purpose.



Edw. S. Haudy.

A similar inflexible honesty marked his business proceedings. In the crash of 1858, his firm failed, with so many other mercantile houses; and not only did he insist on assuming the whole indebtedness himself, his partners being young men, but when he could have been relieved of this load by legal process, he declined to take such an advantage, and paid off, by degrees, more than a hundred thousand dollars of debt. His progressive views and strong conviction led to his election to the Presidency of the Radical Club, an association which meets weekly to discuss on the broadest basis the live issues of the day, and also to the same office in the Citizens' Suffrage Association, which has for its object the securing of the rights of voting to all adults, irrespective of sex or color. He is also President of the Barclay Coal Company, and various other business corporations. In October, 1836, he married Maria, second daughter of James and the celebrated Lucretia Mott, to whose prudent management and kindly sympathy he attributes a large share of his prosperity and happiness. Their three children have reached adult years, and have been to them a source of unalloyed pleasure. The family has often enjoyed personal intercourse and friendly visits from the most eminent philanthropists and reformers of the day, not a few of whom have left tokens of remembrance of the pleasant hours thus passed.

HANDY, EDWARD SMITH, retired Merchant, was born at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, January 5th, 1813. He is a son of Isaac Penrose Smith, who married Margaret Martin Handy, and is one of the ten children born to them. Of the five daughters, one died early in life, one became the wife of Charles C. Carroll, a prominent lawyer of Maryland, one married George H. Martin, a merchant of Philadelphia, another married Hon. Daniel M. Bates, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, and the only one now (1873) living, married Governor Saulsbury, of Delaware. Of the five sons, two died young, and the remaining three, Edward Smith Handy, Isaac Smith Handy, and Dr. A. Hamilton Smith, reside in Philadelphia. The father of this numerous family was a prosperous merchant at Snow Hill, and was widely known in Philadelphia. He died in 1847, leaving his son Edward his executor and trustee for each of his daughters. All the early educational advantages received by the subject of this sketch were furnished by the Snow Hill Academy, an average country school, usually in the care of a graduate of Princeton. In his sixteenth year his father took him from school to aid him in the store, and at the age of eighteen he gave him an interest in the business. Twice a year he came to Philadelphia, to purchase goods for their country store, and in June, 1834, though still retaining his interest at Snow Hill, he engaged in the hardware business on Market street, in

Philadelphia. In those days when the old Columbia, with its inclined plane and horse-power, was the only railroad coming into Philadelphia, the general order of business was very unlike that of later years. In winter, all goods for the West had to be transported by wagons to Pittsburg, or by "Hand's Line" of sailing packets to New Orleans, and from thence up the Mississippi by steamboats; and he well remembers the array of Conestoga wagons in front of General Robt. Patterson's grocery store loading for Pittsburg. In the summer, goods were sent by railroad to Columbia, and thence by canal to Pittsburg. In November, 1834, the greater portion of the town of Snow Hill was destroyed by fire, and his earnings for three years were lost. Soon after settling in Philadelphia, he secured the passage of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing him to add his mother's maiden name to his own, this becoming necessary to avoid the confusion to his correspondence, arising from the fact that several other persons in the city were known as Edward Smith; and his course in this matter has never given him cause for regret, either as to its convenience or propriety. When, in 1837, the great financial crisis swept over the whole country, and many of the best houses went down, and some of the oldest and strongest were badly crippled, his house stood firm. He had wisely refrained from venturesome transactions during the preceding year of unusual prosperity, and was, therefore, the better prepared to weather the storm. In January, 1838, he and his uncle, George Handy, purchased the large hardware store of Henry Bird & Co., on Market street, between Third and Fourth. Business slightly improved until 1842, when there was another prostration, and merchants began to fail. In this year he purchased his uncle's interest, and continued the business as the firm of Edward S. Handy & Co. For two years the depression was so great that all business enterprises scarcely paid expenses; but in 1844, there was a marked revival, and matters improved greatly thereafter. During these ten years, Mr. Handy had spent almost every winter in travelling on horseback through the West and Southwest, the only other mode of travel being by stages and wagons, and in this way he has traversed nearly all the Western and Southwestern States. In April, 1846, he sailed for Liverpool, in the old packet-ship, "Susquehanna" (Cope's Line), to purchase goods for his house, and recruit his health; and after a somewhat extended tour on the Continent, he returned in the fall, in the "Cambria," by way of Boston, to which port all the Cunard Steamers of that day went. Among his fellow passengers on the homeward voyage, was Washington Irving, who had been residing for some time at Madrid, as American Minister. He was at this time grieving over the contemplated desecration of his dearly loved home, Sunnyside. The route for the Hudson River Railroad had been surveyed through the place, and he well remembers the pain and sorrow this great man felt and expressed, that the spot where he hoped to end his

days should be invaded in this way. In 1848, he sold out the stock of his establishment to Martin & Smith, but still retained an interest in the business as special partner. In 1849, he married Virginia, daughter of Hon. Henry Hunter Bryan, of Montgomery county, Tennessee, who had represented his district in Congress for several years, while two of his brothers were at the same time representatives of North Carolina districts, of which State he was also a native. It is rare that three brothers serve in our National Legislature at the same time, and this was probably the first instance in the history of our country. Four children were the fruits of this marriage: Virginia Smith, Alice Smith, Edward Smith, and Harry Hunter Smith. In 1855, he engaged in business with John G. Brenner, as Handy & Brenner, at the corner of Commerce and Fifth streets. In 1857, there came another financial crisis, less destructive than that of 1837, but sufficient to carry down a large number of business firms; 1861 following so soon, many other firms were ruined, but his house weathered the storm. From 1862 to 1873, when he retired from business, the firm was Handy, Brenner & Co. Through this long business career of forty years, which was then terminated, he had been able to maintain the highest credit and the most unimpeachable standing. He has not engaged extensively in politics. For two or three years he represented, in the City Councils, the Twenty-third Ward, in which his country residence, known as "Digby," is situated. He served on the Finance Committee, as the colleague of such men as Wm. Neal, Algernon S. Roberts, George Williams, Thos. Potter, Chas. V. Hagner, W. Hayward Drayton, and Alfred Day. Earnest efforts were made by them to reduce the expenses of the City Government, and, judging from the subsequent increase of expenses and debt, they were very successful in their endeavors. During the term of his service on the Committee, he discovered that the accounts of the Receiver of Taxes had not been audited since the consolidation of the city; that that official did not make his itemized daily returns to the City Treasurer and Controller, and that the City Commissioners did not place duplicate copies of the tax books in the hands of the City Controller. He immediately set to work to remedy these violations of the law, but soon after he had succeeded, his term in Councils expired. The next Finance Committee was made up of almost entirely new men, and the Tax Receiver went back into his old ways. Matters continued to go on in this way until February, 1872, when, as a member of the Committee of Thirty of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, and of the sub-committee on Tax and Treasury Department, they obtained, from Chief Justice Thompson, a mandamus, compelling the Receiver of Taxes to make the daily itemized returns required by law, and also requiring the Board of Revision to place in the hands of the City Controller duplicates of the tax books. The terms of the law are still enforced, and now, for the first time in nineteen years, the accounts of the Tax Department can be

fairly audited. He is one of the few men, in a population of 750,000 souls, who feel sufficient interest in the affairs of the City Government to use his influence to correct such loose and dangerous modes of conducting the public business. He was for many years an active manager of the Philadelphia Exchange Company, and during the latter part of his service became its President. He has been, since its organization, a Director of the Frankford & Southwark City Passenger Railway Company, and a member of its Committee on Accounts and Finance. He has been for many years a Director of the Girard National Bank; and after the death of Mr. Boker, the former President, he took a very active part in securing the services of Mr. D. B. Cummins, the present efficient President of that institution. He is a Director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, and takes an active part in the management of this corporation, acting as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He also shares in the direction and management of other corporations of less importance, and has refused positions in many others, being unwilling to assume responsibilities without being able to devote the necessary time to them. It is worthy of note that so many of Philadelphia's eminent business men have been furnished by his native county in Maryland. The venerable Ambrose White was a contemporary of his father in Snow Hill, before he extended his business relations to Philadelphia. Thomas Robins, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, John Richardson, former President of the Bank of North America, the elder Fassitts, George Handy, George H. Martin, Moses Johnson, and many others, came from his native county in Maryland.

MBRIE, DE LORMA, Lawyer, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 4th, 1827. He is the son of John and Mary C. (Rankin) Imbrie, the former a native of Scotland, and of Old Covenant descent, while the latter was of Scotch-Irish lineage. While yet young, his parents removed to the adjoining State, and settled in Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he grew up, surrounded by the liberal influences of a Western civilization. At an early age he was admitted into the Darlington Academy, where he subsequently completed his education with great credit to himself, as also to his instructors. Having chosen the profession of the law as his future field of labor, he entered the office of Judge Thomas Cunningham, where he pursued the necessary studies; and having passed an examination with honor to himself and his preceptor, was admitted, in 1854, to practice at the bar. He had, at this time, become deeply interested in the political questions of the hour, and was elected, in 1856, by his constituents, their Representative in the Legislature, and again in 1857 and 1858. His ability and integrity were so marked and satisfactory, that he was complimented with the nomination of Senator, in

1860, and was chosen by a largely increased majority. After his senatorial term of three years had expired, he was absorbed in the active duties of his profession, having a large and lucrative practice; nor did he again accept office until the winter of 1872, when he was chosen by the Constitutional Convention, then assembled in Harrisburg, to become their chief clerk, which position he accepted. It was an office of great responsibility, and requiring much executive ability. All the minor officers of this organization were selected by him, and during the time it was in session, comprising one month in Harrisburg, and eight months in Philadelphia, the work which devolved upon him was immense. How well he performed it, was recorded on the journal of the Convention at its close, by the unanimous vote which marked the appreciation of his services by the members of that body. Previous to his becoming identified with this Convention, he had been for some years editor and proprietor of the *Beaver Argus*. Personally, he is tall and dignified in appearance, with a most agreeable and intelligent countenance. He possesses a wonderful talent for detail. He was married, in 1852, to Maggie Carman, of Wilmington, Ohio, and has a family of four children, three daughters and a son.

UETTER, HENRY GOTTLIEB, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 21st, 1797. He emigrated to the United States in his twentieth year, and settled in business in Bethlehem, in 1816. Here, governed by a fine and disciplined musical ability, he commenced the manufacture of musical instruments, and giving musical education. His considerable success induced him to remove to New York, where he remained in the same line of business for several years. At the close of this period he returned to Bethlehem; reopened his former connections, and added the coal and lumber trade to his employments. He attained a very remarkable success in the importation and sale of musical instruments. Their reputation gave them a demand from, and caused shipment to, all parts of the country; so that at the time of his death, their manufacturer was the wealthiest citizen of Bethlehem. While conveying his oldest daughter to the Moravian School at Litiz, in the winter of 1847, his horses ran away, and he sustained internal injuries that proved fatal. He had the rare union of fine musical attainments and extraordinary business capacities; and wisely employed the former to feed the latter. He married Frederica Brunner, of Nazareth, who, with four daughters, still survives. The eldest daughter, Louise, was married to C. M. Knauss, of Bethlehem; Henrietta married Charles Cleve, of the well known firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., in Philadelphia; Ellen was married to H. W. Rupp, also of Philadelphia, and Caroline to Abraham Schropp, of Bethlehem.

GREBLE, JOHN T., Soldier, First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, was born January 19th, 1834, in Philadelphia. He was the eldest son of Edwin and Susan V. Greble. The ancestors of the Greble family were Germans; the great-grandfather, Andrew Greble, emigrated to this country in 1742, and settled in Philadelphia. The ancestors on the mother's side were from Wales; they were Quakers; they came to America in 1681, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The male members of both families took an active part in the revolutionary war. At an early age young Greble showed a fondness for study and military displays; at the age of eight years he entered the Ringgold Grammar School, where he remained four years; from there he went to the Central High School, where he devoted four years of close application to study. He graduated high in his class, and had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1854, that of Master of Arts. At the age of sixteen he received the appointment of Cadet to West Point. In June, 1850, he entered the Academy, and graduated in 1854 as Second Lieutenant of Artillery; was ordered to Newport Barracks, and thence to Florida, where he remained until the autumn of 1856, actively engaged in exploring the lakes and swamps and fighting the Seminoles. At the request of the Professors at West Point Academy, he was detailed there by the Secretary of War as Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies. Desiring a more active life, he twice applied to be relieved and join his regiment; this was refused, and he remained at the Academy for the expiration of his term of four years. March 3d, 1859, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. August 4th, 1858, was married to Sarah B. French, daughter of the Rev. John W. French, Chaplain of the Post and Professor of Ethics. In October, 1860, he joined his company, then on duty at Fortress Monroe. In the early part of 1861, was ordered to Newport News to construct batteries and instruct the volunteers in artillery practice. On Sunday, June 9th, General Butler ordered an attack to be made on the enemy's forces at Big Bethel. General Pierce had command; Lieutenant Greble was ordered to accompany it with his artillery. Receiving his instructions, he said to the officer who bore them, "This is an ill advised and badly arranged movement, and no good will come from it." Taking with him two cannon and ten United States artillerymen, he started on this ill-fated expedition. The attack was made and our forces driven back; a retreat was the result. Lieutenant Greble, seeing the danger of the retreat being cut off, placed his guns in the open road, and by rapid discharges of grape deterred the enemy from pursuing them, thereby saving many lives at the sacrifice of his own. To an officer who advised him to retreat, or at least dodge the balls, he replied, "I never dodge, and when the retreat is sounded I will leave, and not before." The order to retreat was given, and he was about withdrawing

his command, when he was struck a glancing blow on the right temple by an exploded shell; he survived but a few minutes. Thus perished, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, a brave and accomplished officer and Christian gentleman; one who bid fair to stand at the head of his profession. He left a widow and two interesting children—a son and daughter.

BAKER, CHARLES HENRY, Merchant, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 20th, 1793. His father, John R. Baker, was at that date engaged in the importation of German, French and English merchandise, in partnership with his brother, the firm being Godfrey Baker & Co. He himself received an education at the Academy of Dr. James Abercrombie. After graduating with honor, and receiving his diploma, his energetic disposition would not permit him to remain idle, and he immediately turned his attention to commerce, entering the counting-house of Messrs. Eyre & Massey, shipping merchants. Soon establishing himself in the confidence of his employers, he was entrusted with many duties of importance. Between the years 1811 and 1813, he made voyages to Canton and other foreign ports in the interests of that firm. This sea-going and foreign experience was precisely adapted to nurture and bring into a vigorous and comprehensive development all the desirable qualities and attainments of mind of one destined to act a conspicuously useful part among his fellow citizens. About 1814, he entered into a partnership with his father, which continued until the death of his parent, in 1829, after which date Mr. Baker gradually withdrew from commercial pursuits and devoted his time, energy and experience in forwarding the interests of the banking and other public business institutions of his native city. He was for a number of years one of the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, also a Director in the old Bank of North America, and, at a much later period, a Director in the Commercial National Bank. In 1832, he was elected a Director in the old-established and well-known Philadelphia Marine Insurance Company, for many years located at Second and Walnut streets. In 1836, he was chosen to be its President, which office he filled with honor to himself and advantage to the stockholders until 1845, when the business of the Company was relinquished and the capital stock, largely augmented in value, was returned to the owners; the President receiving the public acknowledgements of the Board of Directors for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties. The character of Mr. Baker was peculiarly invitational of confidence; the trusts placed in his hands were numerous and of great value. From a very early age, even before his entrance into business for himself, and up to the time of his death, there had been confided to his care and management estates and business affairs, not only for members of his

own family, but for others. His conscientious exactness caused him ever to give perfect satisfaction to those over whose interests he was guardian, while his business experience and judgment enabled him greatly to increase the value of their property whilst in his hands. Mr. Baker died September 21st, 1872.

SMITH, FRANCIS GURNEY, Physician, of Philadelphia, born March 8th, 1818; the fifth son of Francis G. Smith, a prominent merchant of that city. He received both his academic and medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1837, and that of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Medicine in 1840. For about a year after receiving his diploma he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, giving special attention to the Department for the Insane. In 1842, he was elected Lecturer on Physiology by the Philadelphia Medical Association; ten years later Professor of the same branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College; and in 1863, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. For six years, commencing in 1859, he was one of the attending physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Since the organization of the National Insurance Company he has been its Medical Director, and at one period was Vice-President of the American Medical Association. As a lecturer on the various branches of medical science in which he has given instruction, he is characterized by fluency and exactness, and succeeds in the often difficult art of interesting his hearers in their studies. He is well known in professional literature as one of the compilers of the very popular text-book, the *Compendium of Medicine*, which has passed through numerous editions; for nine years as one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*; as the author of frequent contributions to medical periodical literature, and as the editor of American editions of Carpenter's and Marshall's works on physiology, and other scientific productions, as well as the first American translation of Barth and Rogers' *Manual of Auscultation and Percussion*. He married, in 1844, Catherine Madeline, only child of Edmund T. Dutilh, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia.

INGERSOLL, CHARLES E., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia in 1812. After receiving a first-class school education he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll as a student, and, in 1834, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. His great natural talents and indefatigable application enabled him to rise rapidly,

and before many years to reach the front rank in a profession for which his nice discrimination and accurate attainments so eminently fitted him. This prominent position he maintained to the close of his life. He made the law of banking a specialty, and in all matters pertaining to this branch became an acknowledged authority. The reputation thus acquired gained him the position of solicitor to many of the principal city banks, as also to the Fire Association. He was a man of large public spirit, and his character for strict integrity caused his election to many positions of trust and honor. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was distinguished for his energy and business talent. He was, before that institution passed into the control of the Board of City Trusts, President of the Board of Directors of Girard College; contributing materially to the wise management of its affairs. For several years he represented the Tenth Ward in Select Council, and for one term, with credit to himself and benefit to the city, he held the office of City Solicitor. As a lawyer he stood forth a man faithful to the best interests of his clients, and at the same time careful that no injustice should be done to his opponents. When he made a statement in Court, every Judge on the bench and every bystander at the bar felt assured of its truth, while his excellent memory and legal erudition give his name a conspicuous place in the list of those departed ones who secured to our bar whatever of fair fame it possesses. As a philanthropist his record is a brilliant one, comprising labors in various capacities for the advancement of many benevolent and charitable institutions, as well as private benefactions to an extent that will never be fully known. He was especially prominent as Vice-President of the Lincoln Institution, and as one of the Managers of the Institution for the Blind, bringing to these offices the warm interest of his generous spirit. To young men struggling to make their way in the world he was a kind and judicious friend, extending to them not only advice, but practical assistance. Many young and rising members of the bar are indebted to him for opportunities of free study in his office, for guidance and counsel both before and after being called, his experience and knowledge always being at their disposal in all cases which their inexperience found difficult. In the Episcopal Church he for many years held the position of Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was repeatedly a delegate to the Diocesan Convention, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. But his principal work in the church was performed as a Bible-class teacher. He founded his class in early life; and always continued to give it his most devoted care, wielding through it a great power for good among young men. Indeed, his success in this direction has seldom been equalled. It is estimated that over two thousand persons came under his influence, who are now distributed through the length and breadth of the land, many of them in their

turn having become centres of usefulness. Noted for his researches in antiquarian lore, and into the history of ancient religious rites, his learning always secured the interests of his hearers, more especially as he possessed the happy faculty of imparting the treasures of his well-stored mind in an attractive manner; his teaching being argumentative rather than dry or dogmatic, and rich with illustrations. He died at his residence in Philadelphia on May 16th, 1872.

WOOD, RICHARD D., Merchant and Manufacturer (cotton and iron), was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 29th, 1799. His ancestors, who came from Gloucestershire, England, were among the original settlers of Philadelphia; one of them, Richard Wood, arriving in this country with some of the earliest Quaker emigrants, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, here located, while his grandson, also named Richard, moved to Cumberland county, New Jersey, of which he became one of the Judges and a Justice of the Peace in the reign of George II. He also represented his county in the Legislature of the State, as did also some of his descendants, who were men of marked intelligence and influence. Passing through the limited course of instruction of the country schools of that period, he acquired a fair degree of elementary education. For some years after leaving school he was employed as an assistant in his father's store, where the town library was kept, and this being placed under his care, gave him the opportunity of indulging in reading of a varied character. Of the advantage here afforded him he diligently availed himself, thus gratifying his taste and fostering the habit of continually adding to his store of information by constant and judicious reading, which, even in the press and manifold occupations of his after life, he always preserved. A little before attaining his legal majority he left his native place to begin the battle of life at Salem, New Jersey. A successful career of two years in that place enabled him to establish himself in Philadelphia, where his capacities for business and untiring energy found a more fitting scope. To this city he removed in 1823, and uniting with Mr. William L. Abbott and S. C. Wood, under the firm of Wood, Abbott & Wood, he started in life as a city merchant at what is now No. 309 Market street. With this house, under all its various changes of title, he remained connected to the day of his death. Commencing with but limited means, in competition with established houses of large capital and unlimited credit, who had been accustomed to extend long credits to their customers, with correspondingly large profits, the firm of Wood & Abbott inaugurated a system of selling for cash and at only five per cent. advance on cost, under which, by rapidity of sales and a frequent turning of the capital they possessed, the new house

succeeded in equalizing profits with their more powerful competitors. From that time forward the labors and influence of Mr. Wood were felt in almost every undertaking having for its object the advancement of the material prosperity of Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods on a large scale for this market, in competition with the established and powerful corporations of New England. Even while carrying on this extensive business he found time to embark in other enterprises. The advance of the town of Millville, in New Jersey, is due to his far-sighted sagacity; about the year 1851, he became actively interested in that place, and establishing there a large cotton factory, bleaching and dye works, as also extensive iron works, he gradually built up the town to a manufacturing depôt of importance. The first to appreciate the fact that southern New Jersey would bear the extension of railroad improvement, he built the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad, and afterwards exerted a powerful influence in the building of the Cape May Road, with the various branches that contribute to the usefulness of that line and the convenience of its passengers and freight patrons. About 1851, he also started the manufacture of cast-iron gas and water pipe, under the firm of R. D. Wood & Co., whose products have entered a large proportion of the cities of the Union. He was the owner of the original tract upon which is built the town of Vineland, New Jersey, and it is owing to the generous and liberal terms with which he treated the founder of that thriving place, that the project was carried out. About 1867, he erected large factories at May's Landing, New Jersey, and also constructed a mammoth dam on the Maurice River, at Millville. He was also, at critical periods in their history, a powerful supporter, at one time, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, promoting confidence in it by liberal subscriptions to its stock and loans when they were looked upon with suspicion and doubt; and, at another time, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, when it was of the most critical importance that its then President (Samuel V. Merrick) should be seconded, as he was, in his efforts to carry forward to completion that great undertaking, by men in its directorship of just such personal influence, fertility of resource and force of character as Mr. Wood. In fact, he was one of the projectors of this great railroad, as well as one of the reorganizers and largest owners of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was long a Director of the Philadelphia Bank; was one of the founders of the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, and held directorships in numerous other railroads, corporations and public institutions. Mr. Wood's talent and goodness of heart alike were proved by his conspicuous ability in the power of moulding persons who at different times joined his enterprises as assistants. He rarely separated from those men, but developed and applied their powers until they became useful members of his different firms, or sometimes left

him, upon the completion of their business education, for the creation of individual fortunes. From the laboring man to the possessor of business talent, he perceived the qualification of every applicant, and constituted himself the life-long friend of all who were suited to aid him; so powerful was his influence and disposition to promote the advancement of enterprising and deserving young men, that possibly a hundred of Philadelphia's wealthy and honored citizens owe their first success in business to a partnership in one of the various enterprises inaugurated and prosecuted by Mr. Wood. His agreeable relations in society depended largely upon his even and pleasant temper, conversational powers, ready and well-stored memory, and natural urbanity. Educated with the Society of Friends, of which he was a life-long, though not active member, he ever displayed the sobriety and justice of apprehension common to that sect. Of his religious character, it may be said that he felt far more than he showed, having a dislike to formality and bigotry quite equal to his love for true heartfelt Christianity. He died April 1st, 1869. Out of his fortune of several millions, he devised numerous bequests to charitable objects and public institutions, among which were \$5000 to Haverford College, \$500 to the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, and \$500 to the Shelter for Colored Orphans. He was a benefactor not only to the community in which he lived, but to the entire country; and benefits of his enterprise and example will be strong in their influence for good in generations yet to come.

PERKINS, SAMUEL C., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, November 14th, 1828. His father, Samuel H. Perkins, was a native of Windham, Connecticut, and his mother, formerly Mary F. Donnell, of Woodbury, New Jersey. His primary education he received at the best schools in Philadelphia; subsequently he became a student at Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1848; three years later, he received his A. M. degree, and in the following year that of J. L. B., from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of his father, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1851. He has continued in practice ever since, and his great ability and attention to the interests of his clients have won him a high position and reputation. He was married on April 12th, 1855, to Mary H., daughter of Frederick A. Packard, of Philadelphia. He has no children living. In April, 1861, in consequence of the outbreak of the war, he joined Company A, First Regiment of Artillery, Home Guard. He was promoted to be First Sergeant in March, 1862, and served in that capacity until September, 1862, when he was elected First Lieutenant. He was in service with the Company at Harrisburg and Chambersburg, when called out for the emergency in September, 1862. On June 24th,

1863, he was mustered into the United States service for the emergency with the Company, which became known as Captain Landis' Light Battery, and proceeded to Harrisburg. There he was on duty on the fortifications on the west side of the Susquehanna till June 30th, when, in command of a section of the battery, he proceeded to Sporting Hill, about three miles west, and participated in an affair with an attacking force of rebels, which was repulsed with loss. On July 1st, he marched, with the remainder of the battery and the division of infantry under the command of General Crouch, to Carlisle. The same night the town was attacked and shelled by a rebel force, and the battery lost several horses, besides having a number of men wounded. He remained in camp at Carlisle till July 4th, when the division moved southward, and the battery marched for some three weeks through Waynesburg, Boonsboro', and Hagerstown, returning through Greencastle to Chambersburg. After being in camp about a week, they received transportation by rail to Philadelphia, and were mustered out of the service July 30th, 1863. From an early period of his life, he has manifested a warm interest in public affairs; and his proved ability, in connection with his unquestioned integrity, has led to his selection for several positions of trust and honor. In 1857, he was elected to Common Council from the Seventh Ward, and served one term. On December 14th, 1868, he was chosen Director of the Union League, and Chairman of the Library Committee, positions which he still holds. He was named as one of the Commissioners for the erection of new public buildings in Philadelphia, by the act of the Legislature, approved August 5th, 1870, and was elected President of the Commissioners April 17th, 1872. This responsible office, the duties of which he has discharged with signal ability and fidelity, he still occupies. He has for many years held very prominent positions in the Masonic Fraternity. He was Grand Scribe of the Grand H. R. A., Chapter of Pennsylvania, from December, 1861, to the close of 1863; Grand King from December, 1863, to the close of 1865; Grand High Priest from December, 1865, until the end of 1867. For one year, from December, 1866, he served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania; for two years, from December, 1867, as Senior Grand Warden; for two years, from December, 1869, as Deputy Grand Master. In December, 1871, he was elected Grand Master; was re-elected in December, 1872, and still discharges the duty of the high and honorable office. On June 27th, 1868, he was elected Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Masonic Temple, and still continues to have charge of the important work, at this writing so nearly completed, and that already is the noblest architectural pile in the city. He is a man of decided religious views. At an early age he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been honored with many marks of the confidence and esteem of its supporters. From May, 1850,

to May, 1870, he was Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He has been Elder of the same church from March 21st, 1870, until the present time. He served as a member of the Presbyterian Publication Committee from September 20th, 1858, until June 30th, 1870. From May, 1870, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and from June of the same year President of the Trustees of the same body. In 1871, he was sent as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1873, he was elected a manager of the American Sunday School Union. Learned and reliable as a lawyer, upright and public-spirited as a citizen, a kindly and courteous gentleman, he is one of the most deservedly prominent men of Philadelphia.

HARDING, WILLIAM W., Newspaper Proprietor, Publisher, and Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, November 1st, 1830. His father was the late Jesper Harding, who, for many years, occupied the foremost rank among the publishers of Philadelphia, and conducted, with marked ability, during a period of thirty years, the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*. William White Harding is a namesake of the eminent divine Bishop William White, who was an intimate personal friend of his father. He attended the Northwest Grammar School, where he proved to be an apt and industrious scholar, but he only laid the foundations broad and deep here, and left school to complete his education amid the realities and practical duties of business life. He became a clerk and salesman in the store of George S. Appleton, a book publisher, located at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and now a member of the extensive book firm of D. Appleton & Co., of New York. He spent several years in this store, and acquired, by the strictest attention to his duties, and close observation of what was going on around him, a complete knowledge of all the branches of the book publishing business. After careful preliminary training, he became associated with his father, in the publication of the *Inquirer*, and of Bibles, in the fall of 1855. The firm of Jesper Harding & Son continued until October, 1859, when the partnership was dissolved, by the withdrawal of Jesper Harding, and his son became the sole publisher. As soon as he became interested in the publication of the paper and Bibles, the influence of his activity and energy began to be felt in the rapidly increasing circulation of both. About this time the subject of City Passenger Railways began to attract attention; and although the popular sentiment did not seem to be in favor of superseding the old omnibus, he, with a keen foresight, saw that if they could once be introduced, these railways would be immensely popular, and a great public benefit. He at once threw his weight and influence into the scale in their favor, and soon found himself a

prominent leader in the movement. The project proved successful in a high degree; and having been identified with several of the leading railways of the city, he did not fail to reap the rich pecuniary reward due to his enterprise and sagacity. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his paper. Up to the time that he assumed the control, the *Inquirer* had been conducted on the old time business principles. The subscription price was eight dollars per annum, and the paper, though an excellent one, being slow and undemonstrative, was very little read except by the yearly subscribers. Incited by the marked success of the cheap newspapers that were springing up, and were being conducted on a cash basis, instead of the old *credit* system, he determined upon a radical change in the form and character of his journal, with a localization of its title. On the 2d of April, 1860, there appeared, instead of the old "blanket sheet" of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, the neat and convenient *Philadelphia Inquirer*, with its eight pages of six columns each, making the first quarto newspaper in successful operation in Philadelphia. The old system of yearly subscriptions was abandoned, the price reduced to two cents per copy, and canvassers sent out to establish routes for its daily delivery. It was also placed in the hands of the newsboys, and found a ready sale upon the street. Local matters received much greater attention; the editorials were written in a more attractive style, and generally devoted exclusively to passing events. Advantage was taken of the increased facilities for obtaining telegraphic news, and general literature found a prominent place in its columns. Supplements were frequently issued; and on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Embassy to Philadelphia, in May, 1860, two were issued, of four pages each, containing elaborate illustrations. Thus energetically managed, the paper rapidly acquired a large circulation. During the war especial enterprise was manifested by the *Inquirer*, and no expense was spared in obtaining the news from the armies and the Seat of Government. Immense sums were expended for special correspondence, and it became the journal most sought after, not only among the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, but in the army, where it outsold all the other newspapers. So considerable indeed was the demand from all quarters, that it became necessary to engage, for a time, the presses of its contemporaries, to assist in printing the large editions required. The Government evidenced its appreciation of this popularity by frequently ordering a special edition for gratuitous distribution by the proprietor's agents, when it was desired that the steps being taken in the conduct of the war should become widely known in both armies. It warmly supported the Administration throughout the war, and its services were gracefully acknowledged by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, at that trying period.

The following letter was written by Mr. Stanton, in reply to a telegram from Mr. Harding, congratulating the

former upon his triumph over President Johnson, in the War Department Struggle in 1868:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 14th, 1868.

Please accept my thanks for your friendly telegram just received. I appreciate your kindness highly. From no one have I received, in my official labors, more disinterested and highly prized support than from yourself. Its remembrance will always be cherished with pleasure. Wishing you every success in life, I am, and shall ever be,

Truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To William W. Harding, Esq.

In the latter part of 1861, the greatly increased circulation compelled the purchase of a six cylinder Hoe Rotary Press, and on the 26th of April, 1862, the *Inquirer* was first printed from stereotype plates—being one of the first newspapers in the United States to adopt this process. In December, 1862, the *Inquirer* was reduced in size to six pages, on account of the increase in the cost of paper; but after three months it resumed, on the 25th of March, 1863, its eight pages, but reduced its size to five columns. He introduced paper folders at an early date; and soon after his removal to his present location, in April, 1863, he introduced a Bullock Press—the first ever put into successful operation. To this he subsequently added two others—one of double size—but these have since been replaced by two of Hoe's six cylinder Rotary Presses, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars. Beside all these improvements to the *Inquirer*, he increased his facilities for publishing *Harding's editions of the Bible*, and added to his establishment the necessary fixtures for the manufacture of Photograph Albums, of which he has produced some of the finest specimens. In 1864, he established a paper mill at Manayunk, which has since supplied the paper for his different publications; and he has more recently entered into the manufacture of wood paper, having purchased for a large amount the right from its inventors. His mills are now capable of producing eight thousand pounds a day, wood and straw both being employed in its manufacture. On the 29th of August, 1864, the price of the *Inquirer* was increased to three cents a copy, or fifteen cents a week, but this was reduced to two cents on the 2d of January following. In December, 1869, the present size was re-adopted, of forty-eight columns, double sheet. He is above the medium height, of attractive appearance, and pleasant manners. In his habits he is simple and unostentatious. Tobacco and spirits he has always eschewed. Each day he spends from twelve to fifteen hours in persistent attention to business, for which he seems to possess an unlimited capacity of endurance. In the intricate details of his numerous undertakings he is never embarrassed even for a moment. To this easy command of minutiae, scarcely less than to his energy and enterprise, is his great success in life to be attributed.



Engraved by J. H. Smith, Philadelphia

Dr. Noble

NOBLETT, DELL, Jr., Merchant, Manufacturer, and Bank President, was born September 21st, 1825, in Wilmington, Delaware, of which place his father is an old, well-known and influential citizen. At an early age he evinced a preference for mercantile life, and was placed as a clerk in a dry goods store in his native place, where he remained a year and a half, preparing himself practically for business on a larger scale. When he had attained his nineteenth year, and the expiration of his novitiate, he found himself ready to enter a wider field of enterprise, which he sought in Philadelphia, where the extensive business connection of his father procured for him an advantageous position with the firm of Finley & Co. Here he became thoroughly conversant with the business of Furnishing, his income steadily increasing until it attained a respectable figure, and his position in the trade becoming assured. In 1849, he engaged in business on his own account, at No. 83 South Second street, where he embarked on a most prosperous career, receiving among his first orders one from the well-known and highly respected Captain Loper, for the complete equipment, with all essentials in his line, of several ocean steamers, then in process of construction. This order he carried out to the entire satisfaction of the owners, and from that time onward his success as a merchant was assured. His business increased almost from the beginning with a rapidity which compelled him to seek a partner, whom he found in his brother, John Noblett, their association proving for both a judicious measure, and peculiarly fortunate in its results. Soon after the formation of the partnership, their attention was called to the weaving of Hair Cloth as a branch of their business, which promised to become of the first importance. At that time, although an immense quantity of Hair Cloth was used in America, very little of it was of home production, the market being supplied chiefly from Germany and England. D. & J. Noblett, for such was the firm name, believing that it could be made in Philadelphia, commenced its manufacture by hand; but their resources were soon drawn upon to so great an extent by the rapidly increasing demand, that they began to consider the necessity of having recourse to steam. In 1856, a site for a factory was secured, and their building, at Jefferson and Randolph streets, erected. Fifty looms were put into the new building, and the manufacture of Hair Cloth was begun, and conducted on an extensive scale—a manufacture that has ever since held its place in the American market. In the management of their large store on Second street, south of Dock, they found it necessary to have a partner, and associated with them in that portion of their business Willard S. Brown, under the firm name of Noblett, Brown & Noblett, the factory remaining as before, under the control of D. & J. Noblett. The senior partner's well earned reputation for integrity and ability among the merchants of Philadelphia, combined with his high personal character, qualified him peculiarly

for any position of trust and responsibility in which there might be need of superior talent—a fact too obvious to escape the notice of his fellow citizens. When, therefore, the Corn Exchange Bank became a chartered institution, he was chosen a member of the first Board of Directors, then presided over by Hon. A. G. Cattell. On that gentleman retiring from active duty early in 1870, the administration of the affairs of the Bank was intrusted to him, and on Mr. Cattell's formal resignation of the office of President at the end of that year, he was unanimously elected to succeed him. His efficiency in that position is demonstrated by the following brief statement of the affairs of the Corn Exchange National Bank. It was opened in 1859, with a capital stock of \$128,000, and deposits amounting to \$102,000. In 1871, the capital stock was increased to \$500,000, and now (1873) the deposits amount to \$3,300,000, and the surplus fund to \$200,000. Than these figures there could be no more eloquent testimony to the ability with which he has filled the position of President.

LUDLOW, JAMES R., Lawyer, and Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, was born at Albany, New York, May 3d, 1825. He is a son of Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., LL.D., for nearly twenty years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated, with distinction, in July, 1843. Having made choice of the legal profession, he entered in the same month the office of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1873, and for many years the leading lawyer in the State. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1846, and for eleven years engaged in a general practice. During this time he manifested an active interest in politics, acting with, and occupying a prominent position in, the old Democratic party of the city. At one time he was Chairman of its Executive Committee, and was a delegate to the State Conventions. In October, 1857, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia. This court has an extensive jurisdiction. The members of its bench are *ex-officio* Judges of the Orphans' Court, Register's Court, the Quarter Sessions, and the Oyer & Terminer of the city. It also has general jurisdiction in equity. As a civil Judge, he has decided a number of important cases in Equity, in the Orphans' Court, and in contested elections. These cases are reported in the books. Among them may be mentioned that of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Railroad, in which a motion was made for an injunction, and more recently the well-known St. Clement's Church case, in which certain members of the congregation were in litigation with the rector, Dr. Batterson; also the contested election cases of Ewing vs. Thompson, and the celebrated contests

of 1868. These are but illustrations of the important issues in which he has been called upon to pronounce judgment, and which cover a wide range of law. In the criminal court, with his colleague, Judge Allison, he has tried almost every murder case of note coming before the courts during the last fifteen years, including those of Berger, Twitchell, Gottlieb Williams, Eaton and Hanlon. He sentenced to death Williams and Hanlon, both of whom were executed. He also tried Mara and Dougherty, the would-be assassins of Detective Brooks, amid difficulties of a serious nature, and fulfilled his duty in a manner that gave the liveliest satisfaction to all the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia. In all, he has administered the law in over six thousand cases. His whole career is singularly honorable. Since his elevation to the bench, nearly sixteen years ago, his course has been such as to reflect not only the highest credit upon himself, but lustre upon a judiciary, whose record no State in the Union can excel. He has always shown himself a learned jurist and an incorruptible judge. Bringing to the consideration of every case a mind stored with legal knowledge, unquestionable impartiality, an inflexible determination to execute the law and to uphold its majesty, his decisions have ever been received with the greatest consideration, both by the bar and by the community generally. Gifted with nice discrimination, and a man of scrupulous conscientiousness, he has always striven his utmost to discover and defend the right in civil suits—some of his written opinions being, therefore, models of judicial acumen and carefulness. In criminal jurisdiction he has always manifested marked judgment, being stern and severe in his sentences when he deemed the convict's crimes and the public welfare demanded sternness and severity, and merciful toward the erring whom there was hope of reclaiming. In his private relations, he is highly esteemed as a gentleman of wide culture and true refinement. Simple and unostentatious in his life, he yet exerts a large influence for good, and is an earnest supporter of all schemes for the social advancement of the community.

PALMER, GIDEON W., Farmer and Politician, was born in the town of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, April 18th, 1818, of Gideon Palmer and Clarissa Watkins, the former of English, the latter of Welsh descent. In 1836, he removed to Pennsylvania, where, for a while, he followed teaching; but as his tastes led him rather to agricultural pursuits, he subsequently gave his attention to farming, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, actively interesting himself meanwhile in the various political questions of the day. The measures of the old Whig party were those which received his support; and he soon manifested such an influence in the councils of that organization, that various

offices were entrusted to him. From constable, in 1846, he became Justice of the Peace in 1850, and later, for three years, Sheriff of Luzerne county. As an "Old line Henry Clay Whig," he was subsequently elected a member of the State Legislature. When the Rebellion broke out, he sided ardently with the supporters of the Union, and for several years occupied the responsible post of Paymaster of the United States Army, in the performance of the duties of which office he traversed the whole country, from Maine to Mexico. Although residing in a Democratic district, he always polled heavy Republican majorities. In 1872, when delegates were to be chosen for the Constitutional Convention of the State, he was nominated as a "Liberal Republican" on the Democratic ticket, while his son was nominated as delegate from the same district on the regular Republican ticket. Both were elected, and both have contributed materially to the deliberations of the body of which they are highly honored members. In 1838, he married Elizabeth Burdick, and of the union five children survive, two sons and three daughters. The family are attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DUANE, WILLIAM J., Lawyer, was born on May 9th, 1780, at Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. He was the eldest son of William and Catherine Duane. The earliest event his memory could recall was the Parliamentary election of May, 1784, held at Covent Garden, to which he was taken by his father, and there placed upon the pedestal of a column, from which he viewed the scene, that owing to the warmth of the contest was rather hot, and that ended in the defeat of Fox, the stormy debate of which is memorable in history. Two years subsequently, his father accepted a position to go to Calcutta, to undertake the publication of a newspaper, and his family returned to Clonmel, to await the success or non-success of the enterprise, which was to determine their removal to India. While at Clonmel, the subject of our sketch was placed for fifteen months under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Carey, which proved, owing to circumstances, to be the only schooling he received; but an enquiring mind, coupled with an ardent desire to learn in after years, fully supplied the deficiencies of his early education. His father, after a brief success, was suddenly arrested in Calcutta, on account of an article which appeared in his paper, offensive to the Government; and after a short detention at Fort William, was sent back to England, his entire property in India being confiscated. He then became Parliamentary reporter for a newspaper called the *General Advertiser*, now the world-renowned *Times*; and his son frequently accompanied him to the gallery of the House of Commons, and up to the day of his death spoke glowingly of the intellectual treat afforded

by the debates, and of the great orators, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, it had been his privilege to listen to and whose eloquence has never been equalled. It was not until the year 1796, that he concluded to return to his native country, and having settled in Philadelphia he became the editor of a newspaper, entitled the *True American*. During the year 1798 Mrs. Duane died, but not of the yellow fever, then the scourge of the city, and by which both father and son were attacked. In September of the same year, Benjamin Franklin Bache, the first publisher of the *Aurora* newspaper, died of the fever, and William Duane became the editor, with his son as clerk in the office, which led to the latter's marriage on the 31st day of December, 1805, with Deborah Bache, sixth child of Richard and Sarah Bache, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin. This union was in all respects a happy one, and terminated by her death, in February, 1863. Shortly after his marriage he entered into partnership with William Levis, a paper merchant. While engaged in this business his name was forged to the amount of seven hundred dollars, but although the offender was detected, he preferred to bear the loss rather than to deliver him to justice, which act of mercy was followed by the reformation of the man, who in time restored the sum in full. In the year 1809, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives upon the Republican ticket, afterwards called the Democratic. Then in his thirtieth year, and only beginning his legislative career, he yet became so prominent as to be chosen Chairman of the Committee of the Roads and Inland Navigation, and of the large Committee raised to consider that part of the Governor's message relating to the case of "Gideon Olmstead," then an exciting question before the Legislature. He also in this same year wrote a work called the *Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner, addressed to the Farmers of the United States*. About this time the schism in the Republican party commenced, which divided it into two sections, the Old and New School Democrats, and at the election which followed in 1810, his name for the Assembly was defeated by a majority of several hundred. He then published in one work his letters upon *Internal Improvement of the Commonwealth*. In the war of 1812, he was Adjutant of a military body called the State Fencible Legion, afterwards Captain of the Republican Greens. The decease of Richard Bache, in 1811, having brought Mrs. Duane an inheritance, her husband relinquished business and devoted himself to the law, the study of which he commenced in the office of Joseph Hopkinson, afterwards known as Judge of the United States District Court. In 1813, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and in June, 1815, was admitted to the bar. His system of practice by some few members was considered unprofessional, but the carpers were in the minority and by no means of the highest grade, and it is an undisputed fact that said system won for him the wide-spread reputation for in-

tegrity and honesty of purpose. After his admission to the bar he became Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, the Female Hospital Society, and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, also in later years Counsellor of the Hibernian Society. In 1816, he again took a part in politics, but as his party was in point of numbers the weakest he was defeated. In 1819, he became Secretary of the Board of School Directors, and in the autumn of the same year was placed on the ticket for the Assembly and elected by a vote which attested the confidence of the people. In December, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Banks, followed by the Chairmanship of a Select Committee relating to Domestic Economy and General Stagnation of Business. During Joseph Hiester's term as Governor of Pennsylvania, he filled the office of Attorney of the Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia, and held the same for three years. In 1824, he was nominated for Congress, but declined. The care of a large family induced him to withdraw from the political arena; but, in 1828, he again became interested in politics, and was earnest in his support of Jackson, whose entire ticket having been elected, the Mayoralty was tendered to him, as in some measure a recognition of his valuable services, but it was firmly declined, and Mr. Dallas, being elected Mayor, appointed him City Solicitor, but although much gratified he refused. In 1829, he was chosen member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and, in 1831, nominated Commissioner, under the Treaty with Denmark. In the same year Mr. Girard died, and having been his Solicitor, he wrote the will and was named in the will as one of the five Executors. Director of the Bank of the United States, he, in 1832, accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held until the fall of 1833, when he was dismissed and Roder B. Taney, then Attorney-General of the United States, appointed. His removal from office was consequent upon certain contentions and differences of opinion. Against all attacks he was vindicated, it being clearly proven that his unwillingness to place his conscience and will beneath the feet of the President incensed one party, while the other antagonized him because he was opposed to the Bank of the United States upon constitutional grounds. After his return from Washington he did not entirely resume his profession, only appearing in the Orphans' Court occasionally for some old client. The last office of a public character held by him was that of Chairman of the Girard College Committee. For many years prior to his death he suffered with an internal complaint of a most painful nature. During the last year of his life he left his house but once, and then to register his vote at the Presidential election of 1864. He expired on the 26th day of September, 1865, having reached his eighty-fifth year, and was interred in North Laurel Hill Cemetery. Of his personal character little need be said, as the distinction shown him among men is sufficient proof

of the high estimation accorded him by the public. He was a hearty advocate of virtue, upholding by his life and doctrines morality and truth. Both in public and private he was accorded the esteem and affection due a just man.

CRAIG, HUGH, Grain Dealer, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, June 17th, 1816. His father was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but the son was possessed of more ambitious views, and having acquired a liberal education at one of the town schools, determined to seek his fortune in the New World. In 1833, on the day after he landed in Philadelphia, he entered the store of Robert Fleming, dealer in flour and grain, at Market and Seventeenth streets, and literally began at the foot of the ladder, with the firm determination to reach the topmost round. His opportunities of learning the business in all its details could not have been better than this establishment afforded, as his patron's trade was very extensive, the latter eventually retiring from mercantile pursuits with a fortune of a million and a half. In 1836, before attaining his majority, he embarked in business on his own account, with Thomas Bellas as his partner, under the name and style of Craig, Bellas, & Co., their warehouse being located at the Northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets. In 1845, the firm was changed to Craig & Bellas. The prosperity of these firms was chiefly due to the untiring industry and practical talents of the senior partner. He established his reputation among business men, and preserved it unsullied during many severe ordeals, and no man, in this branch of trade, has risen more rapidly or deservedly. In 1846, a fire destroyed, among several others, the warehouse of the firm, and a large amount of property was consumed. Consignors of produce had no legal claim against the loss, but nevertheless they acted, on this occasion, in a highly liberal and honorable manner. They immediately issued a circular inviting "all those who had claims against the firm for produce destroyed by the late fire, to present the same at once for payment." This was no vain offer. Every dollar of the claims was promptly paid on demand. This honorable proceeding proved, as it deserved, of invaluable benefit to the firm, and ensured to it a future career of increased patronage and prosperity. Such a course demonstrated the entire soundness and integrity of the house, and inspired the business community with the greatest confidence in its operations. Their conduct presented a very bold contrast to the line of policy pursued under similar circumstances by other produce houses, who refused to acknowledge the claims of consignors; litigation followed, and as a consequence their business was very much diminished. The energy of the firm was now displayed by the immediate erection of the most spacious warehouses of which the

city could then boast. These are still (1873) standing at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets. The structure has three fronts, and it is here that the immense business of the firm is transacted: the most precise order and thorough system prevail in all the interior arrangements. The warehouses are the property of the senior member of the firm. In 1862, the style of the house was changed to Hugh Craig & Co., and on March 11th, 1866, Hugh Craig, Jr.,—the son of the subject of this sketch,—was admitted as a partner, he having on that day attained his sixteenth year. On May 1st, 1873, his father retired from the active business life he had pursued for thirty-seven years, leaving his son to manage affairs, who promises most amply to sustain his father's reputation for ability and activity. Having commenced his mercantile career at so early and unusual an age, he has enjoyed the benefit of his father's experience, and inheriting all his energy and clearness of perception, will certainly achieve success. The style of the house is now Hugh Craig's Son. Its founder has never taken any active part in politics, nor would he ever accept of any public office, excepting that he has, at various times, been elected by Councils a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to represent the interest of the City of Philadelphia in that corporation. In 1839, he was elected a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and has held this position ever since that date. He was one of the originators of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and has been, for many years, a member of its Board of Directors. He is also a prominent member of the Hibernia Society. In all the positions he has filled, as well as during the whole course of his mercantile career, he has ever displayed activity, intelligence, energy, and perseverance; while his clear and practical judgment has not only contributed to his success, but his advice is regarded, by those who have consulted him, as being exceedingly valuable, and of great weight in the several financial institutions with which he is connected. He is enterprising, public-spirited, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those needing it. Large heartedness—so proverbial with his nationality—is a prominent trait in his character, and his generosity does not wait for, but seeks opportunities for displaying itself. These qualities, and the most sterling integrity of character, have won for him the affection and esteem of all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

IPPINCOTT, JOSHUA B., Publisher, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. Between the years 1827 and 1830, he came to Philadelphia, and at a very early age obtained a situation in a small bookstore. Not many years afterwards he commenced business on his own account, and purchased the property at the Southwest corner of



J. B. Whippinood

Fourth and Race streets, which he still owns. There he continued until 1850, and by his genius and energy made a fortune; but instead of retiring from business he had the enterprise to purchase the stock and goodwill of Grigg, Elliott, & Co., at that time the largest book jobbing house in the country, then occupying premises in Fourth street, above Market. At this location, under the firm name of J. B. Lippincott & Co., he remained until 1863. From the time when the establishment passed into the hands of its new owner, very important changes were introduced into its management; the list of publications issued from it was largely increased, the standard of excellence greatly improved, and as a consequence its previous prosperity was considerably extended and strengthened. About 1859 or 1860, foreseeing from certain indications a removal of the location of the great mercantile houses, he purchased a large lot on Market street, above Seventh, running through to Filbert, for the firm's future premises. In 1862, during the darkest period of the Rebellion, in pecuniary matters at least, the very commodious and handsome store in which the business is now carried on was built. Those who remember with distinctness the disastrous condition of commercial affairs at this time, the great and imminent peril of the nation, will recognize and appreciate the enterprise that could contemplate, and the courage that could carry forward to completion, the erection of so costly a pile. This was the commencement of that movement which has caused the neighborhood to become the centre of the jobbing trade of the city. The firm having passed successfully through the trying period of depression consequent upon the outbreak of the war, in which its losses were enormous, removed, in 1863, to the new building, which they still occupy. Ever vigilant in the interests of the concern, his wise foresight in providing such ample facilities for its operations has been abundantly demonstrated in its vastly increased and ever-increasing business. In 1871, the large building fronting on Filbert street was erected for the manufacturing departments of the house; and with its erection was completed his plan of concentrating all its branches substantially under one roof. As now existing the establishment—which is one of the largest in the country, is complete in all its appointments, and possesses a trade that extends to every State in the Union—illustrates how much may be accomplished in the lifetime of one man by enterprise and energy, and presents a striking contrast to the modest beginning made at Fourth and Race streets. Its history is full of inspiration for young men. Its founder has been highly favored by nature, however, being endowed with an active and comprehensive mind, singularly keen perception, and the most untiring energy. Through many disastrous crises he has guided the financial affairs of the house with such wisdom and prudence as to prevent the slightest derangement of its credit, his principle having always been that the surest way to preserve credit is not

to use it, and in accordance therewith he has consistently met such ordeals by drawing on his own resources. These are sterling qualities to have in the man at the helm at such times. Many of the publications emanating from the establishment, such as, *The Biographical Dictionary*, *The Gazetteer of the World*, *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*, and the re-issue of *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, have been large enterprises, requiring years of preparation and large outlay of capital before any return has been obtained. *The Biographical Dictionary* occupied over twenty years of steady labor, and a moderate fortune was spent upon it before a dollar was realized from its sales. Among other works from their press may be mentioned elegant editions of the writings of Prescott, Irving, Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Macaulay, Addison, and other famous authors, while six monthly magazines and over two thousand other publications bear the imprint of the firm. He has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and his business policy has always comprehended a strenuous endeavor, by his enterprises, to attract trade to Philadelphia, and to retain it. In the same spirit he has liberally invested his capital in whatever schemes promised to assist in the development of its resources and prosperity. He has been for a number of years director in many of our largest institutions, and takes a warm and active personal concern in their operations. He is skilful in argument, holds decided opinions about men and things, which he does not hesitate to express, though always with courtesy, and is very earnest and determined in following the judgment based upon his convictions. His presence is genial, his manners are frank and simple, at once inspiring the stranger with confidence; while his animated conversation impresses one with the live and deep interest he takes in the affairs of his time.



BAILEY, JOSEPH T., Jeweler, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, December 16th, 1806. He was of English ancestry; the founders of the American family came from England prior to the Revolution, and settled in Danbury, Connecticut. In that place their descendants have continued to live and die since 1697. He was educated in his native place, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to Peter P. Hages, a silversmith. When he had completed his term of apprenticeship, he removed to Philadelphia. That was in the year 1827. He procured employment in the store of Thibault & Brother, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Five years later he entered into a co-partnership under the title of Bailey & Kitchen, and carried on business in a store located on the site whereon the present Post-Office stands. There he continued in business until his death, which occurred in Matanzas, Cuba, on March 12th, 1854. He was a very successful business man, and established the flourishing concern now known as the house

of Bailey & Co., and which occupies the magnificent marble structure at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The store is one of the most extensive in the city, and the firm deal in jewelry and articles of *vertu* on a scale of magnitude scarcely surpassed in the country. A large proportion of their goods are manufactured by themselves, others are bought in the American market, and the remainder are imported from abroad. This remainder is considerable enough to give the house prominence as importers. The success of the founder of this establishment was owing entirely to his unblemished integrity, untiring energy, and liberal enterprise. He had no capital of his own, and he received no assistance in the way of capital from any one. He was literally a self-made man. A reference to the original books of Bailey & Co., in the year of their commencement, 1832, will disclose entries showing that his entire capital on entering business consisted of tools valued at twenty-eight dollars and a half, and the small sum of fifty dollars in money. He was a man of very strict habits. He never smoked, nor drank a drop of intoxicating liquor, and was singularly domestic in his disposition. Economical and saving in his early days, enterprising yet prudent in his ventures as he advanced in prosperity, and always close in his application to whatever he undertook, his progress was steady and uninterrupted from the beginning of his career.

BURROUGHS, HORATIO NELSON, Merchant and Banker, was born at Washington's Crossing, New Jersey, on the Delaware River. His father, John Burroughs, was an extensive and highly respected farmer; his mother's maiden name was Mary Howell. His early educational facilities were limited, his time, in his youth, being divided between labor on his father's farm in summer and a brief attendance at the old-fashioned and not very thorough pay schools of New Jersey; but he was fortunately enabled to pass some time at the Pennington (New Jersey) Academy, at which his education was completed. Soon after leaving school, he entered the employ of Mahlon K. Taylor, who kept a country store, and with whom he remained several months. He then abandoned the country, and came to Philadelphia in search of a more profitable situation. This he found in the establishment of I. V. Williamson, at No. 9 North Second Street. With him he remained until 1833, when, having completed his twenty-first year, he received an interest in the business, which thenceforth prospered greatly. Mr. I. V. Williamson retired from the firm in 1836, and in January of the ensuing year a new co-partnership was formed between Mr. Burroughs, a younger brother of his former employer and partner, and others, under the style of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark, the place of business being removed to a more eligible location on Market street above Second. Ten

years later, in 1847, he retired from active membership in the firm, but still retained an interest in the business which he had contributed so largely to build up, and furnished, as special partner, sufficient capital to ensure its continued success. In 1849, he finally withdrew from the firm, and abandoned mercantile pursuits. But he only forsook one field of activity to enter upon another, and turned his energies to the manufacture of iron, in the Portage Iron Works, near Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania. His interest in this extensive concern he sold out in 1864. Some years before he had purchased large tracts of anthracite coal land near Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, and had also made investments in the bituminous regions of the State. These lands he worked with great success. For some time he acted as President of the Kittanning Coal Company, a highly prosperous corporation, managed its affairs with signal ability, and on vacating the Presidency still continued to serve as a Director. In 1872, his high reputation in financial circles brought him the offer of election to the Presidency of the Commonwealth National Bank, of Philadelphia; at the earnest solicitation of the stockholders, he consented to accept the position, and since assuming its duties he has done much to consolidate and extend the prosperity of the institution. He is also a Trustee of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, and holds a position as Director in several other important corporations. Both as a private citizen and as a man of business, he occupies a deservedly high position; his character is irreproachable, his influence large and wholesome, and his personal popularity universal.

GILPIN, HENRY D., Lawyer, was descended from an English family of that name, who at a very early period had settled at Kentmore, in the County of Westmoreland, England. His ancestors came to this country in 1696, and settled on the borders of the counties of Chester and Delaware, on the banks of the Brandywine. Joshua Gilpin, his father, was a highly respectable merchant of Philadelphia; his mother a native of Lancaster, England. At this latter city Henry D. Gilpin was born, April 14th, 1801. In early infancy he was brought to the United States with the family, which remained here till 1811. All returned to England. He was placed at a school at Hemel-Hempstead, kept by Dr. Hamilton, a well known teacher, under whose efficient instruction he remained four years. In 1816, he returned with the family to Philadelphia, which city became his permanent residence. He passed through an academic course at the University of Pennsylvania with distinguished honor, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1822. Before this date, while still a student and under age, he had filled with credit the post of Secretary of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, of which he afterwards became one of the Directors. His diligence and talents gradually increased his reputation at the bar



Galaxy Feb. 20. 1864.

A. A. Burroughs

until the year 1830, when the successful management of a case involving the official standing of two Portuguese ministers, each accredited to the United States by a claimant to sovereign power, secured him the high regard of President Andrew Jackson and the confidence of the Supreme Court. In the following year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Dallas as District Attorney of the United States at Philadelphia. This office he held for more than five years, discharging its duties with great ability. During part of the time he was also one of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, a trying position, which brought him into conflict with many local interests, but in which he assisted General Jackson with unbending perseverance in his efforts to suppress that moneyed monopoly. The President appointed him a second time as Director and also as Governor of Michigan, but the Senate refused to confirm these appointments, being bitterly opposed to him in consequence of his attitude toward the bank and his strong Democratic principles. Nevertheless, that body, a short time afterwards, unanimously confirmed his re-appointment to the District Attorneyship of Pennsylvania. In May, 1837, Mr. Van Buren, then President, offered him the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which he accepted, and removed to Washington. One year later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, attaining that elevated position when not yet forty years of age. In this capacity a large number of cases demanded his attention, many of them involving profound points of law, in all of which he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. One of the most celebrated of these cases was that of *Grover vs. Slaughter*, involving the prohibition of the importation of slaves into Mississippi. In this professional conflict there were on the side of the Government two Pennsylvanians, Henry D. Gilpin and Robert J. Walker, pitted against Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. At the close of President Van Buren's terms, he retired from political life; and having already laid the foundation for an ample competency from his professional successes, especially as the advocate of large claims before the Commissioners under the Mexican Treaty, he devoted much of the remainder of his days to a broad study of literature and art, and to the fulfilment of offices of social and municipal trust. He was for a considerable length of time Director, and afterwards President, of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; a Director and Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1858; and a Director of Girard College from 1856 to 1858. A taste for art, history, and general literature characterized him from early life. In 1826, he completed the *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, and soon after prepared a new edition of it with an original preface and many additions. The *American Quarterly Review*, the *Democratic Review*, and the *North American Review* received frequent contributions from his pen. He was authorized to superintend the publication, under

the auspices of Congress, of the *Madison Papers*, which he did with great skill and fidelity, in three volumes, 8vo, 1840. Other works which he edited or prepared were: *Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States*, 1841; *A Northern Tour, being a Guide to Saratoga, Lake George, etc.*, 1825; an *Autobiography of Walter Scott*, compiled from passages in his writings, 1831; a translation of Chaptal's *Essays on Import Duties and Prohibitions*, 1821; *Life of Martin Van Buren*, 1844; besides numerous published addresses, speeches and reviews. Of these the following have been preserved: 1826, November 29th, Annual Discourse before the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; 1836, January 8th, Speech at the Union and Harmony Celebration by Democratic Citizens of Philadelphia; 1836, July 4th, Speech at the Democratic Celebration of the Second Congressional District; 1845, May 23d, Address before the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania; 1847, November 22nd, Eulogy on Silas Wright before the Young Men's Democratic Association; 1851, June 2d, Address before the Academy of the Fine Arts; 1851, November 13th, Address before the Society of the Alumni, on the occasion of their Annual Celebration at the University; 1856, October 13th, On the American Missions in Greece, at St. Luke's Church; 1856, December 4th, Address on the Character of Franklin, before the Franklin Institute. In the latter part of his life, he took an extended tour of Europe, Egypt, and the East, and enjoyed the friendship of many eminent scholars of England and the Continent. He married, in 1835, Eliza Johnston, the widow of the Hon. J. S. Johnston, of the Senate, from Louisiana, a union productive of unalloyed happiness. His death occurred January 29th, 1860, in his fifty-ninth year. The ample fortune which he had accumulated he directed to be divided ultimately between the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Chicago and the Academy of the Fine Arts, and he bequeathed his magnificent library to the second named of these institutions. After the death of Mrs. Gilpin, his family will be liberally provided for. In his manners, he was amiable and accomplished. In his knowledge, he was well read and diversified, kindly in his feelings, a fine writer and an eloquent speaker, courteous in all the relations of life, firm and gentle, just and honorable in his dealings, a ripe scholar and an accomplished gentleman. He was widely respected and esteemed.



DERBYSHIRE, ALEXANDER J., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, December 29th, 1808. His parents were Quakers. He received a good plain education at the Friends' School on Fourth street, below Chestnut. On July 29th, 1824, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered the office of Timothy Paxson & Son, commission merchants, No. 15 North Water street, old number, as an apprentice.

This concern was the oldest flour house in Philadelphia. In 1780, it was conducted by Samuel Smith. Two years later Timothy Paxson took it and continued at the same place for forty-seven years. With this firm the subject of this sketch served as an apprentice until he attained the age of twenty-one years. Subsequently he remained in its employment for seven years as clerk. He soon manifested great shrewdness and business capacity, qualities which his employers recognized and appreciated by promoting him from one position to another, until he occupied the responsible post of book-keeper, for which his systematic habits and scrupulous accuracy especially fitted him. In 1836, Mr. Paxson retired from the business with a fortune of eighty thousand dollars, and, his son having died some time previously, it was carried on by Mr. Derbyshire, who, for the purpose, entered into partnership with Watson Jenks. For ten years this co-partnership was maintained, and proved very prosperous. It was dissolved on January 1st, 1846, and Mr. Derbyshire for some years went on alone. Uniting with a thorough knowledge of the flour trade, an active spirit and large enterprize, he enlarged the business from year to year, his tact and judgment in the market, and his fortunate ventures gaining him a high reputation, and endowing him with considerable influence in the commercial and financial world. In January, 1850, he took in his cousin, John Derbyshire, as partner, the title of the firm then becoming A. J. Derbyshire & Co. About this period he erected two very spacious and handsome warehouses, at Nos. 108 and 110 North Delaware avenue. Some while subsequently the house, independently of the regular business, turned their attention to the development of the railroad and mining interests of Pennsylvania and other States. For some time prior to this, the senior partner had been an active member of the Board of Trade, and had been instrumental in securing various improvements in its organization. This position enabled him to be of great service to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad scheme, of which he was an earnest promoter, and towards the completion and success of which he contributed very materially. Seeing how great an impetus the proposed railroad would give to the trade of the city, he warmly advocated its construction before the Board of Trade, and did good service in collecting subscriptions for the purpose. In recognition of his valuable assistance, he was elected one of the Directors of the road, and served for two years. He also interested himself in other beneficial railroad enterprises, and has been a Director of the Mine Hill Railroad, and President of the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company. In public affairs, he has always taken a deep and intelligent interest. For three years he held a seat in City Councils, where he manifested an eye single to the public good, and proved a consistent advocate of city improvements and of true economy. He accepted the position of Secretary of the Humane Society, a philanthropic institution which

engaged his warmest sympathies; when it was merged into the Pennsylvania Hospital, he became a Director of that noble charity. But though a public spirited citizen, he has never been in any sense a politician. Personally, he is a man of plain and modest appearance. In speaking and writing, he adheres to the style of the Friends, of which Society he is a strict member. His face is eloquent of thoughtfulness, shrewdness, and indomitable energy. His business powers, unimpeachable integrity, great benevolence, and kindness have won general respect and esteem.

MOORE, WILLIAM HILL, of Philadelphia, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 15, 1804. His father was of Scotch descent, his mother of English. His maternal grandfather held a commission under the British government, until the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. From his fourteenth year he has been dependent solely upon his own exertions, for money for any purpose. In his fifteenth year—shortly before the death of his father—he resolved to earn his own support. He came to Philadelphia, in April, 1819, and with his little bundle, containing all his worldly goods, beneath his arm, walked the streets of Philadelphia seeking employment. In his first situation—that in the Philadelphia Cabinet Works—his compensation consisted of his board and working clothes, but he was allowed to do overwork in order to earn money for the purchase of his Sunday suit. His employer furnished the coffins, and had the contract for the burial of the dead among the poor of several districts, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, in 1819-20. He was one of four boys, who attended to the burying of the victims of this terrible scourge. It required just such intrepid courage as he possessed to expose himself to all the forms of this dread disease, as well as no little self-denial, accompanied as the work was by severe and protracted labor, for all who fell a prey to the ravages of the fever were required to be interred between 10 P. M. and sunrise. His labor and sacrifice were not unappreciated, and he received many evidences of the grateful remembrance of his services, from the relatives and friends of the deceased. Having passed unscathed through the dangers and exposures of this period, he felt that, for the future, he need feel no timidity in coming in contact with any contagious disease. This assurance has enabled him, for fifty years, to encounter, with calmness, the perils of every form of epidemic. His regular and careful habits of living, and his total abstinence from every kind of stimulant, as well as from the use of tobacco, have contributed to give him a vigor attained by few. When he was eighteen years of age, having purchased the balance of his time from his master, he accepted a position at five dollars a month for six months, in



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Wm H Moore

order that he might get a better knowledge of fine work. Having no resources to rely upon, he necessarily became very careful of his expenditures, and that experience, followed up, has enabled him to say, that since that time, he has neither bought nor smoked a single cigar, nor has he purchased or used any intoxicants. When he first thought of going into business on his own account, his friends endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, for they feared that he would only lose the little money he had already saved. Perhaps the kindly admonitions of his many friends had the effect of increasing his caution in business matters, and contributed somewhat to his success in after life. He was not to be deterred from his purpose, and, in April, 1826, though only in his twenty-second year, he embarked in business on his own account, and established himself in the same square on Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in which his business is still conducted. It was here that he originated the business of furnishing undertaking, and began to supply all the requisites for the burial of the dead. Previously, undertaking had been carried on by cabinet makers, as it is in country localities to this day. The accommodation to the public, from the diligent prosecution of this entirely new business, was fully appreciated in the community, and he began, at once, to reap the fruits of his enterprise and labor. By the closest application to business, and by making it his invariable rule to furnish only good work and material, he speedily came into the possession of a large and increasing patronage, and, for many years, has conducted, on an average, one hundred funerals a month. He attended to all the public demonstrations in the City of Philadelphia, up to the year 1865. He had charge of the obsequies of Bushrod Washington and John Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Generals William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, Presidents of the United States, Commodores Brainbridge, Elliot, and Hull, and Admiral Stewart, of the United States Navy, Ex-President John Quincy Adams, and many other distinguished public men and private individuals. From the indigent youth, who first set his foot in Philadelphia as a stranger to seek his fortune in life, he has risen, by the force of his own energy, and by the exercise of the strictest integrity, to wealth and independence.

PARRISH, JOSEPH, Physician, was born in Philadelphia, September 2d, 1779. His parents and family were members of the Society of Friends, and he was brought up in the rules of that denomination. In early life he enjoyed the best educational facilities attainable at that time in Philadelphia, acquiring, in addition to a sound English education, some knowledge of Latin, French, and even Hebrew. In

his twenty-first year he entered the office of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and received his Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1805. Recognizing early the wisdom of popularizing science, he delivered a public course of chemical lectures in 1807-8, which brought him favourably to the notice of his fellow citizens. His professional rise was rapid, and in 1816 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Physick as Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His charitable disposition and strict sense of duty led him to take an active part in numerous plans of benevolence and public aid. Long a member, he was ultimately President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, in which office his predecessors were Drs. Wistar, Rush, and Franklin. Many students entered his office to receive professional instruction, among whom were not a few who themselves achieved eminence in after years. He married, in 1808, Susanna Cox, daughter of John Cox, of Burlington, New Jersey. His death occurred March 18th, 1840.

PARRISH, ISAAC, Physician, second son of Dr. Isaac Parrish, of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 19th, 1811. Having received a classical as well as an English education, he began the study of medicine with his father in 1829, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. Two years later he was elected one of the surgeons to Wills Hospital, which position he occupied for eighteen years. He gave the first regular course of instruction in ophthalmic surgery in that institution in the winter of 1839-40. As a teacher, he was instructive and impressive, and popular with the students. His humane disposition caused him to take an active part in the Philadelphia Society for Relieving the Miseries of Prisons, a subject of almost hereditary interest, as his grandfather, Isaac Parrish, had been during the Revolutionary war also conspicuous in this charitable employment. In 1846 and 1847, he made a tour through Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in order to study the discipline of the State prisons, the results of which observations he embodied in an article in the *Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline*, 1849. Shortly afterwards he called the attention of the Judiciary and the public to the disproportionate mortality and relative length of sentences between the white and colored prisoners of this Commonwealth. These and similar labors brought forth beneficent results, and the correction of many abuses, even if in some instances such fruits were long delayed. In his religious convictions, he was a Friend, of the primitive model of Fox, Barclay and Penn, but observed, in all his intercourse, that toleration for the honest sentiments of others which, when rightly understood, lies at the basis of Friends' doctrines. Early in his career (1834) he married Sarah Redwood Longstreth, daughter of Samuel Longstreth, a re-

spected merchant of his own city. Of naturally delicate frame, his unsparing labors for the benefit of others bore heavily on his health, and in his forty-second year, after many months of failing physical strength, he succumbed to an acute attack of dysentery, passing away July 31st, 1852.

ABBEY, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Merchant, son of Roswell and Elizabeth Abbey, was born in New York, on March 8th, 1827. The Abbeyes were originally French Huguenots in their extraction, and the name was formerly known as Abbayé. Roswell Abbey was a man of great mechanical genius, who even at a very early age displayed much ability, having invented most ingenious Cotton Machinery. He also invented the first Type-casting Machine, and was the originator of the application of Electrotype to the making of Type Matrices. He was a well read man, as also something of an artist, combining a talent for portrait painting inherited by his son, and which he exercised up to the time of his death, in 1858. The early training of William M. Abbey was obtained at the infant school of Miss Sarah Labree; he later became the pupil of Roswell C. Smith, Francis M. Lubben, and the Rev. William Mann. When the Central High School opened, in October, 1838, he was one of the original thirty pupils then admitted. Having graduated in 1842, he removed to Baltimore, and there learned the drug business in the store of Charles P. Rogers; but his health failing, he obtained a situation with B. A. Muzzy, Importer and Commission Merchant. In 1846, he removed to Philadelphia, and was employed by Wilcox, Billings & Co., Commission Merchants, where he remained until 1851, when he engaged in the Drug business, at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. It was not until 1853 that he returned to Philadelphia and entered the establishment of Sailor & Sank, and finally became a member of the firm of J. Rinaklo Sank & Co., where he is successfully engaged at present. As a boy, he attended the Sunday school of the Dutch Reformed Church under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg. In 1860, he joined Calvary Episcopal Church, and became Superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he held for nine years, afterwards holding the same post at St. Jude's; he also led the choir in both parishes. At Calvary, he was for six years Rector's Warden, and has been a Deputy of the yearly Diocesan Convention since 1861. Having joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1849, he passed the chairs in Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190, and was Representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is now President of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia, and during eight years held the position of Director of said society. He was one of the originators of the Tobacco Board of Trade. As a business man, he is quoted for his integrity and energy, which is also mani-

festes in every calling he fills, claiming for him the good will and esteem of all with whom he is associated.

NORRIS, ISAAC, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on the 1st of February, 1802. His family is an old and respected one, and has long been well known in the history of Philadelphia. His ancestors are English in the male line, and originally came from the Isle of Wight. Thomas Norris, one of them, established himself in London and there became an eminent and wealthy merchant. He left London on account of the religious persecutions of his time, for he had joined the Quaker sect, which had then just sprung into existence, and removed to Jamaica, where he afterwards perished, with almost all his family, in the terrible earthquake of 1692, which destroyed Port Royal. His son Isaac, then a youth, abandoned the island which his father had selected for a residence, and which proved to be the grave of nearly all his family, and removed to and settled in Philadelphia, where he married Mary Lloyd, a daughter of Governor Lloyd; and from this Pennsylvania branch of the family the present descendants in Philadelphia have sprung. In the early days of our city this Isaac Norris purchased "Fair Hill," a tract of several hundred acres of land, in the vicinity of the city, and built a large country house on it. To it he removed from the old and well known "Slate Roof" house in Second street, around which cluster so many historical reminiscences. During the War of the Revolution the original Fair Hill mansion was burned by the British army, after the battle of Germantown. It was then occupied by John Dickinson, who was styled the rebel Dickinson, and who had married a daughter of Isaac Norris, the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, and on its soil many of the British soldiers, who died of their wounds, are buried. This destruction of the house originated from the bitter hostility against Dickinson, who was known as one of the leaders of the Revolution, and who was supposed to be the owner of Fair Hill. Fair Hill has descended in the Norris family from father to son until it came into the possession of the late Joseph Parker Norris, the father of the subject of this sketch. This country seat, which for several generations has been the residence of different members of the Norris family, now forms a large portion of the Nineteenth Ward of the city, which has advanced and spread rapidly in that direction. Streets have been laid out, opened and paved through it, whole squares of ground have been covered with dwelling houses, two large and noble public squares on the estate have been laid out and generously given to the city by the family, and, in a word, the old country seat and home of the Norris family has been converted into a densely built up town plot, until its landmarks are no longer observable. This fact will be evident, when it is stated that



Saloy, T. & Co. Philada.

Isaac, Norris



Wm. L. ...



Galaxy Pub Co Philada.

A. A. Shillingford

nine large and handsome churches now stand on its soil. From this good old stock the present Isaac Norris, the subject of this sketch, was born, in the old Norris house, which some of our readers will well recollect as standing on Chestnut street, and which was pulled down in 1818 to make room for the building of the Bank of the United States—now the present Custom House of Philadelphia—on its site. He received a liberal education, and after becoming a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, read law with the late Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. Under his good tutorship he learned habits of industry and devotion to business. He continued assiduously to practise his profession until the death of his father in 1841, when he had become an active practitioner at the bar; he then relinquished his profession to take the charge and management of the Fair Hill estate. This estate, which he has managed with great integrity, prudence, and judgment, has grown up under his fostering care into a very large and responsible business, which now engrosses all his time and attention in its conduct and further development, requiring not only skill and judgment, but also a ready knowledge of real estate law in its multifarious transactions. In political principles he has always been a Republican—sincerely siding with the worker, and sympathizing with his honest cause, knowing that of such the pride and wealth of the nation are formed, and believing that in the best direction of labor consists the most certain and rapid development of his country. He has never been in active political life, although he is an interested observer in all the movements of the day. He married a daughter of the late George Pepper, and has a family of five children now living. He has been, like those from whom he is descended, beloved and honored by his family and friends, and greatly esteemed by the public.

 HILLINGFORD, HENRY H., Merchant, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on October 11th, 1815. His father, James Shillingford, was a black and white smith and edge-tool maker; his mother's maiden name was Mary Hoofstiter. He enjoyed no advantages for obtaining an education beyond those afforded by the common schools of his native village. At the age of ten he commenced to learn a trade under his father's supervision, and remained with him until he was eighteen. But during all these years he devoted every leisure moment to the study of such useful books as fell in his way. The result of this reading was his selection, as soon as he had completed his trade, as an assistant teacher in one of the village schools, and the duties of this position he was enabled to discharge satisfactorily to all concerned. But he had by this time developed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and em-

braced the first opportunity that was presented to enter upon his chosen field of labor. He soon found employment with Stephen Pancoast, who kept a small country store, and subsequently with William Eaves, who conducted a similar business, at Nether Providence, in Delaware County. In both of these situations he was industrious and diligent, and to both employers he gave entire satisfaction. Led by an ambitious spirit to seek a wider sphere of operation, he came to Philadelphia in 1836, where he secured a position as errand boy in the paper and rag warehouse of Samuel Eckstein. A few months afterwards he entered the office of the *Saturday Evening Post* as mail writer. The manner in which he discharged his duties here obtained him a better situation with Smith & Hartshorn. In 1837 he was employed as chief salesman in the establishment of Shoemaker & Love, jobbers in woollen goods. Here he manifested great interest, and displayed such excellent business qualifications that, on the retirement of the senior from the firm, he was admitted into the concern as junior partner, the house being conducted under the name of Love, Smith & Shillingford. On the subsequent dissolution of this co-partnership, he was prevailed upon to accept the agencies of several prominent English houses, for whom he transacted a large and constantly increasing business in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. These agencies he continued to hold until 1858, when he was compelled to relinquish them, to devote his time and attention to the interest held by himself and his brother-in-law, George Howell, in the Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company, of which General R. C. Hall was at the time President. General Hall was soon appointed Quarter Master General of Pennsylvania by Governor Curtin, and he himself was commissioned as Assistant Quarter-Master General, with the rank of Colonel, with his headquarters in the city of Philadelphia. Immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, accompanied by other prominent Philadelphians, he proceeded to Yorktown with supplies for the sick and wounded in the army. On their report of their operations, and at the suggestion of George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the Christian Commission, which accomplished so much good by its operations throughout the remainder of the struggle, was organized and placed in working order. He wrote the first army pass for a member of the Christian Commission, which was given to Mr. Stuart. He also introduced the use of Jamaica Ginger into the army. The army surgeons at first condemned its use, but they subsequently had good reason to change their views on the subject, and immense quantities of the article were forwarded to the soldiers in the field by the Christian Commission. At the time the war broke out, in addition to holding a responsible position in the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company, he was acting as Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic and Ohio Tele-

graph Company, and also as a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He has, however, devoted his time of late years to the development of the coal and lumber interests of the State. When, in 1858, he assumed the management of the affairs of the Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company, that concern had become a total wreck. But by his shrewd management this company has been merged into the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, with a capital of \$500,000. He is now President of this corporation, and also of the Kittanning Coal Company, which he organized and put into active operation in 1862, in connection with H. N. Barron, its working capital being \$500,000. Both of these important companies are now highly successful, their prosperity being largely due to his excellent business qualifications, large experience, and careful mode of conducting such extensive operations, and in no small degree to his affability and geniality of manner.

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HAMMOND, JOHN W., Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, May 6th, 1829. At an early age, his father, John D. Hammond, a civil engineer, died, leaving a large family in rather straitened circumstances. John W., then a mere child, at once realized the position of affairs, and decided upon seeking work, eventually succeeding in his design. When in his seventeenth year he left his home for Utica, where he entered the grocery establishment of Caleb Watkins, then one of the largest dealers in that city. Here he remained two years, during which time he succeeded in gaining the entire confidence of his employer, and acted in many responsible undertakings and positions. In 1848-'49, the memorable Gold Fever seized upon the general community, and, participating in the excited exodus, he, while still under twenty years of age, started for the Pacific coast. The party with which he was connected consumed several months in accomplishing the journey, but finally arrived there in good health and spirits. Immediately commencing their mining operations, the associates met with fair success; while John subsequently engaged in the sale and transit of provisions and supplies to the mining regions, situated near the head-waters of Uba river. In the spring of 1850, he began operations on the American river, but here his efforts were attended with comparative failure. On returning to Sacramento, in the following August, he found that the great scarcity of ice was a constant source of discomfort and complaint; acting shrewdly upon this observation, he invested largely in the needed article, and secured quick and profitable returns for the money laid out. Subsequently he trafficked in horses and mules, and in that essay also added to his prosperity. Late in October of 1850, he decided to return eastward, and remain in New York; and his voyage thither was attended

by many perils and severe hardships, although ultimately he landed in safety at the desired port. In 1851, he commenced business in the above-named city, dealing in foreign and domestic fruits. That trade proving very profitable, he rapidly grew into excellent repute as an able, reliable, and enterprising merchant. In the winter of 1860-'61, he visited the Oil Regions, and there became interested very largely in oil lands, refineries, and the various enterprises connected with the petroleum industry. He afterward associated himself with John Fertig, and established the well-known firm of Fertig & Hammond, who are among the largest operators in that region, purchasing interests, sinking wells, and producing and refining oils; they were also the sole proprietors of the famous Fertig & Hammond Wells. Later the partners became the most extensive operators in real estate in Titusville, and in the adjacent country; and it is reliably stated that one-tenth of all the titles to city property in Titusville bear the signature, in conveyance, of "Fertig & Hammond." John W. Hammond was among the first to build a refinery in Erie, and, owing to his enterprise, many other refineries have, since that period, been erected there. From 1862 to 1870, he resided alternately in Pennsylvania and Utica, New York, and in both places his impress and beneficial influence are felt and recognized in innumerable things. In the latter city, he was a prime and energetic mover in all the enterprises looking to its welfare; and the magnificent Opera House in that city owes its existence almost entirely to him and to his abilities, he having been the projector, and the principal man to carry forward to completion this elegant structure. In the interest of the Utica Mechanics' Association, he solicited and received subscriptions sufficient in the aggregate amount to pay for the entire cost. It is but just to say that, without his efforts, it would very probably never have been developed into a reality. In return for his generous exertions, he possesses the esteem of the entire community; and many were the expostulations and regrets when he decided to leave for Erie, and there live permanently. While residing in Utica, he was Chairman of the Grant and Colfax Club of Oneida county, and assisted materially in carrying the county for his favorites, it having been conceded to the Democrats, being the home of Seymour; he was also tendered many positions attended with honor and emolument, but such he always firmly declined to accept. In 1870, his failing health obliged him to seek other and more restorative climes, and he sailed for Europe; after an extensive tour abroad, he returned home, and moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he is now a permanent resident. Here, as in Utica, and wherever he has tarried, he takes a high rank among the most useful, enterprising, and influential citizens. On two occasions he has been called upon to accept the nomination for Mayor, once by a call signed by 1200 citizens, irrespective of party; the complimentary offers were declined, however, as he preferred



Grav. Rob. C. Johnston

J. W. Hammond

the leisure and tranquillity of a private life to the checkered career of a public character. Through his tireless exertions, the fine Fair Grounds and buildings, in Erie, were erected and arranged; taking in hand the flagging work, he solicited subscriptions, aided generously from his own private fortune, and superintended their construction. For the past twelve years he has been largely and importantly identified with the Erie manufacturing interests, and is always ready to start a new enterprise if his efforts will but furnish employment for the many who seek it. In addition to his interests in the Oil Regions—extending from Erie to Millerstown—he is a Director in the Erie Dime Savings Bank, and in the Keystone National Bank; is President of the Foxborough Savings Bank, and also of the St. Petersburg Savings Bank; in all of these responsible trusts he possesses the entire confidence of those interested in their well-doing, and daily increases his renown by the constant and energetic exercise of those admirable qualities which have enabled him to attain to such a high and honorable position among his fellow-citizens. He was married, in 1857, to the granddaughter of Caleb Watkins, of Utica, the proprietor of the grocery establishment in which he first found employment in that city.

LEWIS, JOHN T., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, December 12th, 1811. His ancestor, William Lewis, came from Glamorganshire, South Wales, to Pennsylvania, in 1686. His father, Samuel N. Lewis, was a member of the well-known firm of M. & S. N. Lewis, ship-owners and shipping merchants. He himself received his education partly at the Friends' School on Fourth street, below Chestnut, afterwards at the Episcopal Academy on Locust street, above Ninth, and at the Classical Academy of Samuel Jones, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. He also enjoyed the advantage of private lessons in French and Spanish. Having completed his education, he entered his father's counting room, and in course of time succeeded to the business, the firm being re-organized under the style of John T. Lewis & Brothers. The counting-room of the house is at 231 South Front street, being the location in which the firm commenced business in 1807. Thus for sixty-six years the same premises have been uninterruptedly occupied by the original co-partnership and its successors, a circumstance worthy of note from its great rarity. At present he is associated with his brothers, Saunders Lewis and George T. Lewis, and his nephews, Samuel U. Lewis, John T. Lewis, Jr., and William F. Lewis, in the manufacture of white lead and its accompaniments, on an extensive scale, in the Eighteenth ward, Port Richmond. This branch of business was entered into by the old firm of M. & S. N. Lewis in 1819, in premises on Pine street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, where

Joseph Richardson founded the works in 1813. After the establishment was purchased by the Lewises, it was enlarged from year to year, as their energy developed the trade, until, in 1848, a removal to the present site was judged advisable. A high reputation was established by the old firm by the purity and general excellence of their white lead, and this reputation has been fully maintained by their descendants and successors. As an evidence of it, it may be mentioned that the supply of nearly ten million pounds per annum is scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for the paints bearing their trade mark. Like his progenitors for several generations, he was in early life a member of the Society of Friends, but he is now an Episcopalian, and holds an honored position in that church. In May, 1850, he married Maria, second daughter of the late John M. Scott, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of considerable eminence and high social standing, at one time mayor of the city. Public-spirited, he is director and manager of several institutions. During the war he was a staunch advocate of and laborer for the Union. In the great Central Fair, held in Philadelphia in 1865, he took a prominent part as a member of the Finance Committee; and by his judicious labors contributed materially to its grand result, no less than \$1,200,000 being realized for the benefit of the Union soldiers. He was director and secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts for a number of years, and is now treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which his ancestors, on both sides of the family, have been actively interested from its foundation in 1752. He followed his father in the treasurership, at his death in 1841, who succeeded his brother, Joseph S. Lewis, in 1826, who in his turn received the office from his father, Mordecai Lewis, in 1799, that gentleman having been elected to the position in 1780. So that there has been an unbroken family succession in the office extending over no less than ninety-three years. Not only have these members of the family given their services, but they and their relatives have always been liberal contributors to the funds of the institution. In the early days of its existence the signers of the paper money for the Province gave to it the commissions they received for that duty. Mordecai Lewis was one of these signers, and in this manner alone contributed to the hospital nearly a thousand and fifty dollars.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, City Railway President, was born in Philadelphia, February 25th, 1814. His parents were natives of Delaware, in which State the family had resided for several generations. He received a sound education in the schools of Philadelphia. He commenced his business career in the counting house of his father, where he learned the lumber business, in which he continued until January 1st, 1863, except for a period of four years, during which he was engaged in farming and in cutting timber in the State of Delaware. From their first intro-

duction into Philadelphia, he always manifested a deep interest in city passenger railways. In the promotion of the scheme of the Tenth and Eleventh Street Railway, he took an active and prominent part; on the organization of the company, he was elected its President, and has continued to hold that position ever since. By his capable management, the road occupies a position in public estimation, whether as a travelling convenience or an investment, that will compare favorably with that of any other in the city. On the institution of the Board composed of the Presidents of the several Passenger Railway Companies, Mr. Williams' record pointed to him as the most suitable person to occupy the responsible office of Chairman. He was elected, and has continued to act in that capacity ever since. Politically, he has always been counted as a member of the Democratic party, and he has on several occasions been honored with its confidence in election to places of trust and honor. He has held several municipal offices, among them that of Guardian of the Poor, and that of member of Select Council. During the war his sympathies were actively engaged on behalf of the Union cause. He is a citizen of liberal and progressive ideas, and has always exerted considerable influence in the promotion of city improvements and the advancement of good government. He is widely esteemed as a shrewd and energetic business man, a kindly and courteous gentleman.

ACARTHUR, JOHN, Architect, was born at Bladenock, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, May 13th, 1823. His ancestors on the father's side came originally from Oppen, Argyleshire, in the South Highlands, and those on the mother's side from Ayrshire. He came to Philadelphia when only ten years of age. As soon as he was old enough, he was apprenticed as a carpenter, and served out his term. While learning this business, he employed his evenings in studying drawing and architecture. His uncle kindly offered to defray the expense for his liberal education; but this favor the nephew declined to take advantage of, preferring to educate himself. In connection with the study of architecture, he acquired a common school education in the evenings at the school in the old Carpenter's Hall, where he learned drawing and designing, for which he had always felt a strong taste. So assiduously did he apply himself to these studies that he soon attained extraordinary skill. And this skill soon met with public recognition; for in 1848, he was awarded the first premium for his plan for a new House of Refuge, and was entrusted with the entire charge of the erection of the building. In 1849, he served as foreman for his uncle, who had secured the contract for the erection of the west wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital. About a year later he was appointed Superintendent on the east wing of the same hospital. These successes may be

said to have fairly started him in the profession in which he has since won so much distinction, and of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders. Philadelphia abounds with monuments to his finished art. Among the more prominent buildings erected by him may be mentioned the Continental, the Girard, and the La Pierre hotels; the mansions of the late Dr. Jayne, and George W. Childs; the Ledger Building, which is admitted to be one of the handsomest piles in the city; the elegant and commodious marble buildings on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; the old Post Office in Dock street, afterwards occupied by Dr. Jayne, of whose estate he is the architect; the three noble marble stores on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, built upon the Bird estate; the marble building adjoining the Continental, occupied by Porter & Coates, and owned by John Rice; the singularly beautiful edifice of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the range of splendid stores recently completed on Market street, below Seventh, owned by William Weightman, of Powers & Weightman. But not only in Philadelphia may illustrations of his genius be met with. He designed and superintended the erection of Jay Cooke & Co.'s extensive banking house at Washington, District of Columbia. He is the architect of the Pardee Building at Easton, Pennsylvania, which when completed will be known as Lafayette College. This institution has been munificently endowed by Mr. A. Pardee, and the College will be a magnificent structure. Indeed his work is to be found in almost every State in the Union. He was architect for the War Department for hospitals and other Governmental buildings in and around Philadelphia during the Rebellion, and, after its suppression, for the Navy Department, for which he built the naval hospitals at Philadelphia, Mare Island, California, and Annapolis, Maryland. He is also the architect for the State Asylum for the Insane, at Danville, Pennsylvania, and for the new public buildings just commenced in Philadelphia, where he will superintend the construction of the United States Post Office and Law Courts. He works in all styles of architecture, and manifests in his drawings a very pure and classical taste. Especially does he show regard for the fitness of things in his designs, whether for public institutions, business structures, or private residences, never overlooking any considerations which should legitimately operate to modify the character of a building. Not less remarkable than his artistic skill, are his unswerving integrity and indomitable energy. The first has won him the entire confidence of every client, while to the second may, in great measure, be attributed his success in life. He has made his way to the front rank of a profession in which eminence is peculiarly difficult of attainment, in spite of obstacles that might well have seemed insurmountable. He is at present the representative in Philadelphia of the Supervising Architect's office of the United States Treasury department, at Philadelphia.



John McCaskey

ATZMER, WILLIAM II., Railroad Promoter and Manager, was born July 22, 1807, near Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey. On the paternal side he is of German descent, his father having emigrated from Coburg, in 1794, and settled, first in Bustleton, near Philadelphia, and later in Somerset county, New Jersey, where he had charge of the Campbell Mills. His limited means did not permit him to furnish his son other educational advantages than those of a country village, but these were so well used that, at the age of twelve years the latter was qualified to fill the situation of clerk in a country store. A year later he entered a more extensive establishment at Somerville. Here he remained for five years, displaying such business qualifications that the entire management of the house was confided to him, and the proprietor was desirous that he should acquire a partnership interest. To this, however, his want of capital was a bar, and believing that the knowledge of some trade would render him more secure of winning success in life, he left the store, and entered a printing office in the same town. The opportunities for self-culture which such a position offers were not neglected by him, and he soon acquired, not merely a practical acquaintance with the trade, but a general knowledge of science and literature. Thus provided, a rational ambition prompted him to seek a wider field than that of a country village, and, supplied with high testimonials of character and ability, he applied successfully to the wealthy steamboat firm of Stevens Brothers, of New York City, for a situation. At that date, 1830, they controlled the principal trade of the North River, and they placed him as chief clerk on the "North America," then the finest boat afloat on the New York waters, where he distinguished himself by his executive skill and agreeable manners. The brothers Stevens were at this period engaged in constructing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a charter of which had been granted by the Legislature of New Jersey, in 1830. In 1833, having completed the eastern sections of the line, they transferred him to the steamboat route between New York City and South Amboy, which position he occupied about three years. After the completion of the road from Amboy to Camden, a responsible position was assigned to him in the office in Philadelphia, by the same firm. Its duties he fulfilled so satisfactorily, that soon, not merely the management of the Philadelphia office, but of the whole interests of the Company were entrusted to him. It is not easy at this day, when the railroad system is thoroughly organized and acknowledged successful, to appreciate how onerous and responsible those duties were. The Camden and Amboy Railroad was the first great through line completed in this country. By many sound and cautious men it was deemed a hazardous and even chimerical experiment, likely enough to bankrupt its stockholders. The respective rights of the public and the road were yet un-

defined; costly litigation was unavoidable; and the immense labor of organization had all to be performed without the light of precedent or example. The Company justly recognized that one mind must control the whole, untrammelled by interference or conflicting opinion; and the brothers Stevens rightly judged that such a mind could be found in their late employee. Hence for years he may be said to have been the autocrat of the road, appointing and deposing any subordinate officer, carrying his plans and wishes through the Board of Directors with little opposition, and withal using this extensive authority with such discretion that neither employees nor stockholders ever preferred just grounds of complaint against his management. The Company obtained control, early in its history, of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, to secure the direct all-rail route between Philadelphia and New York; and ran a steamboat, first to Bristol, and then to Tacony, in connection with this line. They also became proprietors of the ferry between Philadelphia and Camden, and of several freight and ferry lines on the Delaware. From these beginnings, the road extended the area of its branches in all directions, so that it finally received the transportation of nearly one-half the territory of New Jersey. The smaller connecting roads which were from time to time constructed, were supplied with funds and credit by the Camden and Amboy, and generally managed in accordance to the advice of its efficient superintendent. Nor was his influence bounded by the limits here defined. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, one of the important connecting branches of the Camden and Amboy, approaches the vast coal regions of Pennsylvania. The extensions required to unite this with the coal fields was the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches, projected by Judge Packer, of Pennsylvania; and certain privileges and assistance essential to that important undertaking were, by his advice, granted the Lehigh Valley Company by the Camden and Amboy, services warmly acknowledged by Judge Packer. In 1867, Edwin A. Stevens having resigned the Presidency of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, that honor was conferred, by unanimous consent, on him who, for thirty-seven years, had been the faithful and successful steward of the Company's interests. In this year the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was amalgamated with the Joint Companies of New Jersey, and the public works of the State embraced in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New Jersey Railroad Company, were managed by a Joint Board through the respective Presidents. He was appointed Chairman of the Passenger and Freight Committee, and Secretary of the Joint Board and Executive Committees, which positions he held until the lease of the works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. To this lease he was opposed, and stated the reasons for his opposition in a forcible

argument entitled, *Views upon the Proposition to lease the Public Works of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, read before the Joint Board of Directors, at their meeting at Trenton, New Jersey, April 20th, 1871.* The lease, however, was finally ratified and executed by the Presidents of the Companies, by directions of the Joint Board, his views of its inexpediency remaining nevertheless unchanged. In May, 1872, his official connection with the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey, and as President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, ceased. His connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which he was a Director as early as 1853, continues, and he was elected unanimously its Consulting Manager. When twenty-two years of age he married Eliza A. Campbell, of New York City, and has had the pleasure of witnessing an exemplary family grow up around him. His personal character has not merely been conspicuous for fair dealing and sincerity—qualities essential to the posts he has filled—but also for uniform courteousness, and a freedom from the irritability which so frequently mars the manners of the best men when overworked and weighted with the cares of a complex business. The capacity of very rapid labor, and the power of occupying the mind with more than one topic of attention at a time, are traits he has manifested in a universal degree, and explain the facility with which he could transact, without errors, such varied affairs.

FAUST, DAVID, Merchant and Banker, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1814, his father being of German descent and a farmer. A portion of his homestead farm is now occupied by the town of Catasauqua. What education he received was at the country school of his neighborhood, in which, at that day, instruction was given wholly in the German language. In his fifteenth year he entered a country store, where he remained until 1833, when he removed to Philadelphia to seek his fortune in that city. Very limited in means, and speaking English but imperfectly, the outlook was not bright. He obtained, however, a position in the hardware store of Reeves, Buck & Co., where his strict attention to business and determined efforts to please secured his early advancement by his employers. In 1838, he was admitted as junior partner to the firm, which changed to the style of Reeves & Fraley, and later to Allen R. Reeves & Co. In 1842, he retired from this partnership, and associating with himself D. S. Winebrenner, established the hardware house of Faust & Winebrenner, which, in 1861, became David Faust & Co. Business, meanwhile, had prospered, and the reputation of the firm in mercantile circles increased, so that, in 1864, he was enabled, after over thirty years of commercial life,

to retire from that branch of industry on a well-earned competency. A life of ease, however, was not his desire, and the next year, 1865, he was chosen President of the Union National Bank, an institution of which he had been one of the original corporators and on its Board of Directors since its organization. In such public enterprises he has always manifested an active interest, contributing as far as in his power to the success of the former steam lines to Charleston, South Carolina, Richmond, Norfolk, and other Southern ports, and also to that of the Pennsylvania and North Pennsylvania Railroads. Of the gentlemen with whom he was associated during his mercantile career, Frederic Fraley, the only surviving member of the old firm of Reeves, Buck & Co., is the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and D. S. Winebrenner is now a member of the firm of Armstrong & Winebrenner. His marriage occurred May 2, 1839, and he enjoys in the relations of social life the same esteem which the commercial community are unanimous in according him. As a bank president his financial insight and ready appreciation of the monetary demands of the period, are acknowledged by all who are brought in contact with him.

AUL, DAVID B., Merchant and Banker, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, June 8th, 1820. He is the son of Abraham H. Paul, of the same place, and grandson of Abraham H. Paul, one of the first settlers of Germantown. He had but little education in his early days, being hard at work with his father in the butchering business in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen, by reason of his father's loss of sight, the almost entire care and protection of his father and mother with their seven children devolved upon him. He proved himself fully equal to the heavy task. Quick and reliable in business he, although so young, commanded the confidence of his customers, and the concern increased and prospered under his good management, judgment, and ability, becoming so productive and profitable that the family were comfortably provided for until he had attained his twenty-second year. Then his younger brother took his place, though he still continued to do much for the comfort of his family. He commenced business for himself in 1842, in a small way, at Fifteenth and Market streets, without a dollar of capital, but with a good credit, which his excellent character and principles, tried during the previous eight years, had gained for him. He remained in the same location, extending his operations with every year until 1857, when a new market house was erected at Sixteenth and Market streets, and he was elected its President. In the same year, so well had his business abilities and inflexible integrity become known, he was chosen President of the West Philadelphia Savings Fund. At the time the institution



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W. S. Lullier

seemed likely to prove a failure. He, however, had every confidence in the soundness of the scheme, and took hold of it with all his characteristic energy and earnestness. He deposited his own personal account with the Philadelphia Bank, as collateral, in case of a run or misfortune. This gave the concern stability, and under his able direction of affairs it was gradually brought out of all its difficulties and placed upon a thoroughly strong and prosperous basis. From the time that he took charge, until, in 1864, it was dissolved by the courts, it maintained a good position. His great success in this undertaking pointed to him as the most suitable man to bring the Hestonville & Callowhill Passenger Railway Company out of troubles in which it had become involved. Its affairs had been placed in the hands of a sequestrator, and it was without horses, conveniences, or management. Under these circumstances, he was in 1861 elected as its President. He accepted the heavy responsibility, went to work with a will to disentangle its affairs, succeeded in bringing it out of financial mire, and stood by it until all its obligations had been paid, and it was placed on a firm and flourishing basis. This was in 1864. At the time of his election, the liabilities of the company amounted to \$500,000. The undertaking of these two tasks, and the successful accomplishment of them, required great nerve and signal ability. To bring two almost defunct concerns of such a character out of trouble, and to place them in a prosperous condition, is no ordinary achievement. Only financial and administrative capacity of a high and rare degree could have resulted in the payment of so large an indebtedness as that of the railway company, in the arrangement of such heavy embarrassments as those of the bank, and in the establishment of both on a strong and prosperous basis. It should be remembered also that he was called to the management of the affairs of the bank during a year of almost unprecedented financial disaster, the country being then in the crisis of 1857. That his success was appreciated in financial circles, was very promptly evidenced. In the same year that the West Philadelphia Savings Institution was closed, he was chosen President of the Third National Bank, the third of the new series of Philadelphia national banking institutions. He was one of the chief promoters and one of the heaviest investors in the enterprise. The stockholders felt that they were consulting their best interests in putting at the head of affairs one who had proved himself so competent to grapple even with the most difficult financial problems. And their confidence has been fully justified. It started upon a capital of \$100,000, and with a deposit line of \$86,000 in the first week. At the close of the first month, the deposits had risen to \$140,000, and have continued to advance steadily, until now they amount to an average of \$900,000 and \$1,000,000. This is ample testimony as to the skill and judgment by which his management has been characterized. The original organization of the institution was affected by the election of

David B. Paul, James B. Ferree, Adam Warthman, William C. Allison, Thomas K. Peterson, C. P. Morton and George Cookman, as Directors; D. B. Paul as President and R. Glendinning as Cashier. During all this time, and down to January, 1871, he continued to serve as President of the Western Market Company, being the only one the corporation ever had. The building was then sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the charter of the company annulled. He was married in November, 1855, to Martha Louisa, daughter of Charles McKellar, of Philadelphia, by whom he has seven children, all young. He has never been a politician, contenting himself with the conscientious and unobtrusive discharge of his duty as a citizen. From his youth he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in good standing. He had its principles instilled into him by his parents, and he has always worked for and in the cause, giving liberally to all schemes instituted by the church. A guiding principle of his life has been, never to borrow or lend, or to endorse notes. He has adhered closely to the policy of strict and straightforward business habits. Naturally, therefore, he is highly esteemed in mercantile circles, and this esteem follows him in his social relations.

COLLIER, DANIEL LEWIS, Lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 19th, 1796. His father, Thomas Collier, of Boston, was a man of fine literary culture, and prominent as an editor. His parents being in limited circumstances, he was taught at an early age self-reliance and the necessity of independent exertion. He commenced as an apprentice to the printing business; afterwards served as a clerk, and in his twentieth year, started for the West to seek his fortune in what was then a wilderness. Stopping at Steubenville, Ohio, he became a student in the law office of the Hon. John C. Wright, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1818. Associating himself as a partner with his tutor, his abilities soon gained him a prominent position among the many able lawyers of that city. During the many years of active pursuit of his profession, he was engaged in most of the leading cases that came before the court of that district. After a long and prosperous career, he removed, in 1857, to Philadelphia; where, retiring from professional life, he devoted his time to works of benevolence and religion. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, the Blind Asylum, and the Colonization Society; Vice President of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and a member of its Executive Committee. In the latter years of his life, he was a ruling elder in the West Spruce Street Church, and frequently appeared in the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. He was married in 1823 to Hattie Lorraine, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His

death occurred March 30th, 1869, and he left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Among these was the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who had been a student in his office, and whose beautiful tribute to his memory merits quotation, as giving a summary of his estimable character with the hand of a master:

"There were certain professional qualities belonging to Mr. Collier which distinguished him, and made his walk and conduct an example that cannot be too strongly impressed upon younger members of the profession. He was not only my legal instructor, but was my guardian after my father's death. This relation not only enabled me to know his personal and private virtues; but also gave me facilities for observing his professional qualities, to a greater extent perhaps than any other person enjoyed. As a lawyer, Mr. Collier was fitted for the highest walks in the profession; but singularly free from all personal ambition, he found his chief happiness in the domestic and social circle."

Such was the testimony also of most of those who were brought into close personal relations with this eminent jurist. Both in the Eastern States and the valley of the Ohio he left many to cherish his memory as that of a just and able advocate and a kind friend.

GIBSON, JOHN, Merchant, was a native of Ireland. He was born in the vicinity of Belfast, and received a liberal education in the schools of that city. When about twenty-two years of age, he came to America in search of better opportunities for making his way in the world than were offered in the old country. He was without friends or influence of any kind, and was entirely dependent upon his own efforts; but his pleasing address and fine business qualifications speedily secured him a large circle of acquaintances and profitable employment. Being appointed Note Clerk in the Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, he performed the duties of the position in an eminently satisfactory manner for a number of years, until he went into business for himself in the wine and liquor trade. Shortly after becoming attached to the Mechanics' Bank, he published a *Treatise on Book-keeping*, which was received with marked favor by the mercantile portion of the community. In the year 1856, he erected the Gibsonton Mills Distillery, on the Monongahela River. This distillery is considered the finest establishment of the kind in the country, and its products have long enjoyed a very wide celebrity. The reputation which the distillery has gained is largely due to the sagacious management of its founder, who devoted himself to his business with the most untiring energy. He was an excellent representative of a class which has done much to advance the material interests of the State of Pennsylvania. His uncompromising integrity, the suavity of his manners, his remarkable business talents, and his many

other noteworthy personal qualities, caused him to be cordially esteemed and respected by the community in the midst of which he resided, and elicited the warmest expressions of regret at his death, which occurred on the 11th of March, 1865. By this event the extensive business devolved upon his son, Mr. Henry C. Gibson—who continues at the head of the firm of which his father was the founder.

WILLIAMSON, PASSMORE, Conveyancer, born February 23d, 1822, in West Town Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a son of Thomas Williamson, a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and at that time Librarian of West Town Boarding School, in which his mother had been a teacher of marked ability. They subsequently removed to West Chester, and thence in 1832 to Philadelphia, where Passmore received the greater part of his education. In 1836, he entered his father's office as a clerk, and studied conveyancing. After the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, he became identified with the Radical Abolitionists of the Liberty Party. On the 18th of July, 1855, William Still, a prominent colored citizen of Philadelphia, entered his office at Seventh and Arch streets, and laid before him a note informing him that there were three slaves at Bloodgood's Hotel who wished to claim their freedom. Being at that time Secretary of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, he sought them out and found them on board a steamer bound for New York, *en route* for Central America. He informed the woman that she and her two children were free; and although her master, John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, attempted to restrain her by force, she and her boys, assisted by some negroes, reached the wharf and with some of her friends entered a carriage and were driven away. Their liberator having given his name and address to the former master, quietly returned to his office. The master, feeling that his rights of property had been invaded, obtained upon petition to J. K. Kane, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a writ of habeas corpus directed to Passmore Williamson, commanding him to produce in court the bodies of the three slaves. Asserting, in his return to the court, that he had not in his possession the bodies of the former slaves, and hence could not produce them, he was adjudged to have refused, or at least to have failed, to answer the command of the law, and was ordered by Judge Kane to be imprisoned for a contempt of the court. In vain Edward Hopper, Charles Gilpin, and William M. Meredith sought his release. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pleading want of jurisdiction, declined to act upon the decision of the District Court, and for three long months this man



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Louis B. Cassidy

languished in prison, proving his fidelity to the principles he had imbibed and so earnestly advocated. He refused to allow the grateful woman to return from Boston and give herself up to secure *his* freedom, and at last public opinion forced the discharge of the prisoner, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Amid the congratulations of friends, he returned to his home more than ever devoted to the humane mission upon which he had entered. Later in life, he was a warm friend of the Female Suffrage movement. The offices of the Female Suffrage Society, of Pennsylvania, were his gift. He takes a deep interest in all benevolent schemes, and especially those involving the rights and liberties of his fellow men.

ASSIDY, LEWIS COCHRAN, Lawyer, was born in New York City, October 17th, 1829. When but three months old, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. His father was a type founder, and one of the first who cast "music" and "old English" in this city; he was a skilled and intelligent workman, and was highly respected. He died in 1839, leaving a widow, with but slender means, and one son. The lad was at first educated by his mother, a woman of great decision of character and indomitable will; he afterwards attended the Moyamensing public school, Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and lastly the Philadelphia High School, while Professors A. D. Bache and John S. Hart had charge of the same. In 1847, he commenced to study law in the office of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and was admitted to practice in 1850, not yet having attained his majority. In 1851, he was elected a member of Assembly to represent, in part, the County of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, where he was appointed Secretary of the Judiciary Committee, also serving as a member of the only other law committee of the House, that of Estates and Escheats. He took so active a part in the proceedings of the session, that his constituents wished to re-nominate him the next year, but this he declined, and entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1852, he was elected Solicitor of the District of Moyamensing, which honor the next year he declined, owing to his business engagements, which were constantly increasing, and those of Mr. Brewster, then on a European tour, which he undertook. In 1854, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Princeton College. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney for the consolidated city, although only twenty-seven years of age. He soon acquired great professional distinction by his able prosecution of the leading homicide cases of West, English, Shurlock and others, who had secured, as counsel, the then leaders of the bar. His election to this position having been contested, after holding the office a year, he was displaced, receiving from President Judge Thompson (since

deceased) the compliments of the court for the able and upright manner in which he had discharged his duties. Thoroughly identified with the Democratic party, especially with that larger portion opposed to the Kansas policy of General Peirce and President Buchanan, he was elected Delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, where he was an active supporter of Judge Douglas, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy, and whose character and course as a statesman he ardently admired. He was Secretary of the Committee having especial charge of Judge Douglas' interests, and was one of the recognized leaders of that branch of the party. In 1862, he accepted the nomination a second time for the post of District Attorney, although his party was largely in the minority; he had, however, the satisfaction of receiving a large vote, running "ahead of his ticket," though not elected. But while thus engaged in politics, he did not allow his professional engagements to be intruded upon, always pursuing them with faithfulness and credit. Although solicited to become the Representative of the First District in Congress, where his nomination was equivalent to an election, he steadily refused the honor. Regularly elected to the State Conventions of his party for a long series of years, he so directed the course of deliberation as finally to lead to the adoption of the "new departure" plank in the Democratic platform of this State, of which he is the recognized parent and author. During the late war, he was in favor of suppressing the Rebellion, taking an active part in the raising of troops, and particularly among these the famous "Second Reserves," of Pennsylvania. He was far in advance of his party in recognizing the rights of the colored man under the Constitutional Amendments, having been always opposed to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, steadily refusing to support it personally or professionally, and the course upheld by the Southern leaders of his party, especially in reference to the Kansas policy. Since 1862, he has neither sought nor permitted his name to be used for any office except in connection with the Constitutional Convention, now in session, and the Board of Education, in both of which bodies he is an active and earnest member, discharging the duties of the latter with a sole eye to the education of the masses, and particularly of the colored children. He it was who caused one of the public school houses to be named after a well known colored merchant, the late James Forten. As a member of the Constitutional Convention, he ranks amongst the ablest of that body, and has taken a prominent part in the debates, particularly in those on representation and the judiciary; in the former, he defended the interests of the city against the assaults of the country members, showing conclusively the immense importance of the commercial metropolis to the State, and that the principal part of the revenue to the latter is drawn from the former. Though actively engaged in a large law practice, besides serving as a member of the two distinguished bodies just named, he finds time to

superintend the publication of *The Day* newspaper, of which he is the chief proprietor, and which is regarded as one of the most sprightly of the Philadelphia penny press. As a lawyer he stands among the leaders of his profession. He is pronounced by his colleagues and opponents at the bar, who have had the best and most frequent opportunities of observing and testing his capabilities, as the "ablest criminal lawyer in Pennsylvania, and one of the best in the United States." During all his practice of many years, he has never lost a capital case. One of the most remarkable of these was where Oskins was acquitted of the murder of his wife, on the plea of insanity. It was a tremendous task to convince the jury that this man was insane, yet he accomplished it, making one of the fullest and finest arguments, far exceeding in scientific information and clear metaphysical reasoning, the best efforts of many of the strongest of the old bar of this city, always distinguished for learning and power. His strength before a court and jury consists not in that fluency of speech and flourish of rhetoric by which some of his predecessors in criminal practice won fame and fortune, but in his power as a thorough lawyer, and in his strong common sense. He quickly perceives the weak points of his adversaries, and is always prepared to expose them. In the examination and cross-examination of witnesses he is very shrewd. In the Oskins case, before cited, a physician was testifying to the perfect sanity of the prisoner, when he suddenly asked him if he did not, in a certain case, some years ago, testify that Mr. ——— was perfectly sane. The doctor answered, "Yes." "Where is he now?" then inquired counsel, and the witness was compelled to answer, "In a Lunatic Asylum," thus completely neutralizing his former testimony. This illustrates his readiness to avail himself of an outside fact, of which the doctor believed him ignorant. But his great success lies in his sound judgment, strong sense, and thorough knowledge of the law, and of human nature. With these he has carried many a jury, convincing them against their very will. He concentrates his facts and forces of reason and argument. Few men, at the bar, waste so few words. There is weight and point in all he says, and he never says anything after he "is done," as a legal friend often remarks. His success offers encouragement to youth, for talented as he is, he owes his present position chiefly to persistent hard work.

MITH, RICHARD S., Merchant, and President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born August 16th, 1789, in Philadelphia. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth Shute Smith. His grandfather, Richard Smith, of Cape May, New Jersey, with a view to the education of his children, purchased a farm at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, where he resided until his death, a few years subsequently. The family then returned to their

friends and relatives at Cape May. When he arrived at a suitable age, his son Daniel entered the counting house and store of Francis Gurney, who was largely interested in the West India trade; with him he resided until he was of age, in 1776. On the Declaration of Independence, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and was assigned to a sloop of war, which captured a British transport with three hundred troops. The sword surrendered by the officer in command of the troops is still preserved in his family as an interesting relic of his early services on behalf of his country. On his second cruise, he was not so fortunate, as the vessel was captured by a British frigate, and carried into Providence, Rhode Island, where the prisoners were confined in the hold of an old hulk, a prison ship, and treated with the utmost rigor. Here he remained in captivity nine months, suffering severely from scurvy, the marks of which he bore with him to the grave. On his release he returned to Cape May, was nursed by his sister, and recovered. He then joined a regiment commanded by his old friend Colonel Gurney, in which he remained two years. On the expiration of his term of service, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Shute, of Philadelphia, brother of Atwood Shute, who filled, with distinguished honor, the mayoralty of Philadelphia, and other offices from 1755 to 1757, during the administration of the Penn family. Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he entered into partnership with Colonel Gurney, and the firm conducted an honorable and successful mercantile business for thirty years. As the Navy Agents for the United States Government, they superintended the building of the frigates "United States" and "Philadelphia." The partnership was dissolved when the war of 1812 was declared. Mrs. Smith, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1798, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, having had thirteen children, seven of whom were living at the time of her death. At the commencement of the year 1873, three still survived her, aged respectively seventy-five, eighty-two, and eighty-three years. A daughter died in her *seventy-sixth* year; two sons died in their *rightieth* year, and one in his *eighty-ninth* year. The six brothers all celebrated their golden weddings, and all resided in Philadelphia from their youth. Richard received his literary education in the Episcopal Academy, then under the able supervision of the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D., about A. D. 1800. In the year 1806, when he had attained his seventeenth year, he entered the counting-house of Pratt & Kintzing, extensive ship owners and commission merchants, trading largely with Europe, the West Indies, and South America. England and France being then at war, there was a large demand for trading vessels under the American flag; and in consequence, the business of Pratt & Kintzing was very extensive. One of the earliest tests of his competency for business, especially that of mercantile life, presented itself when the ship "Mount Vernon" came in, consigned to Pratt



Engraved by J. H. Smith

Rich^d L. Smith

& Kintzing, with a cargo of coffee, *in bulk*. The ship had loaded at Port au Prince soon after the insurrection of the blacks of Santo Domingo. The work of superintending the unloading was assigned to him. It was a very arduous one, but he proved himself fully equal to it. Workmen were kept steadily employed in making the bags; and the whole cargo, transferred in these, was marked and delivered to the several owners with promptness and despatch. During the whole period of his connection with Pratt & Kintzing, he acquitted himself with the same ability, and acquired habits of accuracy in the several departments of the business, which, while they augured well for his future, served him good purpose when, in after years, he was thrown upon his own resources. From a very early day, he had cherished a desire to go to sea as supercargo or agent, for the sake of seeing other countries, and he succeeded in gaining that position on the ship "Eclipse," which was advertised to sail for the Baltic. The position was a highly responsible one, as many of the merchants consigned their shipments to the supercargo, subject to their instructions. He entered now upon the most eventful period of his life. He was just of age. His new duties were arduous, and more than usually responsible; business tact, sound judgment, and quickness of decision, were imperatively needed. He was placed in charge of a cargo, liable at any time to capture by Danish cruisers,—Denmark being then at war with England,—and upon his ability in the management of the trust committed to him was to turn the whole of his after life. Passing around the north of Scotland, his vessel arrived safely at Gothenberg, in Sweden. Here he landed his cargo, and remained, being unable to find sale for it. In 1811, he was appointed Consul for the United States Government at the port of Gothenberg. In July, 1812, as Consul, he received, on the arrival of a small pilot boat from New York, the first intelligence of the declaration of war against Great Britain, and managed to withdraw *thirty-two* sail of American vessels from under British convoy lying in the roads below Gothenberg, and thus saved them from capture. Of these, six belonged to Boston, two to Philadelphia, two to New York, three to Newport, three to Wiscasset, two to Newburyport, two to Portsmouth, two to Salem, two to New Bedford, two to Bath, two to Nantucket and four to Duxbury. They, with their cargoes, were subsequently sold and placed under the Swedish flag, and the vessels thus safely dispatched to the United States. Others, which disregarded his advice, were captured. Being the first on the continent of Europe to receive the news, he immediately communicated the intelligence to the American Ministers in St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen, thus advising them of the fact, news of which did not reach England until August 7th. His arrival in the United States, on his return, took place in January, 1813. His first visit was to the friend and partner of his father, General Gurney, at whose residence he was introduced to Eliza Beach, a daughter of an old and valued

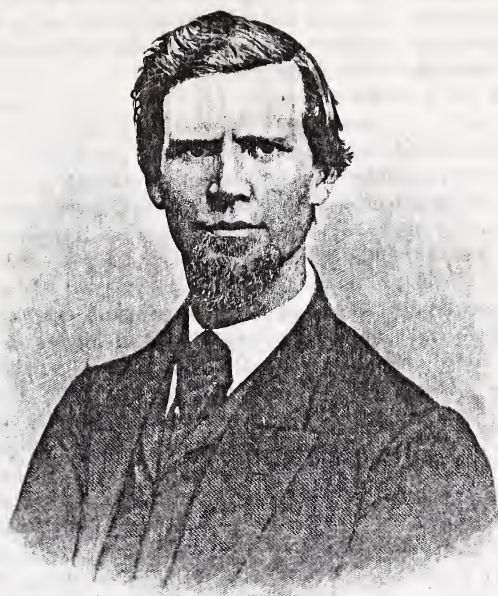
friend of his father; he was married to her in the following November. This union, which existed for fifty-eight years, was terminated by the death of Mrs. Smith, in March, 1871, in the eighty-first year of her age. His active business habits not permitting him to remain long unemployed, he sought, by extensive correspondence with his friends in Sweden, sustained by influential friends at home, to conduct a business which should extend to Sweden. A Swedish ship arriving in 1816, he made an arrangement with the supercargo to assume the whole responsibility of the sale of the cargo. It was deemed by his business friends a heavy risk, but he succeeded in procuring the necessary funds to the amount of \$40,000. The venture proved entirely successful, and he received \$3000 as his commissions. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Francis Gurney Smith, which lasted five years. At its expiration, he sailed to Gibraltar with a cargo of flour, which he sold to advantage. A partnership was formed with his brother Daniel and Joshua Haven, and subsequently Thomas Haven, under the name and title of Haven & Smith, and was continued from 1825 to 1834, when the antagonism between President Jackson and the Bank of the United States having caused a fearful revulsion in all business circles, the firm suspended in consequence of the failure of other parties. He then removed to Rockdale, where, on a small farm owned by the firm of Haven & Smith, he raised enough of produce to enable him, with the superintendence of a grist mill, to live comfortably though plainly. In June, 1837, he was, through the influence and nomination of Henry Pratt, elected President of the Union Insurance Company, of which he had been a Director since 1830, and of which he has faithfully served as President for thirty-six years. On the death of Mr. Pratt, in 1838, he was found to be named in his will as one of his Executors and Trustees of his large estate, which responsible trust he has held for thirty-five years. His activity in all good works in the Episcopal Church in this city and at Rockdale, is witnessed by the success which has attended his endeavors.

MITTROW, REV. JOHN LINDSAY, D. D., Clergyman, was born at Coatesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 13th, 1837. His father, John Mitchell Withrow, was of Scotch descent; and his mother, whose maiden name was Keziah McClellan, of Irish ancestry, both families having been attached to the Presbyterian Church for generations past. His parents were frugal, thrifty, and in prosperous circumstances, and were highly respected in the community in which they lived. They naturally sent their son to Princeton for education, he having entered Nassau Hall in September, 1857, and was graduated in May, 1860. In September following, he entered upon the study of

divinity at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, from which he graduated in May, 1863. Three months before he had completed his course at the Theological Seminary, he received two calls—one from the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Delaware, and another from the Presbyterian Church at Abington, near Philadelphia. The call from Wilmington was unanimous, and the salary a liberal one; while the invitation from Abington was divided and not at all cordial, the compensation materially less. His convictions of duty, nevertheless, led him to accept the latter. Entering upon his duties in the beginning of May, 1863, he found the church building old, dilapidated and unsightly, the congregation very small, and divided on the war issues, the great majority being anti-war Democrats. He was nothing daunted, but went to work earnestly and patiently, showing himself on all occasions an uncompromising advocate of the Government war measures. As long as the struggle with the South lasted, every fast day and every day of thanksgiving for victories was strictly observed, despite the meagre audiences which invariably attended such services. But the congregation steadily grew in numbers and increased in liberality, and large additions were made to the church membership. In 1865, immediately after the close of the war, a movement towards the erection of a new church building was inaugurated, but the labor of raising the necessary funds was left almost entirely to him. Through his personal exertions the new edifice was completed and paid for, the entire cost of the structure being about thirty thousand dollars. While it was in course of erection, he received unanimous calls from churches in three different cities, all of which were promptly and unhesitatingly declined. In October, 1868, however,—within a month after provision had been made for the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness on the new building,—the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, extended to him a hearty call to become its pastor. He accepted it, and entered upon his new duties in December, 1868. Among his predecessors had been such celebrated divines as Dr. Thomas H. Skinner and Dr. Charles Wadsworth. At the time he became its pastor, he was only thirty-one years old, and it was thought by some that the experiment was a doubtful one. But success crowned his labors from the outset. The congregations were crowded, the revenue from pew rents soon became much larger than ever before, the contributions to various church objects were multiplied many times over those of previous years, large additions were made to the membership at each communion, and the churches and friends of the denomination throughout the city felt that for the first time in many years the church had assumed its proper position. In the second year of his pastorate, the congregation purchased a handsome parsonage, and added its free use to his salary. In the spring of 1872, with his wife, he made a European tour, his expenses being paid by the congregation. While he was absent in Europe, the

degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Lafayette College. During the first four years of his labor at the Arch Street Church, three earnest efforts were made by churches in distant cities to induce him to leave Philadelphia; but, despite flattering inducements, they were at once positively declined. He has rare gifts as a pulpit orator, his style being characterized by unusual earnestness, boldness and finish, while personally he possesses those rare gifts of head and heart which invariably attract and rivet the affection of the best class of people. He has a natural aversion for lecturing and every other kind of labor except that to which he is devoting his life. This has led him persistently to decline taking part in committee and similar labors, but he has, nevertheless, felt constrained to serve, as at present (1873), as a Trustee of the Lincoln University, a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church.

AISCH, JOHN M., Druggist and Merchant, was born at Hanau, in Germany, on the 30th of January, 1831. Emigrating to this country, he landed in New York in September, 1849. He found employment as a clerk in the cities of New York, Baltimore, and Washington successively, and finally came to Philadelphia in 1853. He began to contribute to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* in 1854, and in giving to the world the results of his scientific research upon pharmaceutical subjects, he acquired a fair reputation. From 1859 to 1861, he taught Practical Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry in the private Pharmaceutical school of Edward Parrish. In 1861, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and removed thither, but resigned in March, 1863, and returned to Philadelphia. He then assumed the position of Chief Chemist with A. K. Smith, Surgeon of the United States Army, and undertook the organization and management of the United States Army Laboratory located there by Surgeon-General Hammond. He held this position until after the close of the war, and by great industry and application he managed to manufacture and supply the army with a considerable portion of their medicinal preparations. In so doing, by his economy he had saved for the Government, according to the official laboratory reports, up to October 1st, 1865, over three-fourths of a million of dollars. He left the army laboratory in January, 1866, and opened an apothecary store in Philadelphia. In the same year he was elected Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In the year following, he exchanged chairs with Professor Parrish in the same institution, and assumed the chair of Materia Medica and Botany. In 1870 and 1871, he was commissioned by the same college to open and conduct their Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory. In March 1871, he was



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William. A. Wallace.



elected to the vacant editorial chair of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. He has been Permanent Secretary to the American Pharmaceutical Association from 1865, and has been honored by election to honorary or corresponding membership by many of the Pharmaceutical societies of the United States and Europe. The Maryland College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Pharmacy. Thus he has risen to the highest rank in his profession by native merit of the mind and diligent research. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed much to the advancement of his beloved profession and for the good of his fellow men.

WALLACE, HON. WILLIAM A., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 28th, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Having obtained a preliminary education in Clearfield Academy, he commenced the study of law with his father in 1847, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty years of age. Early in his practice, the land law statute attracted his special attention, and he obtained a thorough knowledge of the titles in that portion of the State. This soon brought him a large and lucrative practice, and for fifteen years he labored with an unusual degree of success. In 1862, he entered upon political life, and was elected State Senator by the Democratic party. During his terms of office in Harrisburg, he commanded the respect and confidence of his brother Senators, by his integrity and enlightened patriotism. He originated the resolution for the revision of the Civil Code,—advocated zealously the education of orphan children of soldiers by the State,—strenuously opposed the proposition for the increase of the rate of interest; also the changes in the law of evidence, by which a party should have the right to testify in his own case, and advocated with equal earnestness the passage of a free railroad law. He has been re-elected three times, and in 1865 was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Committee, which position he has held almost ever since, and in which he has displayed all the qualities necessary for an enlightened party leader. He was elected Speaker of the State Senate in 1871; a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1872, and the nominee of the Democratic members of the State Senate for United States Senator in 1869. These distinctions abundantly testify to the esteem entertained for him throughout the party of which he is a conspicuous member. He married, before he was twenty one, a daughter of the Hon. Richard Shaw, of Clearfield, and is the father of a large family of children. To his efforts it was mainly due that a systematic organization of the Democratic party was effected in 1866, and that in the following year the State was carried by Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Court, and also that in October, 1868, it made one of its most

gallant contests. Although thus earnestly devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been so long and so prominently identified, he has, by his sterling traits of character and profound knowledge of jurisprudence, secured the esteem of the best men of all parties. On all questions of law, his opinion is listened to in the Senate with the utmost attention, and his influence has been powerfully exerted in the modification and formation of some of the most important statutes of the Commonwealth. In the discussion of such questions, he uniformly rises above the consideration of mere partisan or local interests, and throws the weight of his influence in favor of those measures which, in his judgment, will result most beneficially for the general welfare of the State. He has always been, therefore, opposed to special legislative enactments based upon suggestions of mere expediency, and aimed to meet a present emergency, at the sacrifice of a general principle. Such a course, undeviatingly pursued during the whole period of his public life, has won for him not merely the appreciation of political friends, but the well-earned reputation of an honest and faithful public servant throughout the Commonwealth. In private life, his affability and unostentation have secured him the warm friendship of a wide circle, embracing some of the most prominent names in this and neighboring States.

CASSATT, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1840. His father, Robert Cassatt, is descended from a family of French origin, who emigrated to this country at an early day, settled in Bergen county, New Jersey, and ultimately removed to York county, Pennsylvania, where they located themselves in that part of it now known as Adams county. His mother was Catharine Johnston, daughter of Alexander Johnston, Jr., of the Chester county family of that name. He commenced his education in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he early acquired a remarkable facility in speaking the French and German languages. While still quite young, he accompanied his parents to Europe, where his studies were continued in the best institutions of learning. Upon his return to the United States, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he graduated with great credit, and, going South, was for a short time employed on one of the Georgia railroads. His engagement then was broken up by the outbreak of the civil war, and he was obliged to return North. An opportunity soon presented itself for him to obtain a position in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. He accepted it at once, and since that time has continued to reside there and give his attention to the interests of this leading road. His abilities were quickly noted by the able men who are at the head of it, and he was rapidly pro-

moted to the position of General Manager, which he now retains. Soon after settling in Altoona, he united in marriage with Lois Buchanan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of Oxford, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and niece of the late President, James Buchanan.

PARDNER, JAMES L., Rear-Admiral United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 20th, 1802. Appointed Midshipman from Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1820, his first service was in the schooner "Dolphin" and ship "Franklin," flag ship of Commodore Stewart, in the Pacific Ocean, from 1821 till 1824. In August, 1825, he joined the frigate "Brandywine," and sailed to France, the frigate bearing to his native home General Lafayette, who had been "the Nation's Guest" in the country he had aided to free. He afterwards served for a time in the Mediterranean, and returned to the United States in 1826. In October of that year he sailed in the "Brandywine," then flag-ship of Commodore Jacob Jones, for the Pacific Ocean. In that frigate, the schooner "Dolphin" and ship "Vincennes," he served until June, 1830. Of the latter ship he was for nearly three years the navigating officer, and in it, in 1829-30, he circumnavigated the globe. May 17th, 1828, he was commissioned *Lieutenant*. The summer of 1832, he was upon duty as senior Lieutenant in the schooner "Experiment." The years 1833-34 he passed on the "Delaware," flag-ship of Commodore Patterson, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron. In April, 1837, he was ordered to the "Independence," flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, Commodore Nicolson, and served in Russia, England and Brazil until 1839. From 1840 to the close of 1844, he was upon duty as senior Lieutenant in the sloop "Cyane" and frigate "United States," flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, nearly three years of the time in the latter. The four years following, he was in command of the receiving-ship at Philadelphia. In May, 1850, in the brig "Porpoise," he sailed for the coast of Africa, and made a cruise of three years in command of that vessel and the sloop of war "Dale," returning to Boston in April, 1853. He was commissioned as *Commander* May 17th, 1851. The summer of 1855, he was upon duty as Fleet Captain of the West India Squadron. In 1860, he was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. May 19th, 1861, he was commissioned as *Captain*. In September of that year, he was placed in command of the steam frigate "Susquehanna," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, blockading South Carolina and Georgia. He took part, under Du Pont, in the capture of Port Royal, his services in that action being so conspicuous that his name was sent to Congress, by President Lincoln, for a vote of thanks from that body. Flag Officer Du Pont wrote to him:

"Your noble ship, throughout the whole of the battle, was precisely where I wanted her to be, and doing precisely what I wanted her to do; your close support was a very gallant thing."

In May, 1862, he assumed command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the flag of Rear-Admiral. In December, he returned to Philadelphia, invalidated by a severe attack of yellow fever, by which disease, during the summer of 1862, his ship lost forty gallant officers and men. July 16th, 1862, he was commissioned as *Commodore*. In May, 1863, he took command of the West India Squadron, with the flag of Rear-Admiral, and remained upon that duty until October, 1864, when the squadron was withdrawn. July 25th, 1866, he was commissioned as *Rear-Admiral*. From the year 1864 to 1869, he was upon special duty as member of Courts Martial and Examining Boards. In 1869, he was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1872. No officer has served his country more faithfully and gallantly. Though an officer of "the old school," he ever keeps pace with the advancing spirit of the age. In time of action, his coolness, decision of character, professional knowledge and energy are invaluable. He is an honor to his profession and to the country whose flag he upholds.

ORAN, JOSEPH MICHAEL, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1800. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and belonged to the Catholic Church; they emigrated to America in 1795, leaving Dublin in company with four ladies, one of whom, his aunt Theresa, founded the Nunnery at Georgetown, District of Columbia. His mother's maiden name was Mary Lalor, a cousin of Patrick Lalor, Member of Parliament. His father entered into trade in Philadelphia, and was for many years extensively engaged in the cloth business at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets. His preliminary education he received at the school of Grey & Wiley, a Presbyterian educational establishment. The higher branches of study he pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1820. He immediately devoted himself to the study of law, and entered, as a student, the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, with whom he remained until he was admitted to practice. Establishing himself in his native city, the ability, honesty, and the energy he displayed in his profession, quickly gained him not only reputation, but a large and lucrative practice, in which his success was distinguished. He was an active member in the Convention of 1837, to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, being one of the delegates from the city of Philadelphia. In 1840, he was appointed to the bench of the Court of General

Sessions of Philadelphia, in which position he served for three years. He died June 6th, 1859. Throughout life, with great earnestness, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and although his business was very large and laborious, he always preserved his habits of study, and his ability, attested as well by his professional success as by the concessions of his brother lawyers, cause him to be remembered with respect by the latter, and with gratitude by the many whom his labors have benefited.

BUDD, HENRY, Merchant, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 20th, 1810, and is descended in a direct line from Thomas Budd, born about 1620, who was a minister in the Established Church of England, and pastor of the Parish of Martook, Somersetshire, but in 1660 became a Quaker preacher. His son, also named Thomas, emigrated to America in 1678, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey. He was the author of a work entitled, *Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1685*, which attracted some notice in its day, and is still regarded as of historical value. From William Budd, a brother of Thomas, were descended William Bingham Bradford, Attorney General of the United States under President Washington, and William Bingham Barrington, afterwards Lord Ashburton. Henry Budd was educated at the best schools of his native city, the greater part of his school years being spent under the tuition of the eminent scholar, Charles Keyser. At the age of eighteen, he entered the mercantile house of T. Latimer & Co., where he remained, after the decease of Thomas Latimer, with William B. Potts, the surviving partner, until January, 1836. The excellent advantages which his connection with this house afforded for a thorough mercantile training, Latimer & Potts being regarded as among the best business men of their day, he improved to the utmost. At the age of twenty-one, by the death of both his parents within the space of twelve months, he was left the sole supporter of seven younger brothers and sisters, whom, without other means than his talents and industry, he managed to educate and to settle comfortably in life. January 1st, 1836, he entered into a co-partnership with Thomas Ridgway, previously a member of the house of Ridgway & Livizey, the new firm being known as Ridgway & Budd. They carried on the flour business quite extensively, the latter being especially active, and soon making himself generally known and esteemed in the mercantile world. While in this connection, he had an opportunity for the display of that public spirit which has ever been his prominent characteristic. The trade of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, at that time of great importance to Philadelphia, was likely to be diverted to Baltimore by the completion of the tide water canal. He took an active and leading part in the establishment of a line of

tow-boats to ply between Philadelphia and Havre de Grace, by which means the canal was converted into a benefit to the city, while the declining energies of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company were greatly reinvigorated. About this time also, with his usual generous public spirit, he gave what time his regular business permitted to the duties of a Director, and subsequently to those of President of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company. In connection with this enterprise, he exhibited those qualities of tact and energy for which he has been ever distinguished. On the 1st of January, 1846, Roland Kirkpatrick, who had long been with the house, became a partner in the firm of Ridgway & Budd, remaining until 1849, when he withdrew, and the original parties continued the business until 1850, when Thomas Ridgway retired and S. I. Comly became an associate. Impressed with the lack of system in this business, and the importance of coöperation and a thorough understanding among those engaged in it, the senior partner invited to meet him at his house twelve gentlemen prominent in the trade. Subsequent meetings were held, and a plan of organization was agreed upon, from which resulted "The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia," one of the most important institutions of the city, and which has given the flour and grain trade a prominence it could not otherwise have attained. He has been connected with the Northern Liberties Gas Company ever since its organization, and has been for at least fifteen years its President. He was a member of the Board of Trade for many years, and always took an active part in the proceedings of that body. Since retiring from mercantile life, he has retained the position of a Director of the Penn Township Bank—now known as the Penn National Bank—which he has filled for twenty years. He has been for five successive years elected to the Presidency of the Green and Coates Street Passenger Railway Company. He is also Vice-President of the time-honored Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.

ROCKIE, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 23d, 1834. His ancestors were farmers both on the side of his father and mother, although his father afterwards engaged in baking in Edinburgh; but as his preferences lay in other directions, after he had completed his education in the High School of Edinburgh, he entered a mercantile house in Leith, Scotland, in 1849. That city continued to be his home until 1855, when he removed to Liverpool, where he obtained a position as clerk, and subsequently an interest, in the old established shipping house of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool and Philadelphia. On the death of the senior member of that firm, he came to Philadelphia to represent it in America (1865). His extensive knowledge of mercantile

transactions, and the sound judgment with which he is naturally gifted, enabled him to prosecute the business of the firm with satisfactory results to all interested, and he rapidly took a prominent position in the commercial world of Philadelphia. His name has been frequently sought, to lend weight to corporations, and he has repeatedly been urged to take an active part in bringing their claims before the public; but this he has usually declined to do, not from lack of public spirit, but from a natural modesty which is as commendable as it is rare in this age and country. He is a Director of the Insurance Company of North America, and an active member and Director of the Commercial Exchange. Although he arrived in this city without acquaintances, he has gathered around him a circle of warm friends who appreciate highly the excellent traits which adorn his character. Not the least of these is the deep and sincere religious feeling which actuates his life. An active member of the Presbyterian Church, he has also been prominent in furthering the objects of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other enterprises of a religious and charitable nature. His marriage took place after his arrival in this city, to a Philadelphia lady.

LITTLE, AMOS R., Merchant, was born in the town of Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 27th, 1825. He is the son of the Hon. Edward P. Little, and grandson of Captain George Little, who commanded the United States frigate "Boston," during the short war between France and this country in 1801. He received the usual amount of education bestowed upon farmers' sons, mostly at home, though latterly attending boarding-schools in Sandwich and Providence, Rhode Island. At the age of nineteen, he bade farewell to the old homestead, and came to Pennsylvania. He decided to select a mercantile career, although at this time he did not possess the slightest idea of any of the duties or responsibilities attendant upon such a pursuit. His capital stock consisted of energy, integrity, and determination to acquire all that was necessary. His first year was passed in a country store at Milestown, Pennsylvania, where his compensation was his board and five dollars per month. There he obtained his first insight into mercantile traffic, and learned the rudiments of that business which was to be of service to him in the future. Being eager for promotion, he entered the wholesale house of Maynard & Hutton, in Market street, Philadelphia, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, which was steadily increased until the close of 1849. In that year he married the daughter of George Peterson, a retired merchant of the city. The following year he undertook the responsibilities of a Commission House on his own account, under the firm-name of Little & Peterson, afterwards Withers, Little & Peterson, then Little & Stokes, which

was again changed to Little, Stokes & Co., and finally, in 1866, to Amos R. Little & Co., which name it still retains. Throughout his entire business career, he has been successful not only in the accumulation of means, but in securing a reputation as a man of strict integrity, honorable in his dealings, prompt in the fulfilment of engagements and in the discharge of liabilities. He passed successfully through all seasons of financial troubles. In his youth he acquired a taste for gunning and fishing, which he has retained through his life. He attributes his continued good health to the putting aside of business cares twice a year and indulging in these manly sports in a rational manner.

MORRELL, EDWARD R., Lawyer, was born at Frankford, Philadelphia, April 22d, 1844. His education was received at the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Central High School in July, 1861, which also conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1866. Three years later he was elected to deliver the Annual Oration before its Alumni, which he did in a highly creditable manner. After leaving school, he entered the office of the Hon. James Ross Snowden, as a student of law, and was admitted to practise that profession in December, 1865. His success has been satisfactory, and he has devoted himself to his growing duties with undivided attention, though always taking a lively interest in the progress of Democratic principles, to which organization he has constantly been attached. At the solicitations of his friends, he consented to become a candidate for the membership of the Constitutional Convention, which met at Harrisburg and Philadelphia in 1872. He was elected, and has left an honorable record of his activity in the meetings of that body. A member of the Masonic Order, he occupies the position of High Priest of the Chapter and Senior of his Lodge. Religiously, he subscribes to the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

BLODGET, LORIN, Meteorologist, was born May 25th, 1823, near Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, on a farm situated partly in New York and partly in Pennsylvania. He comes of an old Puritan stock, the common ancestor of the Blodgets in America having been Thomas Blodget, merchant of London, who was among the first sworn as freemen at the founding of Boston, in 1632. During the Revolutionary war, his ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania, where his grandfather took up arms on the patriot side in that struggle, and a relative, Samuel Blodget, was well known at the close of the last century as a wealthy Philadelphia banker. In the war of 1812-14, his father

was an officer in the American army, and served with credit on the Canadian frontier. Destined for a collegiate education, he was placed at Jamestown Academy, Chatauqua county, New York, but was obliged to leave college before he graduated, on account of his father's death in 1838. In the following spring, although not yet eighteen years of age, he was persuaded by a wealthy neighbor to take charge of an expedition to Wisconsin, to examine and purchase lands for a colony. This promised a gratification to the scientific tastes which had early been developed in his mind, and accepting the offer, he passed nearly two years in traversing Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The atmospheric phenomena of these regions especially interested him, and he made many valuable and suggestive notes during his journeys. These subjects he continued to study attentively after his return, his time being alternately occupied with teaching and farming, but meteorology never being neglected. In politics, he was an active Whig, and took the stump with the so-called "Barn-burners" of New York against the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, in which year he was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Van Buren and Adams. He attached himself to that branch of the party which advocated the "free soil" doctrines, and opposed the extension of slavery. The contributions which he had made to meteorological science had long won for him a high reputation in this branch of scientific investigation, and led to an invitation being extended to him, in the fall of 1851, to remove to Washington City and take charge of the department of Physical Science in the Smithsonian Institute. This flattering distinction he accepted, and remained in the position thus proffered until 1854. While in this post, he had the supervision of supplying the Pacific Railroad surveys with scientific instruments, as well as the reduction of their observations of altitude, climate, etc. It deserves to be mentioned here, that the survey of the routes of the Pacific Railroad was one of doubtful accuracy by the ordinary modes, and a survey by the use of the barometer was then unknown. He not only advocated its use for this purpose, but secured the action of Congress, by which the surveys were ordered to be completed in this manner, and for this reason they were placed under his direction. As the result, all of the six lines then surveyed across the Continent, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, are now relied upon as base lines for other roads, and as being practically accurate. Such success had never been attained even by French engineers, who used the barometer in the Alps only for single determinations. During the three years he had charge of the System of Climatological Observations at the Smithsonian Institute, he prepared the forms and instructions then and ever since in use in that system and at the United States military posts, and published several papers of general results of climatological research from 1852 to 1855, particularly at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1853, at Cleveland. He pre-

pared, by order of the War Department, in 1854 and 1855, parts of several volumes of *Pacific Railroad Reports*, and a general report, in quarto, of *Results of Observations at the United States Military Posts since 1819, with Isothermal and Rain Charts*. This report elicited glowing eulogiums from Baron Humboldt and all the distinguished savans of the day, and it may be said, without exaggeration, to reflect honor both upon him and his country. In 1856-57, he delivered lectures, illustrated by Isothermal and Rain Charts of the United States, before several of the State Legislatures and scientific institutions. His greatest reputation is due to his valuable work on *Climatology of the United States*, which was published in Philadelphia in a large royal 8vo volume, with Isothermal and Rain Charts. This is a standard work on the climates of the temperate latitude, of which a large edition was sold in Europe. It received the high approval of Humboldt and other European physicists, and is still considered authority on that subject. Its author did not confine his attention to purely scientific subjects, though every year brought forth publications of value from his prolific pen. From 1857 he became engaged chiefly in general public interests, being Associate Editor of the *North American* from 1857 to 1864; Secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1858, to 1864; and at Washington as a general officer of the Treasury Department, 1863 to 1865. From 1865 to 1872, he prepared many tariff acts and bills with special papers in support and explanation of the resources of the Government. In 1864 and 1865, his pamphlet on *The National Resources* was printed in very large numbers in the United States, and twice in Germany, being accredited with much influence in sustaining the cause of the Union at that critical time. As an active Republican, he was conspicuous in aiding the Union cause during the war. He originated the Bounty Fund of Philadelphia, by which \$530,000 was paid to aid that cause, in 1862 and 1863, from voluntary contributions, and was Secretary of the Fund. He also raised one of the reserve regiments of Philadelphia. In 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the Treasury office of United States Appraiser at Large, residing at Philadelphia. He continues to hold this important position, as indeed it would be difficult to find any one more thoroughly qualified to perform its duties. He has always been a good Christian, and is at present an active vestryman of the Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Broad and Federal streets, to which he has contributed largely. In all that makes a good citizen and valuable member of society he stands eminent, and no one in Philadelphia has done more to forward the interests of the city with the General Government. It is not too much to say that the final action in regard to League Island was due largely to his personal influence and exertions. Himself a large property holder on South Broad street, he realized the great value of a Naval Depot in that locality. In person, he has a dignified carriage, with a thoughtful countenance, in which the perceptive

and reflective faculties are evenly balanced. Not only in the history of Philadelphia, but in the scientific record of the world, he has undoubtedly made his mark.

MAURY, FRANCIS F., M. D., Surgeon, was born near Danville, Kentucky, August 9th, 1840. He is directly descended from a Huguenot family which settled in Virginia. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. Having received a collegiate education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, he subsequently studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received his diploma in 1862. A month previous to his graduation he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital. Eighteen months afterwards he was chosen as visiting obstetrician to the same institution. In 1865 on the resignation of Professor Samuel D. Gross, he was elected his successor as one of the surgical staff of this hospital. He brought with him to the discharge of the duties of this responsible position the experience derived from five years' service as chief of the Surgical Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College, and from three years' service as one of the surgeons of the South Street United States Army Hospital. At the time of the formation of an auxiliary faculty to the Jefferson College, he was appointed to lecture on Venereal and Cutaneous Diseases. In all of these positions he has worked with marked ability and fidelity, and has acquired considerable distinction. At the same time he has given such attention to general medicine and surgery as to build up a large and lucrative practice in the city of his adoption. For so young a man, he has won a singularly high position in his profession. The clinical lectures which his hospital positions require him to deliver are popular among the students, and always well attended. Many of them have been printed in *The Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, and have been widely read and admired by the profession at large. The descriptions of cases they contain are terse and lucid, and the treatment recommended such as to recommend itself to professional readers. Articles from his pen have also appeared in other scientific periodicals.

BARCROFT, STACY BROWN, Merchant, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 29th, 1795. The family was originally from the county of Chester, England, where it held considerable landed estates, and numbered among its members several who belonged to the English baronetcy. About the year 1740, a younger branch emigrated to this country and located in Hunterdon county,

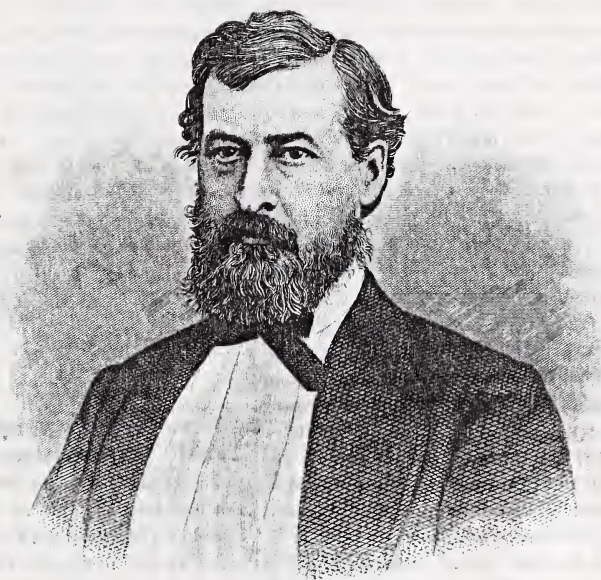
New Jersey, where they purchased lands, some of which are still retained by their descendants. The subject of this sketch, having obtained a common English education at the district schools, commenced, while still a boy, a small store in the town of Kingwood, in his native county. Here he continued for several years, until his success in commercial pursuits induced him, in 1817, to embark in the broad current of city life in Philadelphia. In May of the following year, he opened a dry-goods jobbing house, with David Bray. Under the varied styles of Bray & Barcroft, Barcroft, Beaver & Co., and Barcroft & Co., this house still continues to stand at the head of its line of trade, after weathering the financial storms of more than half a century. The firm often changed its membership, but its honored founder stood uninterruptedly at its head until the time of his death. Under his prudent hand it steadily progressed, and extended its connections in this country and in Europe. Nor did he confine his view merely to the welfare of his own establishment. Recognizing the advantages which the growth of the city would confer upon all, he was a liberal subscriber to steam-ship and railroad enterprises, and to whatever other undertaking he felt convinced would redound to the benefit of the city. During the war he was a faithful supporter of the Government, and was also one of the "Soldiers of 1812." For, though but seventeen years of age when that struggle broke out, he shouldered his musket, and was one of those volunteers who remained at Camp DuPont until the danger of invasion had passed. An unostentatious Christian, he took deep interest in projects of charity and benevolence, and in the propagation of the Gospel. At his death, he left handsome benefactions to the Episcopal Hospital, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Asylum for the Blind. His decease occurred March 19th 1870, at the ripe age of seventy-six years.

MUSSELMAN, N. C., Bank President, was born near the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 7th, 1834, his ancestors, for several generations, being Pennsylvania Germans. He was educated in the Grammar Schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia. His business career began at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where, as an employee of the Deposit Bank, he developed and displayed the financial abilities for which he has since become distinguished. He served the bank for three years, rising from one position to another, until he attained that of cashier. He removed to Philadelphia in 1858, and was employed by the Union (now the Union National) Bank, then just commencing operations. In this position, his industry, integrity, and talents secured him steady advancement, until, in January, 1865, he was elected cashier. In 1868, all the banking institutions of Philadelphia were upon the national basis,



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F. F. Harvey M.D.



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Samuel B. Howell.



James M. Smith

which the events of the preceding years had made so successful and popular. A few business men of the city, believing that the time had come for the re-establishment of State banks, applied to the Legislature for a charter for a bank without circulation. The proposition met with vigorous opposition both without and within the Legislature, yet it was ultimately successful, and in consequence "The Union Banking Company" was organized. To this project the subject of our sketch had given his untiring energies, and as to his efforts its success was in great measure due, it was fitting that he should be a sharer in its benefits. The State banks, once the popular medium of finance, were again, to a certain extent, renewed, and there are now ten within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, while others are contemplated. The Union Banking Company, with its efficient presidency, has grown to be one of the prominent financial institutions of the city and State. Its capital at starting was \$50,000, which has been increased to nearly \$200,000, while its deposits amount to not far from \$2,000,000. He is a man of progressive ideas and liberal spirit, while his industry, will, and energy of character, have raised him to a high rank among financiers.

IMS, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Architect, was born in Philadelphia, December 22d, 1832. He was intended for the profession of a Civil Engineer, and went to Canada in 1851 to prosecute that study. Subsequently he was engaged on railway works in a subordinate capacity for several years, in Canada, Georgia, and Minnesota. He commenced the study of Architecture in 1856, and practised it with considerable success at Ottawa, Canada, from 1860 until 1866, when, desiring a more extended field, he returned to his native city. Since his return he has executed several important works, among which may be named the Second Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, the Montgomery County Alms-house, a small chapel at the corner of Twenty-first street and Columbia Avenue, another at Mercersburgh, Pennsylvania, a number of country houses of size and importance, and other buildings for individuals in and around Philadelphia. In conjunction with his younger brother, J. P. Sims, who studied under him, he is erecting the new Court House at Hagerstown, Maryland, the extension of the Montgomery County Prison at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and many buildings of a private character. The firm are acting as consulting architects on the new Girard Avenue Bridge, in course of erection, and are designing its ornamental features. He is the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the American Institute of Architects, and in this connection his name is well known to the architects of Europe. He is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philadelphia Chapter of Architects.

OWELL, SAMUEL BEDELL, M. D., Physician and Scientist, was born in Camden, New Jersey, September 20th, 1834. His father, Richard W. Howell, was widely esteemed as a sound lawyer, a man of high moral worth and a Christian gentleman; in various offices of trust, held for many years, he manifested distinguished usefulness as a citizen of the town and the State. The family on the father's side originally came from Wales, settled on the Delaware, and for two or three generations, has held the estate between Red Bank and Gloucester. One of his uncles, after whom he is named, belonged to the medical profession, and occupied the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Princeton College, New Jersey, until his death. Another uncle, Joshua Howell, was a lawyer in good standing in the western part of Pennsylvania; on the outbreak of the war he raised a regiment, was afterwards made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was killed before Petersburg, Virginia. His brother went out with the New Jersey volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, when General McClellan's army retreated to Harrison's Landing. His mother is a direct descendant of Samuel Carpenter, one of the original proprietors in Philadelphia with William Penn, and through her, in direct and collateral lineage, he is connected with a large circle of relatives embracing many names of worth and note. Having passed through the usual course of school training in his native town, and in the city of Philadelphia, he was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Knighton, formerly tutor in Princeton. He early developed a strong taste for the natural sciences, studying them in all the works he could obtain, and in the fields and in the mountains; he also showed some natural taste for drawing and painting. While preparing for college, his health began to fail, and he was sent off on a pedestrian tour through the New England States, spending a season camping and gunning through Maine and into Canada. Returning home with improved health, he resumed his studies, availing himself always of every opportunity for practical investigations in the laboratory of a neighboring chemist and mineralogist. In the contemplation of the evidences of the slow and silent working of the forces modifying the face of nature, he was guided by one who was a practical mineralogist and geologist, and enthusiastic lover of nature. Manifesting these tastes it was natural that he should choose medicine for his life work. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and though interrupted in his studies by uncertain health, he persevered and graduated with honor in March, 1858. By the advice of his uncle, Dr. James Carpenter, he began practice in the Schuylkill mining region, where constant exercise in the mountain air conferred health and strength, permanently establishing his constitution. Appointed, soon after, physician and surgeon to the mining towns of the Hickscher collieries, an extensive field of usefulness opened before him. During his resi-

dence in this region, he earnestly pursued his studies in practical geology. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, and began practice in that larger sphere, availing himself also of the peculiar local facilities for studying chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. He had been a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences since 1855, and in 1868 he was elected its secretary, an office he still holds. For some years he has manifested a strong interest in the welfare of the freedmen of the South, and the colored men of the North, holding a liberal Christian culture to be the best means for elevating them to a comprehensive conception of their own interests and responsibilities. In 1868 he was appointed by the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, Chester county, Pennsylvania, professor of the Natural Sciences, the duty of forming and developing the department of science, including medicine, being entrusted to him. In this University, which possesses in real estate and invested funds over two hundred thousand dollars, some two hundred students are resident. His services to this admirable institution have been of a distinguished character. In September, 1868, he was elected to fill the chair of Chemistry and Materia Medica, formerly held by Professor Henry Morton, and afterwards by Professor Leeds, in the Philadelphia Dental College. In the preceding April he had been made a fellow of the time-honored College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1872 he was a delegate therefrom to the American National Medical Association. On December 4th, 1872, he was chosen to occupy the chair of Mineralogy and Geology, in the auxiliary department of the University of Pennsylvania, vacant by the resignation of Professor F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist. He was married on April 13th, 1859, to the daughter of the late Rev. William Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, formerly President of the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is a member and ruling-elder in the Presbyterian Church.

NEVEREUX, JOHN, Shipowner and Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, August 10th, 1800. Having received a good general education, he, at sixteen years of age, entered the counting-room of a mercantile house, largely engaged in the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country. In 1823 he was sent out by the firm as supercargo in one of their vessels to Brazil. He continued in that capacity for six years, and gained an experience that proved very useful to him in after life. After 1829 he became extensively engaged in the trade between Brazil and the United States, and was instrumental in introducing many reforms for the purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Among other matters he caused a change to be made in the mode of shipping sugars. They had been shipped in unwieldy cases, which, while offering

no especial protection to the commodities themselves, had proved a source of much annoyance and delay. He substituted barrels and bags, and the change at once commending itself to other shippers, soon came to be generally adopted. In ship-building he became largely engaged; in 1836 he built the largest freighting ship, both as to tonnage and capacity, ever constructed at the Port of Philadelphia up to that period. He was for many years a large shipowner, and kept up extensive and varied relations with South America, Great Britain and other parts of Europe. His integrity and marked business ability led to his services being sought by many public institutions. Thus he served as a director for many years in two of the banks of the city; was a director in the Delaware Marine Insurance Company, and acted as its President for some time, but declined to accept that position permanently, on account of other business engagements. Since its commencement until now he has been a director in the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company. In municipal affairs he has always manifested a large and intelligent interest. In 1843, previous to consolidation, he was elected a member of Councils, an honorable position at that time, the municipal government being conducted so admirably as to elicit commendation from all outside communities. He was among the warmest advocates of the purchase of the Lemon Hill estate, the nucleus of the present Fairmount Park, and one of the select committee to consummate that purchase on behalf of the city. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Port Wardens, discharging his duties with signal efficiency. His long career as a shipowner and merchant rendered him fully sensible of the advantages of keeping open the port of Philadelphia throughout the year. From this manifestation of interest, and his prominent position, he naturally was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats. His fitness for the office soon gained him the election as President of the Board, and for twenty-four years out of the twenty-eight during which he continued a member of the Board, he retained that position. It was by his advice and under his immediate supervision that the present iron ice boats were constructed. During the war he was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and took an active interest in all schemes designed for its assistance. Thus he aided greatly to promote the success of the great sanitary fair held in Philadelphia in 1864, having from the first participated so warmly in the movement as to be appointed a member of the Executive Committee. At present he is President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of which corporation he has been a director for twenty-four years. As a financier and merchant his abilities are of a high order. Enterprising and far-sighted, he is also gifted with administrative powers of an unusual quality. A shrewd and successful business man, a valuable citizen, a cultivated and courteous gentleman, he commands the respect and esteem of the community.



Engraving by J. B. Guerd

John B. Guerd

GOULD, JOHN HENRY, Manufacturer, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, in 1825, and is a son of Captain James Gould, of the British army. He early conceived an idea of earning his own livelihood, and employed the savings of his youth to purchase, when but fourteen years of age, a small stock of goods, which being obtained, and no more than he could well carry, he started off on foot to obtain purchasers. Having sold his stock at an advantage, on his next expedition he went by stage to find his market. As he conducted his operations on a purely cash basis, he had no debtors or creditors to prevent or retard his success. He finally adopted the plan of making his purchases in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, or some such centre of trade, shipping his goods to the place where he first intended operating, inviting the trades-people to meet him at the hotel, and after disposing of a portion of his stock, proceeding to the next town or wherever the market seemed promising. There was scarcely a town in the United Kingdom, which he did not visit in this way, and in the course of two years, or when he was but sixteen years old, he had made about £1000 (\$5000). He now thought of emigrating to America, as he had met one of its citizens who was engaged in selling land, and of whom he purchased a large number of acres, after being informed by the American Minister, Hon. Edward Everett, that the land agent was a man of the strictest integrity. In company with this personage he left England, and proceeded as far as Buffalo, on their way to Milwaukee; but his companion eloped, carrying off not only the purchase money, but also the title deeds to the tract of 5000 acres. He had not trusted however to being enriched by the sale of his lands, but prior to leaving England, had shipped a lot of goods to Montreal. Thither he proceeded, obtained his wares, but finding a better market in the States, had them forwarded to Buffalo. Here they were seized by the customs officers for non-payment of duties, but being assisted by some influential friends, they were released on payment of the duties. By dint of hard trading he managed by degrees to convert his stock into money, and having closed out his wares, started on a prospecting tour through the Canadas and Western States. Returning to New York, he took up his residence in the family of a picture dealer. One day he stepped into an auction store, where he purchased an old painting for seven dollars and a half, and having cleaned it, sold it to his landlord for \$400. Finding it to be a genuine "Moreland," the picture dealer was enraptured, and offered his tenant a partnership in his store, without requiring him to invest any capital in the business, except his talents. He accepted the proposition, and the new firm met with success, their transactions becoming more and more extended and lucrative, when the great fire occurred, their entire establishment was destroyed, and the stock not being insured, he was again adrift. While visiting Philadelphia, he was called home by family bereavement, and having his mother's pro-

perty to look after, remained abroad, and went into business in London, shipping goods to and from the United States. He was but eighteen years old when he left the States. Before two years had elapsed he had so arranged family matters that he felt at liberty to return to America. He at once established himself in Philadelphia, and became partner in a firm engaging in the manufacture of furniture from the hard white Canada maple. But the business did not prove profitable, and the financial revulsion of 1857 occurring, his partners were quite willing and ready to dispose of their respective interests to him, on condition that he would assume their liabilities. In 1859, he sold out, paid the creditors in full, but had nothing left. He now borrowed some money, and opened a retail furniture store, at an excellent stand in one of the best business streets in the city, and undertook at once to compete with the large dealers. His perseverance, energy and ability soon began to attract attention, and one large firm especially became afraid of him. This latter concern discovering that he did not own the property where his store was located, quietly purchased it, and ordered him out; \$15,000 worth of furniture was put into the street at nightfall, and there remained till morning. The blow was well aimed; but proved the turning point in his career. He purchased the Madison House for \$40,000 and put \$16,000 into improvements on the property. The treatment he had received from the rival house became generally known—in fact, it was as good as the best advertisement ever printed in the papers—and his patrons were numbered by hundreds. The only result of their "friendly move" was to heighten his popularity, increase his business, and give him a fair start on the high road to success. Sales then amounting to \$40,000 per annum have risen to over \$400,000. In place of one store he now has five large establishments and an extensive manufactory in various parts of the city, all connected with each other, and with his residence by means of the electric telegraph. He understands well the value of printer's ink, and the importance of advertising. In the latter, he introduced a new feature by ordering eight wagons, for the delivery of goods, to be built; had them painted with the national colors of "red, white and blue," and on their completion, turned out and driven through the streets headed by a brass band. On the following morning he had published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* the largest advertisement which ever appeared in the columns of a Philadelphia newspaper, occupying two pages and a quarter of that journal. Among other novelties, he has introduced saleswomen to attend to the wants of his lady customers, an experiment never before attempted in Philadelphia among furniture men. He is an active member of the Episcopal church; is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Board of Trade; the St. George and Albion Societies; the Historical Society; the Fairmount Park Art Association; the Reform Club; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was married, in 1850, to Amelia Gustard of London, and of his ten children, seven are now living.



ASHMEAD, GEORGE L., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on July 2d, 1809. He is a direct descendant of John Ashmead of Cheltenham, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1682, and settled on land which he purchased from William Penn, and named Cheltenham, now in Montgomery county. One of his ancestors was Captain John Ashmead, who served with distinction during the war of the Revolution; and another ancestor by the maternal line was Doctor George Lehman, who was a surgeon also in the Revolutionary army. By intermarriage the Ashmead family became connected with that of Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania, and also with that of the distinguished and philanthropic Doctor Benjamin Rush. His father, Thomas Ashmead, now deceased, held for forty years, under every successive change of administration, an important position in the Custom-house at Philadelphia, and was universally respected for his integrity, kindness of heart, courteous and gentlemanly deportment. He himself received a liberal education, and was noted for intense application to his studies. When about twenty years of age, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1832, obtaining a very creditable certificate from his examiners, among whom were the late venerable Charles Chauncey, and the late Hon. John K. Kane, the learned and distinguished Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. By close attention to business, unwearied devotion to the interests of his clients, uprightness of character, and thorough knowledge of the principles of law, he acquired an extensive practice in nearly all branches of law; but his predilections and tastes led him to prefer practice in the civil courts. In the course of his professional life he has participated in a number of important causes, among others, the cases of "*Commonwealth vs. Gill*," for murder, "*Commonwealth vs. Von Vliet*," for larceny, in which he was associate counsel with David Paul Brown and the Hon. William B. Reed; "*Potts vs. Hertzog*," a celebrated ejectment case, in which property valued at several hundred thousand dollars was at stake, being therein associated with George W. Biddle, William L. Hirst, and other well-known and distinguished members of the Bar, one of whom said to him at the close of the case, "Mr. Ashmead, this cause was gained in your office;" and the well-known case of "*The United States vs. Hanway*," indicted for treason, in which he was one of the associate counsel for the United States. Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he was elected a director of public schools; at a subsequent period, he was elected Solicitor for the large and important District of West Philadelphia, and while in this office he made and published a "*Digest of the Laws and Ordinances pertaining to the District*," which was remarkable for its completeness, clearness of arrangement, and accuracy. After the consolidation of Philadelphia, he was selected as First Assistant City Solicitor, under the administration of the Hon. William A.

Porter, and it has been matter of remark, that the office of City Solicitor has never been administered more ably nor faithfully than then. Mr. Porter, before the close of his term as City Solicitor, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and it became necessary for City Councils to elect a successor for the remainder of the term. He became a candidate, and was opposed by William L. Hirst, who was elected by a small majority. Having been an opposing candidate to the new Solicitor, he deemed it proper to send in his resignation as First Assistant, but at the urgent request of Mr. Hirst, he continued in office to the end of the term. At the time of the first nomination of the Hon. James R. Ludlow as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his name was prominently before the Judicial Convention, and it was believed by his friends that his prospects for the nomination were very fair; but these prospects, whether fair or otherwise, were suddenly closed by the fact that a *friend*, who had been requested to present in his behalf to the Convention the usual pledge of candidates to abide by the nomination, *neglected* so to do, and under party rules, his name could not then be considered. In political life he is and always has been a Democrat, except that during the war of the Rebellion he deemed it his first duty to support men and measures to uphold the integrity of the Union. He is still in the vigor of manhood, and continues to manifest an active interest in public affairs. In his profession he ranks among our ablest and safest counsellors. During the intervals of professional toil, he has found leisure to indulge his scholarly tastes, and his conversation discloses a knowledge of general literature, familiarity with the best authors of the day, and classical attainments of a high order. Starting out in life with a proper estimate of the exalted duties of his profession, he adopted a code of ethics no less stringent in its practice than the rules which govern judicial decrees. The purity of his life has been regulated by the severest discipline, his integrity is undoubted, and his clients all trust and honor him. In the practice of his profession, he has taken labor as the means of opening up the intricacies of his cases, and of drawing truth from the deepest wells. When he has finished the examination of his points, and matured his judgment and prepared for trial, there is nothing left undone. He has gone over the case and has seen all its points weak or strong. He is thus fully equipped for the contest. His style in pleading is clear, earnest and forcible. Disdaining all flights of oratory, he confines himself to the statement of facts in the simplest language, following this up with the support of the evidence, and so presenting his positions as to satisfy both judge and jury that he, at least, fully believes in the justice of his cause. From beginning to end he has an air of business, and is never betrayed into levity of manner or undue excitement. Ambitious of success, but too proud to seek it by tortuous means, he has won honorable distinction in his professional, public and private relations.



Engraved by J. H. Smith

Geo. L. Ashmead

MUSSER, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 17th 1789, his ancestors being original German settlers of that region. He had but indifferent educational advantages, and in July, 1803, went to seek his fortune in Philadelphia, then regarded as the commercial metropolis of the nation. He there entered the employment of his brother-in-law, John Linger, who was engaged in the hide and leather business at No. 137 Market street, and who was the surviving partner of the firm of Caspar Linger & Sons, who were, to a great degree, the founders of that branch of trade in Philadelphia, they having first introduced the practice of buying hides from the importers and retailing them to the tanners, the latter having previously bought direct from the importers, paying in leather. In their employ he applied himself assiduously to mastering the details of the business, and won their confidence to such an extent as to be entrusted with responsible duties. On the breaking out of the war, in 1812, he did not hesitate temporarily to sacrifice his brilliant prospects to serve his country. Volunteers being called for to defend Philadelphia, then threatened with attack, he enlisted on the 1st of January, and served at Camp Dupont until the close of the war. On being released from his military duties, he returned to his former employer, and, in 1814, was taken into partnership, the new firm being styled John Linger & Co. The new member devoted his energies to the business, which speedily developed into greatly extended proportions, being aided by the effect of the war. In 1829, John Linger, sr., retired from the firm, which was continued under the name of John Linger, jr., & Co., until 1836, when John Linger, jr., retired, and A. H. Bryant entered the house, which adopted the designation of William Musser & Co. In 1845, A. H. Bryant retired, and the following year A. Ruth, of Lancaster, and later Richard M. Greiner were admitted, the firm name undergoing no further change to the present day. The business of the house steadily grew in volume and prosperity until the year 1848, when various losses and embarrassments led to a suspension of payments. The reputation which the senior partner had acquired for integrity, judgment, and enterprise, induced the creditors of the firm unhesitatingly to grant the extension of the time of payment asked for. Their confidence was fully justified, as the last cent of indebtedness was paid in 1853. Since that period, the house has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and at present is without a superior in the branch of business to which it is devoted. In 1859, he retired, with an ample fortune, from active participation in trade, having been engaged in this business for half a century. His business prominence and recognized capacity have caused him to be much sought after as a member of various incorporated enterprises. He has, accordingly, been made director of a number of such institutions, but has steadily declined frequent solicitations to become president of coal and railroad companies, and also of one of the prin-

cipal moneyed corporations of Philadelphia. He is a merchant of the old school, and is satisfied to remain as such. Desirous only of extending and consolidating his business upon the soundest and most conservative principles, he has always shrunk from publicity in any other connection, financial or political. From early life he has been a steady supporter of the Lutheran church, and was one of the founders of St. John's church, Philadelphia, and has long been president of its board of trustees. He has also been appointed trustee for a number of large estates, and has discharged his duties, in that respect, to the satisfaction of all interested. In his eighty-fourth year, he retains his mental faculties unimpaired, and exhibits his usual activity of mind and body. He has had no children, but has adopted several, who are a comfort to his declining years. He enjoys the rewards of a well-spent life, the esteem of the community, and the warm attachment of a large circle of friends.

HOOOPER, WILLIAM H., M. D., Physician, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, August 7th, 1824. When he was about eleven years of age, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He received his primary education in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, presided over by that able scholar and strict disciplinarian, the late Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, D. D. The thoroughness with which his studies were pursued in this preparatory school enabled him, at the proper time, to pass his examination for entrance into the Collegiate Department of the same institution. After four years of close application to the prescribed studies, he graduated A. B. in 1842, and received the degree of A. M. in 1845. Having determined to embrace the medical profession he commenced his studies under the preceptorship of Drs. William E. Horner and Henry H. Smith, the former being, at the time, Professor of Surgery and the chief of the surgical clinic. After attending the usual courses of lectures in this school, his Alma Mater conferred on him a third diploma, that of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1848. Still desirous of further training in his profession, he sailed for Europe, and repairing to Paris, passed eighteen months in close study and application, storing his mind with the sound learning there inculcated, and witnessing, in the hospitals and dispensaries, the many skillful operations performed by the first surgeons of the world. Soon after his return to the United States, he was elected a physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, with which institution he was connected three years. During his term of service the city of Philadelphia was visited by the yellow fever. The disease was introduced from one of the West India Islands by the "Mandarin," a vessel which had managed to pass the Quarantine without careful inspection. The epidemic pre-

vailed to some extent in the southeastern part of the city, particularly in those streets contiguous to the Delaware River. The majority of the cases were in his district, and his attention was particularly directed towards their treatment by this charitable institution, as the greater part of the persons attacked were those in an humble sphere of life. On his retirement from this arduous position, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, giving obstetrics his special attention. His success has been remarkable, and for the past fifteen years he has been one of the leading accoucheurs of the city. During the war of the Rebellion he acted as surgeon in cases of emergency.

HELLINGS, NATHAN, Merchant, was born on August 14th, 1826, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of which place also his parents, John and Phoebe Hellings, were natives. After a few years passed at a local school, he went to work on his father's farm. He, however, was not formed of the stuff of which farmers are made. Of a bold, self-reliant, enterprising character, the monotonous drudgery of agricultural life was necessarily distasteful to him. Conscious of greater possibilities, he one day stuck his fork energetically into the ground, and emphatically declared that that should be his last day's labor on a farm. Neither threats nor persuasions could move him from this resolution. Having secured the reluctant consent of his parents, he became apprentice to the blacksmith trade in the neighboring village of Brownburgh. A year's experience of this pursuit, however, only showed that it was equally uncongenial to his disposition. The fact was evident also to William Brown, founder of the village, who had taken a strong interest in him, and now strongly urged him to seek, in the neighboring city, a more suitable occupation, requiring head rather than hand work. This friendly advice had much weight with him, and at the age of seventeen he started in search of that fortune that awaited him in Philadelphia. The excellent reputation he brought with him secured him immediate employment as clerk with Joseph Downing, dealer in agricultural produce. Though still a youth in years, his application, shrewdness and honesty soon placed him in virtual control of the entire business. In less than a year, however, he accepted a similar position with Thomas Palmer in the same trade, on Delaware avenue. With him he remained until 1849, when he had attained his twenty-third year. The news of the discovery of gold in California had at this time reached the Atlantic seaboard, and he at once resolved to join the motley throng that crowded every avenue to that modern El Dorado. With a prudent foresight, he determined to take with him an assorted stock of goods, and also a small sail-boat designed to transport passengers between vessels in San Francisco harbor and the beach. In February of the above year, he sailed from

Doek street wharf on board the ship "Levant," and after a wearisome voyage of one hundred and thirty-five days round Cape Horn, the vessel put into Valparaiso, Chili. For the previous month all on board had been placed on a merely nominal allowance of water and food, and had been reduced to the last extremity of starvation. The much-needed supplies having been embarked, the ship once more put to sea, and after a further delay of seventy-nine days, finally cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco. He immediately opened a general store on the beach. During his six weeks' residence here he met with the success his judicious foresight and bold enterprise richly merited. His boat, too, manned by hired labor, added not a little to his fast-accumulating profits. On the arrival of the rainy season, his adventurous spirit readily disposed him to lend a favorable ear to the persuasions of his friends to dispose of his merchandise still on hand and join them in a projected expedition to the "Diggings." Their objective point was down the St. Joachin Valley, and known to the miners by the name of the "Chinese Diggings." His party of ten were the first Caucasian visitors to this section. Soon thousands flocked thither from all sides; a local government was organized, appropriate laws hastily enacted, claims carefully measured out, and the diggings found to be among the richest in the State. After a day's laborious toil at the cradle it was often highly refreshing to find that his individual share of the profits amounted to \$100, in bright yellow gold dust. Eight months were profitably spent at this place, and then as the richer placers were gradually exhausted, the spirit of restlessness inherent in the miner drove the dissatisfied party in different directions, in tireless search of more lucrative fields of labor. For the next nine months his career was one of constant change, travel and adventure. The waters of the Calaveras, Tolumna, Trinity, Sacramento, Feather, Big and Little Bule rivers were, in turn, prospected. At one time, he was one of a crowd, and at another, he had but a single companion. Rivers, swamps, trackless woods, and craggy mountains were traversed. Hardships and privations of all kinds were added to dangers from grizzly bears, wild Indians—then numerous in California—and still more savage white desperadoes, whose reckless deeds of violence and cruelty were a curse to the land. These were met, each in its turn, and successfully overcome, but even still more dreaded were the insidious influences of the miasmatic vapors arising from the swamps and streams of the newly-opened country. At one time he lay sick, nearly unto death, on the banks of a solitary stream, abandoned by the companions of his journey, whose time, worth to them \$25 per day, was too valuable to be lost nursing a chance acquaintance. When, at length, he had painfully dragged his tortured limbs to the miserable hut of an adventurous doctor, thirteen dollars per day was considered a moderate charge for scant medicine and wretched board during the thirty days of his enforced stay. Whatever came to his hand during his two years' residence



Henry J. C. Perkins

N. H. Perkins

in the country, that he did with all his power, and whatever he touched turned out successfully. Whether as a storekeeper on the beach, a miner among the mountains, a farm superintendent in the Sacramento valley, a speculator in farm produce for the San Francisco market, a sail-boat skipper in the bay and its debouching streams, or a hotel proprietor in the city, fortune uniformly smiled on his energetic efforts. Sacramento City, Marysville, Stockton, Vallejo and San Francisco were alike favorable to his enterprise. As founder of the Isthmus House, in the last named city, he began that career of success which has uniformly attended its subsequent proprietors. Rigidly abstaining from gambling and drinking, the besetting sins of the successful miner, his career was laborious, enterprising, economical, and therefore successful. After eight months' proprietorship of the Isthmus House, he found that the toils and privations of the past two years had seriously affected his health. Satisfied with the pecuniary results of his labors, he determined immediately to sell out his interests in the business and return to Philadelphia. With him to resolve was to execute, and in October, 1852, he embarked on board the bark "Gipsy," for Panama. After a series of mishaps, he finally reached New Orleans. Making a brief sojourn only in the Crescent City, he took boat for Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence crossing the Alleghany Mountains, arrived in Philadelphia after an absence of nearly three years. Shortly after his arrival, he purchased the business of Thomas Palmer, his former employer. The same success that had attended his past undertakings followed him in his new enterprise. In this his progress was materially aided by the unwearied exertions of his younger brother, Tunis Hellings, whose services, at first as assistant and afterwards, in 1859, as partner, he fortunately secured. The labors of the brothers were equally harmonious and indefatigable. Close observation of the market, extensive knowledge of the state of the crops in every section of the country, constant industry and unimpeachable integrity, have long since placed them in the front rank of operators in their line. Some years since he found that an uninterrupted continuation of his labors was not unlikely to seriously impair his health. With characteristic prudence and promptitude, he resolved partly to relax his attentions, and purchased a beautiful villa residence, appropriately called "Shady Side," pleasantly situated on a lake-like curve of the Delaware, about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia. In this charming retreat, made brighter by the company of his amiable and attractive wife and four promising children, with just enough business on hand to occupy his mind, at the meridian of life, he wisely enjoys a fortune to which few attain even at the close of their days. Frequent visits to his office in the city still keep up his connection with the mercantile community, and give to his trade the advantage of his valuable experience. Among the representative men of the city, few hold a more honorable place.

CREASE, ORLANDO, Merchant, was born in London, England, December 21st, 1823. Alfred Crease, his father, was a manufacturer of chemicals, and came to Philadelphia in the year 1830, where he continued to carry on the same business. His son having received a sound primary education at Bethlehem, left school at fourteen years of age, and was apprenticed to James P. Morse, an upholsterer, in whose employ he continued until 1846. In that year he entered the store of William McCallum, carpet dealer, in a subordinate position. The house at that time had only a small retail trade, but by judicious business management, and especially in consequence of the uncommon ability he manifested as a salesman, it rapidly increased its connections until it is now the heaviest wholesale carpet house in Philadelphia. He continues to give it close attention, and there is every prospect of a still larger extension of its trade. While thus earnest in the pursuit of business, he does not deny himself those pleasures of liberality and benevolence in which only the wealthy can indulge. A member of St. David's Church (Protestant Episcopal), Manayunk, he takes a warm interest in its Sunday school, and generally in the extension of religion. Fond of music, he leads the choir at St. David's, and has bought for it an organ from his own means. His interest in Biblical study led him to spend six months in the Holy Land, in 1871, in company with the Rev. Drs. March and Newton, and the Rev. Mr. Claxton, and he often surprised his companions with the accuracy of his topographical knowledge of the sacred places. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he holds high rank, as a member of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and is conspicuous for energetic devotion to the excellent objects of that association.

THOMAS S., Auctioneer, was born in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1815. After receiving a limited education, he was removed from school, and in the eleventh year of his age placed in the auction store of M. & S. Thomas, then located on Chestnut street, below Third street, with which house he has ever since been connected, through all its changes and locations. Step by step he ascended through all the many grades of the business, his energy and perseverance overcoming every obstacle, and solving the many difficulties, arising during the course of a long and eventful business life, with discernment and impartiality. From being the smallest boy in the house and occupying the most humble position, he eventually became a co-partner, the name and style of the house having been changed to Moses Thomas & Sons. Upon the death of the senior partner, which occurred August 23th, 1865, the surviving members of the firm, the subject of this sketch thus becoming the senior partner, John D. Thomas, who died in

January, 1867, and N. A. Jennings, continued the same business, and, at the particular request of the deceased, without change of style. The immense and varied grades of auction sales carried on by these gentlemen, embracing as they do the highest order of property, require the supervision of an active, thorough, and honorable business man. Of such a standing is the present senior member, who exercises all his varied talents in bringing all parts of the business to a satisfactory conclusion. The heavy sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, ground rents and loans, are held each week at the Merchants' Exchange, while those of furniture, books, coins, etc., are made in the spacious upper and lower rooms in the building occupied by the firm on South Fourth street; in addition, many sales are conducted at private residences. He has been an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, attached to the Fame Hose Company, and served as the Treasurer of that organization for nearly thirty years. He has also been for several years a Director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, one of the largest and staunchest of our city underwriters. At the present time he is also connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in the capacity of Director. Prior to and during the existence of the Fair held in Philadelphia for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, in 1864, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Auctioneers, which body, by their subscriptions and donations, aided materially in rendering that undertaking a great success. He has been recently honored by being assigned the same position for a similar committee in reference to the approaching International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. He was married in 1841.

HENRY, THOMAS CHARLTON, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, April 20th, 1828. He is the son of John S. Henry, and grandson of Alexander Henry, both honored citizens in their day. Educated in his native city, he commenced his business career in the dry goods trade; but soon withdrew from this to enter into the wool business, which he commenced at the age of twenty-two, on Front street, under the firm name of T. C. Henry & Co., and for seventeen years was amongst the most extensive dealers in that staple. In 1867, he retired from this connection and became interested in the lumber business, which he conducted with equal skill for several years. In the month of June, 1871, the Philadelphia Warehouse Company was first organized, and G. L. Borie, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, was elected its temporary President. The arrangement, however, was not intended to be permanent. Such an enterprise required at its head a man gifted not only with rare executive ability, but possessed of a wide repu-

tation among business circles for integrity, financial skill, and energy. It was not until the following October that their choice was definitely made. The subject of this sketch, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, had hitherto taken no part or interest in the organization of the new company, yet he was at once invited by the Directors to become its first active President. From that date he has had the management of the organization, and the success that has marked its career is due in a great measure to the wisdom of the Directors in their choice of its President. He is likewise President of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown, and a Director of the North American Insurance Company. In 1849, he married Mary E., daughter of John P. Jackson, one of the most prominent citizens of Newark, New Jersey. During the war, he was prominent among those who stood by the Administration, and contributed liberally of his labor and means for the preservation of the Union. On the organization of the Germantown branch of the Union League, he was selected its first Chairman, a position he held until the close of the war. He has always been a zealous adherent of the Presbyterian body, and is widely known as one of the active supporters of that church in Germantown, where he has always made his home. His private life has been an example of unobtrusive usefulness and benevolence. Although never like his distinguished brother, Mayor Henry, the recipient of municipal honors, his character has not failed to win for him many admirers and warm personal friends.

RICHARDS, BENJAMIN W., Merchant and Auctioneer, was born at Batsto Iron Works, Burlington county, New Jersey, in the year 1797. His father, William Richards, was the proprietor of the extensive furnace and forges at that place; a man of wealth and social influence in the State, an extensive land owner, and able therefore to give his son every educational advantage. The latter, in his early boyhood, studied under Rev. Mr. Dunham, of New Brunswick, where, having acquired a solid primary education, he entered the college at Princeton, and graduated with distinguished honors in his nineteenth year. At that time, influenced by the preaching and instruction of Rev. Dr. Alexander, he contemplated entering the ministry. His student life had, however, affected his health, and he was ordered to discontinue mental exertion, and to travel. Accordingly he made a Western and a Southern tour, returning in 1818 with health fully restored. Thus disengaged from the anticipation of a clerical life, he determined to embark in mercantile pursuits. He had not received any mercantile training, but, having capital, a connection was sought for him with one possessing the necessary knowledge. The opportunity was found in Philadelphia, a partnership being formed by him in 1819 with Jesse

Godley. The firm existed for three years, when, having married the daughter of Joshua Lippincott, of the firm of J. & W. Lippincott & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, he retired in order to enter that house as a partner. It was then one of the largest and most successful auction and commission establishments of Philadelphia, and one with a history. Prior to the Revolution, the office of "Vendue Master" was a proprietary franchise conferred by the Colonial executive authority upon special favorites. When the proprietary authority was abolished, numerous persons availed themselves of the absence of all laws regulating auctions and auctioneers. These voluntary vendue masters being found injurious to the public interests, their sales proving convenient means for the disposal of stolen property and interfering with the regular course of trade, regulations, and afterwards laws, were passed providing for the licensing of a certain number of auctioneers in the city and county of Philadelphia. Now the business is open to any who will pay the license fee and make the required returns. The firm of J. & W. Lippincott & Co., superseded by that of Lippincott & Richards, originated in the oldest of these post-revolutionary auction houses. In 1797, Peter Benson was a regularly licensed Vendue Master. Two years later, he admitted Samuel Yorke as a partner. In 1802, he himself retired, and Joshua Lippincott joined the firm, which then traded under the title of Yorke & Lippincott. When the former died, he was succeeded by Joshua Humes. In 1822, Joshua and William Lippincott carried on the business. Then our subject joined them. Shortly afterward, William Lippincott retiring, the firm became Lippincott & Richards. When the former retired, the latter associated with him, about 1836, Joseph Bispham, and the firm continued to be known as Richards & Bispham until the death of the senior partner, in 1852. Having received a fine education, and possessing great natural talents, he early exerted an influence in public affairs. He was nominated for the Legislature as early as 1821, upon an independent ticket, but was defeated. A few years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1827 to the House of Representatives of the State, by the Democratic party. He was subsequently elected a member of the Select Council of the city. The ability and public spirit he manifested in these positions gained him the confidence of the community; and on the resignation of George M. Dallas, in 1829, he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. During the next year he was succeeded by Mr. Milnor; but in the two following he was elected. President Jackson had previously recognized his sterling integrity and financial ability by appointing him a Government Director of the Bank of the United States, and of the United States Mint. On the expiration of his third mayoral term, he visited Europe. So struck was he by the cemetery of Père la Chaise, at Paris, that on his return he commenced, with the coöperation of some of his friends, a series of articles in the newspaper press upon

the subject of burials outside the city limits. The result of their labors in this direction was "The Laurel Hill Cemetery," purchased by Nathan Dunn, John Jay Smith, Frederick Brown, Isaac Collins, B. W. Richards. He was an early Manager of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and in connection with John Vaughan, D. D., founded and was one of the first Managers of the Asylum for the Blind. He was a member of the Philosophical Society; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; one of the originators and founders of the Girard Life and Trust Company, of which he was the first President; he was successful in developing its system and policy, and especially in engrafting upon the life insurance business the novel feature of a power to execute trusts, and to act as fiduciary agents. He continued in the Presidency until his death. Owing in a great measure to his exertions, public confidence was quickly gained. The local bench evidenced its trust in the honesty and stability of the institution by committing to its custody large sums of money within the jurisdiction of the courts. The success of the enterprise has caused many rivals to spring up. He was one of the first Directors of the Girard College, elected by the City Councils; was the first President of the City Gas Works; one of the earliest Managers of the "Cherry Hill Penitentiary," and for many years was one of the Controllers of the Public Schools.

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FISII, ASA I., LL.D., Lawyer and Legal Editor, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on February 16th, 1820. He is the son of Benjamin Fish, of Trenton, a prominent railroad director, who, for forty-three years, has been a director and principal manager of the Camden & Amboy Railroad. The school years of his life were passed at the Trenton Academy, the Edgehill Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, then under the charge of the Rev. Robert B. Patten, and at the Lawrenceville High School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Thus prepared, he entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1842. From the University he passed to the Dane Law School, and received his degree of LL. B. from the late Mr. Justice Story, of whom he was a favorite pupil, and under whose immediate supervision he edited, while still in the Law School, the second edition of Gallison's *Circuit Court Reports*, his first literary legal labor. In 1845, he came to Philadelphia, having passed some time in the office of the Hon. Henry W. Green, late Chancellor of New Jersey. He also received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, and recently Kenyon College, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary distinction of LL.D. He has acted as the counsel of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company for nearly twenty-five years. For nine years he, together with Henry Wharton, conducted the *American Law Register*, a

now well known and influential legal journal. He has also edited Selwyn's *Visi Prius*, Tidd's *Practice*, Williams on *Executors*, and the newest and best edition of Troubat and Italy's *Practice*, an elaborate, laborious, and learned work of established and well deserved reputation. The profession is also indebted to him for the only complete Digest to the English Exchequer Reports. The literary tastes which he has always cherished are indicated by the fact that he was one of the founders of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, and has been its Dean and presiding officer for over twenty-one years. In this department he possesses a very complete and valuable Shakespearian library; it embraces numerous folios and quartos, and all the best scholastic editions. The Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia is one of the literary associations in the United States that holds a recognized position among English and continental scholars; and although its membership is strictly limited to twelve, it has greatly advanced the study of Shakespeare as an English classic. Its Secretary, Horace Howard Furness, has recently published two volumes, which are conceded to be the finest contributions to the thorough study and comprehension of the poet made in our times. Mr. Fish is a man of very quiet ways and habits, a constant student, and a deep thinker; but with these characteristics he possesses a genial disposition that invites friendship, and his accomplishments render social relations with him both agreeable and instructive.

ETTING, BENJAMIN, Iron Merchant, was born in the year 1798, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Reuben Etting, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had married Frances Gratz, whose maternal grandfather was Joseph Simon, a celebrated Indian trader, and among the first settlers in Lancaster. After studying some years at the primary school in Philadelphia, he completed his education at the University of Pennsylvania, on leaving which, at the age of eighteen, he entered the counting room of Simon Gratz & Brother, prominent general merchants of those days, the senior partner being his uncle, and remained with them until 1822. In that year the love of adventure prompted him to obtain the position of supercargo on board the ship "Adriana," on a voyage to Canton, China. The success that attended the venture was an additional stimulant to the adventurous youth, and five more voyages in the same capacity on different vessels were made between the same ports. The supercargo at that day, in the Chinese trade, was obliged to discharge the various duties now entrusted to the agents and consignees of the vessel, such as to dispose of his outward freight to the best advantage, and to load his vessel for the homeward voyage with the purchases made, generally with the proceeds of his outward cargo. All this required time, a

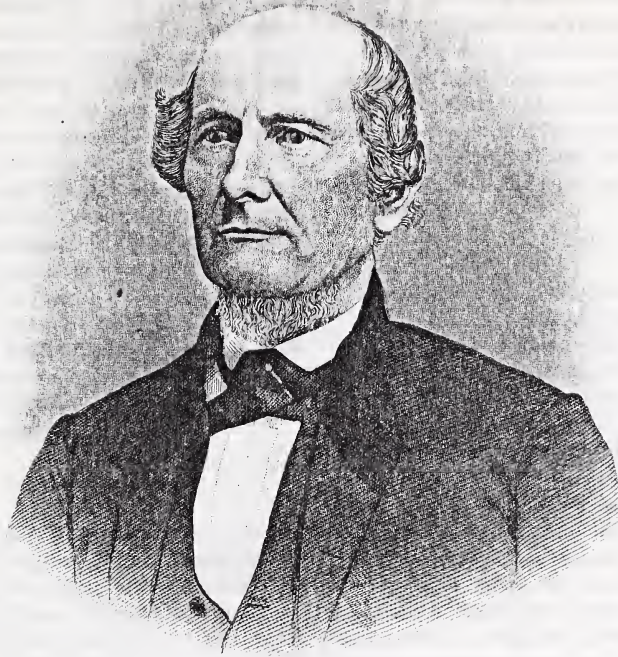
clear head, and scrupulous honesty, as he was expected to hire the offices and warehouses for the disposal of his outward and homeward cargoes. It was during one of these trips that the famous fire occurred at Canton, still remembered in the annals of China, and the warehouse, or factory, rented by him, and that of Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, were the only buildings in the quarter assigned to foreigners that escaped destruction. While sharing in a large measure the good fortune of most of the Eastern residents, he entirely escaped the customary attendant ill-health, and after ten years' experience of the vicissitudes of the trade, during which he visited several other ports in China and also the Philippine Islands, at length he resolved, in the year 1832, finally to quit the sea, and to settle permanently in Philadelphia. Two years were spent in needed rest and relaxation, and then, in the year 1834, he entered into partnership with his brother, Edward J. Etting, who had been heavily engaged in the iron trade since 1828. The new firm took the name of Edward J. Etting & Brother, and for many years carried on one of the most extensive trades in Philadelphia, at No. 137 North Water street, their store extending through to Delaware avenue. The success that had marked his previous career followed him in his new undertaking, and the clear judgment and cautious enterprise of the brothers enabled them to steer clear of the dangers of trade on which many of their less fortunate neighbors were wrecked. This fortunate partnership was dissolved only by the death of the elder brother, Edward J. Etting, in 1862. The place thus made vacant was filled by J. Marx Etting, the second son of Benjamin, and the business since that date has been carried on at 106 Walnut street, under the name of Etting & Brother. He had married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Marx, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia, by whom he has two sons. Frank M. Etting, the elder, filled during the war of the Rebellion the position of United States Paymaster for the District of Pennsylvania. Having studied law in the office of H. G. Tucker Campbell, he now has an extensive practice in that profession, and is also distinguished for the success that has attended his antiquarian researches in connection with the early history of his native city. The results of his studies in this direction have been of such importance as to receive the thanks of the public authorities.

MURPHY, WILLIAM F., Manufacturer and Merchant, was born in New York in the year 1800. He received a liberal education in the schools of New York, and was thereupon placed in a house to learn the business of blank book manufacture. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of this trade in all its branches, he engaged in it upon his own account, and proved very successful. Philadelphia promised, however, a better field than New York, and he



Engraving by J. H. Smith, 1871

Wm. F. Murphy



Nathan. Hilles

accordingly removed to that city, where he founded an establishment that in years grew to be the largest and most celebrated in its line in Pennsylvania. His enterprise was conspicuous, and he allowed no opportunity of advancing the interests of the manufactory, by giving judicious publicity to the character of its products, to pass unimproved. He was thus an exhibitor at every public exposition of any importance, and so well were the merits of his exhibits appreciated that he bore off from all competitors every medal and diploma offered for excellence in his department of manufacture. In this manner his name became widely known, and his goods acquired an immense reputation. Up to the time of his death, he gave close personal attention to the conduct of the business. By his sterling integrity as a merchant and a man, he won the respect and esteem from all with whom he came in contact. Since his decease, his sons, who now conduct the business, have faithfully maintained the high reputation he gained. During the "World's Exposition," at Paris, in 1867, they exhibited some choice specimens of their manufacture in competition with no less than sixty others, exhibitors in the same department. But one medal was awarded, and of that the Murphy Brothers are now the proprietors. Inheriting the enterprise and business tact of their father, the brothers rank among the most honorable and reliable of our manufacturers. Their mother was Ann Smith Walker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

HILLES, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born near Pughtown, in the great valley of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on December 21st, 1786. His father, David Hilles, a native of Wales, removed to the United States about the time of the American Revolution, and settled in that part of the State. His family were members of the Society of Friends, and he received a fair education at the schools attached to the different meetings to which his father belonged. He removed to Frankford in 1812, and in 1814 married Elizabeth Harper, the daughter of John Harper, of the same place, after which he commenced the farming business on the Castor road. Owing to the ill health of his wife, he removed to Frankford in 1815, and opened a Flour and Feed store on Frankford avenue below Unity street, but in 1817, associated in partnership with William Kinny under the firm name of Kinny & Hilles, he started a tan and wood yard on the site now occupied by the coal and wood yard of N. & S. Hilles. Although anthracite coal had been discovered many years before, and its value as an article of fuel been tested by White & Hazard in their rolling mill at the Falls of Schuylkill, it was not introduced into Frankford until 1827, when Kinny & Hilles brought the first load that was ever landed on the banks of Frankford creek. Thus they became the pioneers in the intro-

duction of that useful article, and continued to monopolize the business for a number of years. He was several times elected Burgess of the old Borough of Frankford, and was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor from his district. He was a Director of the old Bank of Germantown for many years, and one of the originators of the Frankford Insurance Company, of which he was also a Director for some time. He became a manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, in 1832, and continued to act in that capacity for twenty-eight years. He was a prominent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, in which he was an elder for thirty years, and he was a living exponent of its principles. He was ever among the leaders in every important public business or benevolent enterprise, and his private labors of love cannot be computed. Passing away on March 3d, 1862, he left to his family and friends the rich legacy of an unsullied name, and in his striking example a strong incentive to a worthy life.

HILLES, NATHAN, Merchant, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, 1816. He is a son of William Hilles. His education was commenced at the Friends' School, at the old brick meeting-house in Frankford, and at the age of fourteen he entered West Town Boarding School, in Chester county, where he completed his course in 1831. He then entered the tan yard of his father as an apprentice to the business, and served in that capacity until he attained his majority. On April 1st, 1838, he became associated in partnership with his father, under the firm name of William Hilles & Son, for the prosecution of the tanning, wood and coal business, but in 1845, the tanning was relinquished, and their sole attention devoted to wood and coal. The firm was dissolved April 1st, 1846, by the withdrawal of William Hilles, whose interest passed into the hands of Samuel Hilles, and the firm reorganized under the present name of N. & S. Hilles. In the spring of 1844, he was elected a member of the Borough Council for two years, and was re-elected in 1846 for three years. He was elected a Guardian of the Poor in the autumn of 1852, re-elected for two years in 1854, and in May of the same year, after the consolidation of the city, was chosen a member of the Common Council for one year, at the expiration of which time (May, 1855,) he was elected to the Select Council for two years. He was a Presidential elector from the Fifth Congressional District on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. He became a School Director in May, 1859, and still continues an active member of the Board; was elected Controller in June, 1862, and re-elected each successive year until 1868. He has also been a manager of the Friends' Asylum since 1859, and for many years a manager of Wright's Institute. He was one of the prime movers in

the organization of the Second National Bank of Frankford, in the latter part of 1863; it was opened for business February 1st, 1864, and he has been its President since the organization. In the same year, he was a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Lincoln and Johnson. He was one of the pioneers of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway, is now the only original Director remaining, and consequently is the oldest Director of a city passenger railway. By election of the Select Council, he has been a Trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works since January 25th, 1865, of which Board he has been the President since its organization, in 1867. On the 1st of July, 1868, he was elected a Director of the Buck Mountain Coal Company, and was immediately chosen its President, in which capacity he still continues to act. Few men have so repeatedly received evidences of the public confidence in their sterling integrity, and none has proved more worthy than he of the honors conferred upon him. His admirable business qualities eminently fit him for the duties of the high official positions he occupies, as well as for the successful management of his own private affairs. He is a prominent member of the Orthodox Friends, and has contributed much to the interests of all their enterprises, as well as to every other project that has commended itself to his judgment.

BAKER, WILLIAM DEAL, Lawyer and Politician, was born in the year 1814, in the old stone homestead, which was coëval with the building of the Penn mansion, in the (then) District of Kensington, Philadelphia. He is the son of Joshua Baker, of Georgia, who, being on a visit to Philadelphia, married Mary Deal, a school girl of sixteen, although she was possessed of the highest scholastic attainments, and was one of the foremost amateur musicians of the day. Her son takes great pride in attributing whatever success he has had in life to the care and teachings of his mother. She was left a widow at an early age, with four children, whose education was principally directed by her. William, after receiving a primary education at her hands, was placed in the academy of Rev. Dr. Kennedy, where the use of the "birch" was principally and frequently invoked as an incentive to study. This course the new pupil disliked, and he abruptly left the school. Thence he was sent to Kenny's Seminary, where the same discipline was used, and in which, after a struggle with the usher (who came off "second best"), he returned in disgust to his mother's house. He then received private instructions at the hands of two pious divinity students, Charles Boyter and Septimus Tustin, the latter afterwards a celebrated pulpit orator and Chaplain of the United States Senate. From them he passed to the old "Academy," then under John Hamer, to be prepared for college;

but here an unjust punishment for an alleged infraction of the rules, led him to vacate his pupilage. Finally, he found in Benjamin J. Schipper, an alumnus of a celebrated Jesuit College, an earnest, painstaking and successful teacher, who had a remarkable faculty for imparting information to all his pupils, and who never failed to recognize their good points. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, then under the Provostship of Rev. Dr. Beasley, who, with the other professors in the Department of Arts, were great favorites with all the classes, and respected for the strict impartiality with which they viewed the merits of those who were striving for the honors. But a change was made, and an entirely new Faculty elected, some of whom brought with them their private students, and it was thought that too much partiality was shown the latter. Be that as it may, young Baker sauntered over the course, and in due time graduated, but was awarded an oration. In the latter part of his Senior year, he published a satirical poem in three cantos, entitled, *The Saturniad* which made a sensation in literary circles, and was attributed to certain celebrities of the day (as the author remained *incognito*), among them Professor Nulty. The authorship, however, remained hidden until within a few years past. When but eighteen years old, he made a temperance speech in the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, which was deemed worthy of publication, and was used as a text-book on that subject. Soon after this, he commenced to publish the *Temperance Advocate*, a weekly journal, believing that he had within his reach both fame and fortune; but he failed to receive the support he had anticipated. About this time he entered upon the study of the law with Hon. John Wurts, a gentleman of the highest legal attainments, who not long after removed to New York, to act as President of an important institution. His pupils resolved to continue their studies under Hon. George M. Dallas, who at this time was engaged in his duties as a statesman; consequently his students had to depend pretty much on their own resources. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was called to occupy the editorial chair of the *Commercial Herald*, a combination of two journals which had respectively been edited by Hon. Nathan Sargent and Hon. Robert T. Conrad. In those times an editor combined the present professions of City Editor, Local Reporter, and Court Reporter, the only specialty being the commercial details, then under the charge of the late Colonel Cephas G. Childs. He remained in this position for some time, and then became Associate Editor of the *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*, the leading literary monthly. When that gentleman abandoned his periodical for the purpose of building a new theatre, his associate, who had now "settled in life" by marrying Harriet E., daughter of Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson, of Delaware, was compelled to return to the law, and obtained a highly respectable practice, which he maintained till the events of 1844 drove him into the political arena. It was when the "War on the Bible in the



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

William D. Baker.

public schools" commenced, and, true to his early education, he at once took a decided part in favor of the largest American liberty; in consequence of which he was expelled from the Democratic party. Then he threw all his energies and means into the cause of the American Republican party; he started a daily paper, termed the *American Advocate*. Highly incensed at the treatment received at the hands of his fellow Democrats, in advocating what he believed to be truly Democratic, he was impetuous in the new cause; travelled night and day, working wherever he went, making speeches in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. The new party made its mark; a National Convention was called, to which he was a delegate, but, contrary to his advice and influence, it was termed the "Native" American organization. This sealed its fate. He lost all his fortune on the paper, which he struggled to maintain, and finally a second time returned, as he facetiously expressed himself, "to attend a legal toll-gate on the public highway." He was nominated for Congress by many friends, but withdrew in favor of another. He was also nominated for Recorder of Deeds, the Prothonotaryship of the District Court, and for the State Senate, but was defeated, as the Old Line Whigs ran a third candidate. For a number of years he retired from view, but recently, without any agency on his part, he was called to serve as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention now (1873) in session.

LOPER, RICHARD F., Shipbuilder and Merchant, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, about the year 1803, and is a descendant of a family, most of the male members of which followed a seafaring life. He is self-educated, and was thrown at an early age upon his own resources by the death of his father; not only had he to provide for himself, but for his aged mother. At the age of thirteen he shipped as a sailor, and by the time he was fifteen he commanded a schooner, plying on the Eastern coast. He continued this life for a number of years, working hard and faithfully, and advancing step by step, until he started a line of sailing vessels between Philadelphia and the Eastern ports. Soon after, he invented the celebrated propeller-wheel, which he applied to several vessels built by him, and these were the commencement of the "Swifsure" line running between Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford. During the Mexican war he was extensively engaged in boat building, and built all those used by General Scott against Vera Cruz. He also rendered good service to the Government in the late war, by transporting soldiers, and when Washington was threatened, he conveyed the Jersey troops by sea and up the Potomac to the capital. In his early years, he had been engaged in the seal-fishery business in the South Shetland Islands. His life shows what indomitable energy and intelligence can accomplish. He is

gifted with mechanical and inventive genius, and is the owner and inventor of some forty patent rights for appliances adapted to vessels. He has earned for himself a wide reputation as a yacht builder, having built the celebrated yachts "America," "Josephine," "Magic," "Palmer," and "Madgie." It will be remembered that it was the "Madgie" that won and retained the Queen's Cup from Commodore Ashbury, who sailed the "Livonia" and the "Cambria" to this country in 1871 and 1872. He now resides at Stonington, Connecticut, enjoying his favorite amusement of yachting, and superintending his extensive granite quarries. He has the happiness of seeing all his family around him, having only lost his eldest son some ten years ago. His oldest grandson, named after him, resides in Philadelphia, and is the head of the firm of Loper and Doughton, dealers in Naval stores.

NEWELL, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born February 25th, 1792, at the southeast corner of Market and Water streets, Philadelphia. His father, then a retired grocer, and subsequently a wholesale dealer, was the owner of two of the blocks of four-story buildings at that locality, occupying the upper rooms as his family residence; with his wife he was a native of Belfast, Ireland, migrating to this country early in life. He was very successful as a merchant, and was highly esteemed by the business community for his integrity and thoroughness. He retired from business many years before his death, and was succeeded by his son William. The latter was educated at Abercrombie's academy on Fourth street, and at the schools of Hamilton and Delamar, on Front street, near Dock. He early developed those qualities of perseverance, energy, and enterprise, which have made him so successful as a merchant. He continued the business his father had left him at the old location till 1830, when he purchased the adjoining property at No. 3 Water street. He became a very extensive wholesale dealer, especially in coffee, of which he was a large importer. Brazilian coffee, known as Rio, came into use about the time he commenced business, and its general introduction caused it to be carelessly harvested and put up. This circumstance induced him to attempt the invention of a machine for purifying it. In this he was successful; his revolving cylinder, driven by steam power, effected the purpose satisfactorily, and is now in very general use among dealers in coffee. As an example of his indomitable enterprise, an anecdote of the early years of his business career is worth repeating. Learning that a cargo of Java coffee was for sale in New York, he determined to be the purchaser. On Saturday he met at a funeral another merchant, who informed him that he, too, was going to New York to compete for the purchase of that lot of coffee. The mail stage was to leave Philadelphia for New York on Monday morning. He immediately hired a light sulky and started

on Sunday morning, reaching New York early on Monday, and purchasing the cargo of coffee, had it on the way to Philadelphia before the arrival of the stage with the competing merchant. In 1854 he left the location in Water street in the hands of his son, William C. Newell, who carried on, till his death, in 1865, the business of a wholesale tea-dealer in the store where his grandfather had traded. He himself removed to No. 109 South Front street, where he still continues to do business, though now in his eighty-second year. He is an active, vigorous old man, with his mental faculties unimpaired. He is believed to be the oldest grocer in the city, and has probably been in active business life longer than any other merchant who can be named. His health has always been good, which is attributable in great part no doubt to his strictly temperate and regular habits. He retains distinct recollections of his early contemporaries in business, most of whom have long since passed away. His reminiscences of Stephen Girard are especially vivid and interesting. He made the tour of Europe in the three successive years, 1870, 1871, 1872. The only public position he ever held was that of a Guardian of the Poor, the duties of which he discharged with his usual thoroughness and efficiency. He is a fine monument of the old school of Philadelphia merchants, active, upright, and intelligent.

COOPER, REDMOND, Merchant and Importer, was born January 1st, 1818, at Mantua Creek, about four miles below Woodbury, New Jersey. He is of the seventh generation, in line, from English ancestors, William and Margaret Cooper, of Coleshill, parish of Amersham, Hertford county, England, who came to America in 1679. They were members of the Society of Friends. A certificate to visit and settle in the New World was granted them by their Meeting on December 5th, 1678. After arrival, for a short time, they resided in Burlington. In 1682, they removed to Pine Point, now Cooper's Point, so-called from William Cooper, at one time the largest land-holder in New Jersey, owning two miles down the Delaware river, and two miles up Cooper's Creek, on the south side. Redmond is the son of David Cooper. He received a fair education in the schools at Haddonfield and Woodbury, and improved to the utmost what advantages were offered. On September 24th, 1834, he came to Philadelphia and obtained a position in the store of Isam Barton & Co., on Second street, at that time one of the largest retail stores, of dress goods, in the city. Desirous of further knowledge, he gave all his spare time to reading. After coming of age he remained with Barton & Co., in the capacity of clerk, until 1847, when, with a limited capital of about \$700, he started in business on his own account, purchasing a part of the interest held by his brother in the firm. In the year 1851 the

nature of the business was changed, the house confining itself to shoe-stuffs, upholsterers' and carriage-manufacturers' goods, and a few years later dropping other branches in order to make a specialty of shoe-stuffs. On January 1st, 1867, the senior retired from active business, the firm then changing to Armstrong, Wilkins & Co. They are now the largest importers and jobbers of leather and general shoe goods in the United States, their sales amounting to from one to one and a quarter million of dollars per annum. The subject of this sketch is the senior partner of the firm, as well as its general financial manager. The extended operations in which it is constantly engaged, in supplying the markets of this country by importations from abroad, are under his care, and the excellent reputation which it sustains in European markets, as well as in this country, is largely owing to the weight of his personal character. Prior to the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, he resided in what was known as "Chestnut Ward," and in its affairs was always active and influential, identifying himself with the "Henry Clay Whig" party. His best efforts were ever exerted for the advancement of Philadelphia in growth and influence, every movement tending in that direction finding in him an earnest upholder and advocate. When the question of the city subscribing to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad arose, he was deeply interested, and well understood the importance of supporting the road. His political influence was employed in behalf only of those pledged to its support, and by the aid of such men as he, the road was brought into successful operation. Some twenty-five years ago he removed from "Chestnut Ward," and since that date has taken no part in politics except to vote for those whom he thought would best serve the interests of the community at large. November 1st, 1849, he was married to the daughter of Joseph Cowperthwait, formerly cashier of the United States Bank.

WHITE, HON. HARRY, Soldier, Lawyer, and Politician, was born January, 1834, in Indiana, Pennsylvania. His father was the able jurist, Thomas White, President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. After a careful preliminary education at the Indiana Academy, he commenced his collegiate course at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated with honor in 1853. Having pursued the usual course of reading in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar shortly after, and commenced at once to take an active interest in the politics of his native county. The principles of the Whigs were those which most commended themselves to his mind, and he soon identified himself in the support of the measures which that party advocated. At that period the issues which the Whigs had advocated assuming new phases, the party adopted the general title of Republicans, and in this sense



Henry White

Henry White

he is recorded to have been the first chairman of the first distinctive Republican county committee of Indiana. In 1861, he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops at the first outburst of the rebellion, and was almost immediately elected major of the 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He recruited his force to the standard, and did not leave it until elected to a seat in the State Senate in 1862. Without his solicitation Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, gave him leave of absence for the session of 1863. While attending to his duties at Harrisburg, he was appointed chairman of the Military Committee, in which capacity he was Governor Curtin's most able assistant. Returning to his command, after two months' active service, he was captured at the battle of Winchester, on the 17th of June, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, where he was confined until after the fall election of that year. As the State Senate was so equally balanced that it could not organize without him, he was kept under strict surveillance by the rebels. Time after time he risked his life in endeavors to escape, but was recaptured and subjected to consequent closer confinement. Nevertheless he succeeded in forwarding his resignation concealed in the back of a small testament, by a surgeon, who was being sent north. It was received, a new election ordered, and the deadlock in the Senate broken. After sixteen months of suffering in prison, he at last succeeded in making his escape from Charleston, South Carolina, was soon commissioned colonel, returned to his regiment, and served with distinction to the end of the war, when he was created Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He then returned to his home, and amid the congratulations of his friends and constituents resumed the practice of the law. In 1865, he was again elected to the Senate of his native State, which testimony to his worth was repeated in 1868 and 1871. For years he has occupied the important post of chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and has been speaker of the Senate. As chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, he reported to the Senate the law under which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of which he is a distinguished member, elected by the people at large, is convened. In this important assembly his course has given universal satisfaction. He is chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and his report at an early day went through the Committee of the Whole, and was received with marked approval. He was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Congressman-at-large, but declined the honor, and was largely supported, in the same Convention, for Governor, but gave way to General Hartranft, his senior. Twice he has declined nominations for Congress when he could certainly have been elected. Personally he is tall, with a frank and intellectual face. He is an eloquent speaker, being gifted with a voice full and deep. He married early in life and has three children, two sons and a daughter. Of considerable culture and attractive manners, he is the centre of a large circle of friends.

WOMRATH, FREDERICK K., Merchant, was born in the village of Frankford (now the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, on April 19th, 1836. He is a son of the late George F. Womrath, a native of Hesse-cassel, Germany, who came to this country at a very early age. When Frederick was ten years old, he was sent to the celebrated Moravian school known as Nazareth Hall, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. Thence he was placed at a seminary in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where two years were likewise spent in more advanced studies. He completed his education by a third period of two years' attendance at the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he left at the age of fifteen, fully qualified to pass his examination as a matriculant of the Collegiate Department. As his future was to be devoted to mercantile pursuits, it was deemed unnecessary to pursue the more advanced studies of the Department of Arts; and after a short vacation, in the month of August, 1851, he entered his father's store, at No. 13 North Fourth street, under whose care and instruction he acquired a complete knowledge of the fur business in all its various branches, his father having been a most successful manufacturer and merchant for very many years. Having served a period of eight years as a learner in all the phases of the craft, in connection with his brother, Andrew K., he was given an interest in the business (July, 1859), though the firm was still designated as "George F. Womrath." In March, 1864, the senior partner, his father, died, requiring a change in the style of the house. Having formed a co-partnership with his brother under the name of "A. K. & F. K. Womrath," the business was carried on at their new store, No. 417 Arch street, an immense establishment, filled throughout with the most costly and rarest skins. In September of the same year he married Anna Mary, second daughter of David G. Yuengling, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The business of the firm prospered with each successive year, so much so as to demand increasing space; accordingly the establishment at No. 1212 Chestnut street was taken, and to it they removed in May, 1868. In May, 1871, his brother withdrew from the firm; since which time he has continued the business alone, although still under the old firm name of A. K. & F. K. Womrath.

WY, ALEXANDER, Merchant, was born in York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1816. The family to which he belongs came originally from Germany, and settled on the banks of the Delaware, in 1742. He was educated at York, and in 1832, while only sixteen, worked as a mechanic and farmer. Although his early life was thus devoted to quiet pursuits, he had in him the elements which insure ultimate success in life. His habits were frugal, steady, and industrious, and

he possessed great force and energy of character. By these qualities he worked his way through all the difficulties which usually beset the first steps in such careers, and owes his present success in life to his own persevering and steadfast efforts. While he has thus displayed such energy and force of will, he has never from boyhood departed from the course he then traced out for himself, and to which he has ever afterwards remained faithful. His greatest ambition was to lead a quiet and unostentatious life, and he has always declined every opportunity which would have made him depart from that aim. The consciousness of always having obeyed the dictates of duty, has been to him greater recompense than could be derived from ostentation and vanity.

ROSS, HENRY PAWLING, Lawyer and Judge, was born on December 16th, 1836, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. He is the son of the Hon. Thomas Ross, of Doylestown, an eminent member of the bar, who represented his District in Congress, from 1848 to 1852; his grandfather was the Hon. John Ross, formerly President Judge upon the same bench which his grandson now occupies, and subsequently Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Having passed successfully through his preparatory studies in the schools of his native section, he himself entered the Freshman class at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1853, and graduated, with high honors, from that institution, in 1857. His tastes prompting his continuance in the traditional profession of his family, he pursued the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice on December 16th, 1859. In a profession whose honors and emoluments, when rightly sought, are seldom sought in vain, he rapidly reached eminence. His reputation as a lawyer, and the substantial grounds upon which it rested soon became familiar to all classes of his fellow-citizens, and, in 1862, he was elected District Attorney, and filled that office for three years. His devotion to his profession was not such, however, as to preclude him from the adoption and maintenance of decided political opinions, and in 1864, and again in 1866, by the free choice of that party, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, from the 5th Pennsylvania District. On the 22d of June, 1865, he was married to Mary Clifton, daughter of Alfred Wharton, of Princeton, New Jersey. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864 and 1868. In 1869, he was elected additional Law Judge of the 7th Judicial District, of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served until December, 1871, when he resigned in order to accept the position of President Judge, to which he had been elected at the general election of that year. This honorable post he still occupies. In all valuable movements for the improvement of the condition of his fellow-

men, he has always been earnest and active. In the cause of popular education he has ever been a laborious coadjutor with kindred spirits of his section, and was one of the founders of the English and Classical Seminary, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Having been selected by his Alma Mater to deliver the oration before the literary societies of Princeton College, on June 24th, 1873, he presented to his delighted audience an admirable discourse upon *The Duty of the American Scholar to become an active Agent in American Politics*, which not only elicited the eulogiums of his cultured auditors, but called forth the highest praise from literary, scientific, and other journals. As a lawyer, the eloquence by which his forensic efforts were distinguished, rendered him a most popular advocate. As a judge, his acute knowledge of human nature, even temper, accurate legal acquirements, strong reasoning powers, and stern adherence to right, ever display, in the clearest light, the eminent qualities he possesses for the position he now occupies.

ROSS, GEORGE, Lawyer, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1841. He is a son of Hon. Thomas Ross, the distinguished pleader, and a grandson of Hon. John Ross, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was a noted preacher in the Society of Friends. After a thorough preparation in various first-class schools of his section, he entered the Freshman class, half advanced, at Princeton, New Jersey, in January, 1858, and graduated in 1861. He then read law with his brother, Hon. Henry P. Ross, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Bucks county, on the 13th of June, 1864. He was married on the 28th of December, 1870, to Ellen L. Phipps, the daughter of George W. Phipps, of Northampton, Massachusetts. After serving in various conventions as a representative of the Democratic party, he was elected, on the 8th of October, 1872, a member of the Constitutional Convention, now (1873) sitting in Philadelphia, in which he has made his influence felt. Without entirely eschewing politics, he has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession, and has well sustained the prestige of his family in the legal profession.

EATON, AUGUSTUS, Merchant, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 18th, 1815. His paternal and maternal ancestry were English, who settled in the then colony of New Haven, in the years 1630 and 1660 respectively. His father, John Heaton, was a shipping merchant of New Haven, who, losing his vessels by capture during the war with Great Britain, left at his decease an



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Wm. L. Linn

embarrassed estate, but an honorable name, as the only legacy to his children; they, therefore, were obliged at an early age to seek the means of support. He himself, after the death of his father, left his home to seek his fortune in Philadelphia, where, without a relative or friend from whom to seek encouragement or counsel, he took employment in one of the first houses established in this city for the sale of American Hardware—a business at that time scarcely known, but which has since so rapidly developed that it is now one of the leading interests of the country, American Hardware, which in many kinds is unrivalled, being now exported to all parts of the world. On the 1st of January, 1841, he formed a co-partnership with the late A. H. Denckla, under the firm title of Heaton & Denckla, thus embarking in business on his own account. His partner retiring in 1863 was succeeded by his brothers, C. P. and C. R. Denckla, the name of the firm remaining unchanged. For over thirty years the house has conducted a most successful business, and maintained an unspotted reputation. He has been a member of the Union League from its origination, has held (without emolument) various public offices of trust, and is a Director in some of the leading institutions in the city.

GREGG, JOSHUA Z., Merchant, was born at Belmont, Ohio, November 5th, 1829. His parents, John S. and Mary Gregg, were natives of West Virginia, whence they had emigrated to Ohio, about 1820. His education was received at the High School of his native town. On leaving school, he commenced mercantile life in his twenty-first year, by opening a dry goods store in Logan county, Ohio. There he remained during the ensuing ten years, having secured the coöperation of his brother, J. F. Gregg, at an early date. The brothers owned several stores in different towns in Ohio, and finally became interested in a wholesale Philadelphia firm in the same line. From the outset they made it a rule to avoid purchasing on credit whenever possible, and nearly their entire trade was conducted on a cash basis. To this wise determination and their general sound judgment is to be attributed their exemption from the disasters which have overwhelmed so many other commercial houses. In 1863, they retired from the dry goods business, and embarked in the wool trade, under the title of Gregg Brothers, in Front street, Philadelphia. To this branch of business they brought the same judgment, tact, and promptness, which had already distinguished them, and the success that had marked their past career followed them in their new undertaking. The few simple rules which Mr. Gregg adopted early in life as his guides will serve both to illustrate his character and to vindicate the true secret of his success. "*Give close attention to your business;*" "*Don't try to get rich rapidly;*" "*A penny saved, is a penny gained;*" "*Let your constant watchwords be*

Perseverance and Economy." A close adherence to these rules could not fail to gain a merited success, and has now placed his house in the very first rank of merchants in the wool trade. Although taking no active part in politics, he is decided in his adhesion to the principles of the Republican party. In religious matters he is in full sympathy with the Society of Friends, of which he is a member. In January, 1865, he married Emma, daughter of Lewis C. Jungerich, a prominent banker in the City of Philadelphia. In January, 1872, he lost the valuable assistance of his brother, J. F. Gregg, with whom he had been associated so many years, by his death in his thirty-second year, in London, England, whither he had gone in vain search of relief from a spinal affection, which had made the final three years of his life a martyrdom. His upright character had secured him the respect and esteem of the mercantile world, and his unobtrusive usefulness in private life endeared him to a large circle of friends. There may be firms in Philadelphia to-day, possessed of larger capital, but it is doubtful whether any holds a more elevated position, or possesses higher credit in the mercantile community. This eminent position has been obtained by an unswerving adherence to the few simple rules with which they commenced their mercantile career.

TIEDEMANN, FREDERICK, Merchant, was born in Dixon, Illinois, January 18th, 1840. His father is the son of Professor Frederick Tiedemann, the great German Anatomist, and the grandson of Professor Dietrich Tiedemann. The latter was born at Bremenvorde, near Bremen, on the 3d of April, 1748, and educated at the University of Göttingen, where he won the high esteem of Professor Heyne, who secured for him the position of Instructor of Latin and Greek in the Gymnasium Carolinum, at Cassel, in 1776; from whence he was transferred, in 1786, to Marburg, as Professor of Philosophy. He attracted many students to these institutions, for he excelled as an expositor of the different Philosophical systems. He himself was a follower of Wolff and Loche and an opponent of Kant, and was famous for his researches into the *History of Philosophy, Anthropology, The Origin of Languages*, and similar subjects. Many of the results of his investigations appeared in book form, but the *Spirit of Speculative Philosophy* was his *opus magnum*. He died at Marburg, on the 24th of September, 1803. Dr. Heinrich Tiedemann, the father of our subject, returned to the "Fatherland" from the United States, in 1841, where his son attended school in Mannheim, Baden; and subsequently at Schwetzingen near Heidelberg, until 1849, when the Baden Revolution broke out, and his father was elected to the House of Representatives in Baden. F. Hecker, who was the leader of the Rebellion against the Grand Duke,

was his uncle. Upon the suppression of the Rebellion, they were banished by the Grand Duke, and Dr. Tiedemann, now a resident of Philadelphia, was condemned to death, and had to fly the country; he arrived in the United States a second time, in September, 1849, and shortly after settled in Philadelphia, where he is now well-known. After they became residents of Philadelphia, Frederick, with his brothers and sisters, was sent to the Buttonwood Street School, on Buttonwood below Eleventh, to learn English. The period of his school life was brief, only extending into his fourteenth year, and on the 4th of July, 1854, he entered the bookstore of C. G. Henderson & Co., at Fifth and Arch streets, as an errand boy, receiving, of course, a very moderate compensation. In April, 1855, he entered the importing and commission house of Wesendonck & Co., in Jayne's building, on Chestnut street below Third, where he remained until July, 1858, when he obtained the position of bookkeeper in the store of Ridgeway, Heussner & Co., 206 Chestnut street, importers of woollens. On April 14th, 1861, he enlisted for three months, as a private in the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until July 31. They were mustered out on the 9th of August, and on the 20th of the same month, he was sworn in for three years, as a private of Company C. of the 40th, afterward the 75th, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Bohlen. He was soon promoted to be Quarter-Master Sergeant of the Regiment, and attended to all the details of furnishing it, the Quarter-Master, as was usually the case, entrusting the chief management of his department to his Sergeant. On the 12th of October, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant; in November, 1861, he joined his Regiment at Hunter's Chapel, near Washington, District of Columbia, as acting Adjutant, and on the 1st of March, 1862, he was appointed as Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, his commission being dated November 20th, 1861. Resigning on the 2d of May following, on account of the violent death of two of his brothers, he remained at home but four weeks, and then accompanied General Carl Schurz as Aide-de-Camp, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Freeman's Ford—where he was nearly drowned, and General Bohlen was killed some five paces from him—Waterloo Bridge, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. On the 4th of August, he resigned as Captain of Company G., 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the 11th Army Corps, but General Meade declined to accept his resignation, as he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of the service. He got a leave of absence, after its expiration again sent in his resignation, and it was accepted, September 15, 1863; he received high certificates from Generals Tyndale, Schurz, Schimmelferning, Sigel, Howard, Meade, Bohlen, and many others. He had enjoyed the nominal

rank of Major as a Staff officer, and was in command of the 75th Regiment after the battle of Bull Run, in 1862. On returning from the army he re-entered the store of Ridgeway, Heussner & Co., as bookkeeper and assistant salesman, and so continued until January 1, 1865, when by the enlisting of a young man who had been a bookkeeper in the firm for a long time, he was left in full charge of the books, had the conduct of the German correspondence, and sold most of the goods. The senior member of the firm dying in April, 1866, he was given the control of the business with a power of attorney. In January, 1868, he engaged in business for himself, and sold goods on commission for New York houses; but he soon began to receive direct consignments from Germany, and took into the business an old friend, R. Oelbermann, and the firm of Oelbermann & Tiedemann was established on the 1st of October, 1868. They are the only direct importers of woollens in Philadelphia, and enjoy an excellent business reputation. He has taken a warm interest in reforming the Municipal Government of Philadelphia, and is now a Councillor at Large, from the Thirteenth Ward, to the Municipal Reform Association.

FEARON, JOSEPH, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, December 30th, 1819. His parents, James and Ellen M. Fearon, had both emigrated from Ireland early in life, and located in Philadelphia. They gave to their son the best education then to be had in the city, in the Friends' school in Fourth street, a seminary of renown in its days. On leaving school, in 1837, he commenced his business career at the age of eighteen, as clerk in the wholesale grocery store of Reilly & Smith in Water street. He acquired there a thorough knowledge of business, and became imbued with the habits of caution and application which have largely contributed to his subsequent success. After an apprenticeship, as clerk, of eleven years' duration, he decided, in the year 1847, to make the talents hitherto so profitable to others, a source of gain to himself, and with this view, in the above year, he opened a wholesale grocery store on his own account, in Water street. In this enterprize he secured the coöperation of his brother, and the new firm took the name of Fearon & Brother. In the following year an accession of business talents and capital was secured by the admission of James M. Smith into the co-partnership, when the style of the firm was changed to Fearon & Smith. This house has continued, for twenty-six years, with varying fortunes, to do business on the same spot on which it originally started, and has earned a large measure of success. In 1848, he married Catharine G., daughter of Samuel Huffy, a prominent citizen of New Jersey, at present City Treasurer of Camden in that State. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

FIRST, WILLIAM L., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on April 23d, 1804. He is descended from the Moravian settlers at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His father and grandfather were both engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was educated at Lee's Academy, in Philadelphia, until the year 1818, when he became the clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, where, for six or seven years, he was the *only* clerk. He then studied law under Hon. Josiah Randall, and was admitted to the bar, in December, 1827. He was first brought prominently before the public in the prosecution of Dr. Dyott, for fraudulent banking, which commenced early in 1839. This was followed, in 1840-41, by his defence of Dr. Eldridge, who was tried for alleged forgeries on twelve of the city banks; there were three trials, occupying respectively, five, nine, and seven weeks, and the case ended in the discharge of Dr. Eldridge. In these cases he proved himself quick, ready, and tenacious, while his exhibition of superiority and power as a pleader, fully established his reputation. These cases were speedily followed by a largely increased and lucrative practice. He entered the political arena in 1851, and was elected a member of the State Convention that nominated the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1852, he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and became the Chairman of the State Central Committee, which conducted the presidential campaign resulting in the election of Franklin Pierce. He was elected President of the Democratic State Convention, in 1853; re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee for that year; and became President of the State Convention which re-assembled during the summer of the same year. In January, 1858, he was elected City Solicitor, to fill the place of Hon. Wm. A. Porter, who was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1868, he was nominated for President Judge of the District Court against Judge Hare, who was elected by a majority of twenty-five votes, in a poll of over one hundred and twenty thousand. He was, for six years, a prominent and useful member of the Board of City Gas Trustees. With these exceptions he has eschewed politics except as a duty, and has led a purely professional life. Although in his seventieth year, he appears to have lost none of his vitality, and labors as assiduously in his professional duties as he did thirty years ago. In personal appearance, he is a plain, unassuming, grave, business-like man; but, his presence and deportment give evidence of marked ability, and show the active, determined, and thoroughbred lawyer. He is about five feet seven-inches in height, with squarely built and broad set frame, and quick, nervous action. His features are regular, and their expression pleasing, while his head is large and finely developed. The sharp, penetrating glance of his eyes indicates great mental activity, tact, and concentration of mind. As a speaker he is effective and earnest, and his utterances are peculiarly pointed and keen.

His manner is imperturbable and calm, while his language flows in a smooth, steady current; with no attempt at oratorical display, he speaks right on, and his great success attests his peculiar argumentative powers. His public spirit has done much to advance the interests of his municipality, and he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the important measure of consolidation. He has filled all the public offices conferred upon him with great credit and marked ability, but the law is his forte and his pride. He has achieved the summit of his ambition—to be a leader at the Philadelphia Bar.

LONG, JAMES, Manufacturer, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1822. He is a son of James and Jane (Nelson) Long. His father was proprietor of a large linen manufactory, beside being extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The son's educational advantages were very limited, and even these were soon curtailed by reason of his departure, when only fifteen years of age, from his native soil. He turned his face, like so many of his countrymen, towards the shores of the great Western Republic, and sought in this country an improvement of his pecuniary condition. He arrived at a most unfortunate period, for business was paralyzed; the banks had all suspended specie payments; trade was stagnated, and the commercial spirit of the people had grown feeble, listless and despondent. Instead of situations being vacant and clerks and salesmen in demand, merchants and manufacturers were discharging their employees, while the number of those applying for the benefit of the insolvent laws seemed to be constantly increasing, and these—owing to the necessities of their cases—ceased to require any clerical or other force. The young adventurer, of course, experienced great difficulty in finding an opening; but, after some time passed in a fruitless search, his efforts were finally crowned with success, and in the early part of the following year, 1838, he was engaged as a clerk in the house of Glenn & Fraley. From these he passed to the establishment of Isaac Barton; and after some time had elapsed, he filled a position in the store of Adam Moffit, in the (then) District of Kensington. But his ambitious spirit was never at rest, notwithstanding that each change was for the better; he sought a higher station, which he finally achieved by being appointed to fill the position of head salesman in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Edward P. Frick. Here his duties were excessively arduous, by reason of the great number of hours devoted to the business. Each week-day his continued presence was demanded for seventeen long hours, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M., and faithfully did he serve his employer during that long business "day." Meanwhile, his uncle, James Nelson, a manufacturer of cotton goods, noticed his steady habits, his

earnest attention to business, and his capabilities for even a higher and more extended sphere; and in 1843 offered him the situation of General Superintendent of his mills, as well as that of head salesman in his establishment. The proposal was accepted, and by the great business tact, energy and industry he displayed in his uncle's employ, so won upon the latter that in three years' time he was given an interest in the firm. The co-partnership lasted for two years, when the senior member, in 1848, retired from the house, and the entire management of the concern devolved upon his shoulders. For several years he was wholly occupied with the manufacture of cottons, but other business demanding his attention, he was obliged to divide his time accordingly. Having been one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, he was elected, in 1858, a Director of the same, which official station he has continuously held until the present. He was likewise one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway Company (the first laid down in Philadelphia), and is also a Director in the same. He was, in 1865, one of the original founders of the Eighth National Bank, was elected a member of its first Board of Directors, and is now Vice-President of the corporation. He also fills the responsible position of Treasurer of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. In the approaching International Exposition for the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, he has been selected to the very important position of Chairman of the Committee of Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers. As a member of the Board of Education, he is, in all probability, more frequently consulted, and with much greater satisfaction, than any of his colleagues. In religious matters, he is also greatly interested. He is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Trustee of the Church Extension Society; in this latter connection he has shown, by his benefactions, a most remarkable and liberal spirit. He is also a Manager of the Tract Society, controlled by this denomination, and is a member of the Missionary Society, whose sphere of operations are under the management of the Philadelphia Conference.

FELTON, SAMUEL K., Merchant, was born July 8th, 1832, in the village of Feltonville, Philadelphia county, a place which derived its name from his father, John Felton, who was born there, and became one of its most distinguished citizens. The family is of German extraction, Philip Felton, his grandfather, having arrived with his parents in this country from Germany when only six years of age. In the rapid growth of Philadelphia, the name of Feltonville, like many others which formed well known landmarks around the old city, has disappeared, and the village is now included in the Twenty-second Ward. The

rudiments of his education were given him at the public school of his native village, and he afterwards studied at the Clarmount Academy, near Frankford. Having finally left school at the age of seventeen, he in the year 1849 obtained a clerkship in the store of Christian Shrack, on Fourth street, and thus commenced his business career. For fourteen years he was unfaltering in his close application to duty; and thus having gained the favor and confidence of his employers, he was admitted as junior partner in the firm during the last two years of his connection with them. In the year 1863, he formed a co-partnership with Conrad F. Rau and Edward A. Sibley, both men of enterprise, talent and good standing, and the three commenced business on their own account in paints and varnishes. Limited in extent at first, their business soon acquired greater proportions through the application and energy which they constantly bestowed upon it, until they now do one of the largest trades in their line in the State, besides being the most extensive varnish manufacturers in Philadelphia, they having given especial attention to this particular branch. In 1856, he was married to Anna M. Sickler, daughter of Christopher Sickler, of Camden county, New Jersey, and has four sons and two daughters. In religious convictions, he is a sincere and consistent Christian, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the advancement of which his efforts have been earnest and constant. As a local preacher, class-leader, and trustee of the church of Olney, he has done much to forward the cause of religion and morality.

ETTING, EDWARD J., Jr., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 4th, 1840. His father, Horatio Etting, was a prominent merchant of that city, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, while his mother, Frances, was the daughter of Joseph Marx, a highly respected citizen of Richmond, Virginia. Having been educated at the private academy of J. W. Faris, on leaving school he entered the office of E. & F. C. Tarnall, extensive wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals. His stay here, however, was limited to one year. He next became engaged with his uncles, Edward J. Etting & Brother, probably the oldest and certainly among the most extensive iron dealers in the city. In this practical school he acquired that thorough knowledge of business, and those habits of industry and application without which mere natural aptitude is apt to fail. On attaining his majority, in 1861, he quitted the employment of his uncles, formed a co-partnership with Charles Cabot, and under the firm name of Cabot & Etting commenced business on their own account at 106 Walnut street. For the succeeding seven years they did an extensive trade in iron of every description. As in business generally, their fortune was varied,

though they had to congratulate themselves on generally favorable results. Their past endeavors had met with a fair measure of success and the prospect was bright, when everything was thrown into confusion by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Cabot, leaving the accounts of the firm in disorder. Such a blow would have crushed most young men, but in this case it only served to nerve the remaining partner to still more vigorous efforts. He resolved to continue the business at its former stand, and taught by the bitter lesson of the past, his own name alone now appears in the firm. The large measure of success that has attended his subsequent career has been the legitimate result of the cautious enterprise with which the affairs of the firm have been conducted. Though still barely thirty years old, an age at which many, who have subsequently gained a brilliant position in the mercantile world, had not commenced business for themselves, yet he has already acquired an enviable reputation. The exercise of the same talents that have secured his past success will doubtlessly, in the long career before him, secure to him some of the highest prizes of mercantile ambition. In 1862, he married M. L., daughter of Thomas Ross Newbold, well known as a lawyer, and still better as the chief editor of the *North American Gazette*.

NODGRASS, WILLIAM T., Merchant, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 17th, 1813. His father, William Snodgrass, was one of the most extensive merchants in Cumberland county, and was a man of precision and sterling integrity. He is derived from Scotch-Irish ancestry, but several generations have been born and lived in this country. His preparatory education was conducted with a view to a course of legal study, but at the age of thirteen, a circumstance changed the original design, and he entered his father's store to be initiated into the routine of business, and from constant association with him to imbibe some of that systematic and prompt management of business matters which characterized him through life. At fifteen, he was left alone in Philadelphia, exposed to all the temptations incident to that early age; but, shunning evil associations, he spent his leisure time in study. For five years it was his custom to devote three hours daily to mental culture, and he thus gained for himself not only a vast amount of the practical knowledge that has so eminently fitted him for the carrying out of his various enterprises, but also formed habits of using up the odds and ends of time that most men allow to run to waste. Starting with a capital of six dollars, and refusing all aid from rich or poor relatives, by the power of his own industry, energy and merit, he has risen step by step and won for himself the proud place in which he now stands. The fine building at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets is a worthy monument to the

ability of a man who has carved out his own fortune, educated to his business forty-nine young men, and bids fair to live to prepare many more for a successful and useful career. He never joined a club nor endorsed any paper outside of his business, which he makes a lifetime work, seeming fully determined to wear out rather than rust out. The opening hour of the day he always spends in meditation. He is bound by the ties of no political party, and has uniformly declined all political honors. He is a member of the Board of Trade. He is a prominent and useful member of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and has contributed much, by his practical and systematic manner of conducting business matters, to advance its secular interests. This, as well as the old Sixth Church, the lower Arch Street Church, Alexander and Princeton, has been the recipient of his bounty, and they all testify to the efficiency of his labors toward the removal of debts. In this latter field he has labored most assiduously, but the world may never know of the agency through which many such beneficent results are accomplished, so modestly and unostentatiously does he act. His religious sentiments are liberal, and combine the excellencies of the Orthodox Friends, Methodists, Evangelical Episcopalians, Open Communion Baptists and Presbyterians. Exactng as an employer, he places every young man upon his own merit, but his active sympathy with all that concerns them draws them near to him and makes them feel that in him they have more than a friend. To the world generally he is a pleasant, courteous and benevolent gentleman.

AGNER, GENERAL LOUIS, Insurance Broker, was born in the city of Giessen, Germany, August 4th, 1838. He attended school in his native country for five years, but his parents, in 1849, soon after the German Revolution of 1848, came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he completed his education, finishing at the Zane Street Grammar School. After leaving school, he served an apprenticeship of four years as a lithographic printer, with L. R. Rosenthal, of Philadelphia; upon attaining his majority, August 4th, 1859, he married Hattie Slocum, of Philadelphia, and engaged in business on his own account, so continuing till the outbreak of the Rebellion, 1861. He entered the service of his country in August, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company D, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, in recognition of his services, was promoted through the successive grades until he became Colonel of his regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was severely wounded at the second Bull Run, August 30th, 1862, and, though still suffering from the effects of his injury, rejoined his regiment in January, 1863, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, after which his wound broke out afresh, and he was compelled to

retire from field service. He was detached to organize Camp William Penn, where he recruited the first colored troops who enlisted in the United States service, and, during a period of two years, raised over thirteen thousand five hundred men. Since the war, he has been engaged in the insurance business in partnership with his brother, George E. Wagner. He has received many evidences of the public appreciation of his gallantry and patriotism. He represented the Twenty-second Ward in Councils from 1867 to 1873, and was President of the Common Council during 1869-70 and '72, by which he became, *ex officio*, a member of the Park Commission and of the Board of Public Trusts, the latter position comprehending the duties of a director of Girard College. He was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, for three years, in May, 1873. During his life he has always manifested the greatest interest in all movements looking to moral reform, and was early identified with the temperance cause. He joined Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, in 1862, and entered the Grand Division in 1863, where he held the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch in 1865-6. He presided at the State Temperance Convention which organized the Pennsylvania Temperance Union, in February, 1867, and was Chairman of the Twenty-second Ward Local Option Executive Committee, in which position he labored with great assiduity and effect. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Pennsylvania. He organized and commanded the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Junior and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the United States for two years. He is Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the Ancient York Masons since 1865, and has advanced to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He is a prominent and active member of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Germantown, and is the efficient Superintendent of the Sabbath school connected therewith. Thus, by the force of his great natural ability, added to his indomitable perseverance and strict integrity, he has risen to high social and public position.



ADDOX, WILLIAM A. T., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Marine Corps, was born in Charles county, Maryland, February 25th, 1815. He is the son of William R. Maddox; and his family, who are of English and Scotch extraction, were among the very first settlers of Maryland. His mother was of the old and well known Skinner family, of his native State. He was educated at the Columbia College, at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Kenyon College, Ohio; he studied medicine during one full course. Having volunteered in the war with

the Creek and Seminole Indians, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant by President Andrew Jackson, June 1st, 1836, and commanded a company of volunteers under General Jessup, United States Army. Having imbibed a love for military life, and desiring to reap the advantages of the sea, he sought and obtained, in the face of the strongest competition, a commission as Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps, October 17th, 1837, to take rank from October 14th, 1837, and reported at headquarters October 23d, 1837. After active service in various stations, including a cruise to the Mediterranean, he was assigned to the sloop "Cyane," Pacific Station, August 10th, 1845, and landed at Monterey, California, July 4th, 1846, where the American flag was hoisted and the country taken possession of; he reëmbarked on the "Cyane" July 26th, 1846, and on the 29th, with his own hands, raised the American flag at San Diego. On August 15th, he landed at San Pedro with a guard of marines, and marched on foot to the Puebla de Los Angeles; after remaining there three days, he was appointed by Commodore Stockton to the command of two companies of volunteer mounted riflemen, with orders to proceed to the north in pursuit of General Alvarado. In a skirmish at San Luis Obispo, he captured and paroled a large number of prisoners, including fifteen officers, among whom were General Baptiste Alvarado, Colonel Manuloti Castro and Captain Peaco. He arrived at Monterey, after a march of 500 miles, on September 10th.

The Army of California was organized by the following General Order:

Besides the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, there will be from this day a Military Commandant of the Territory of California, whose duty it will be to superintend and direct all the military operations in the Territory, according to the directions that he may from time to time receive from the Governor, to whom he will report all his proceedings. The Territory will hereafter be divided into three military departments, to each of which will be appointed a Military Commandant, who will receive instructions from, and be responsible to, the Military Commandant of the Territory.

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Territory of California.

Ciudad de los Angeles, Sept. 2, 1846.

He received instructions as follows:

MONTEREY, Sept. 22, 1846.

SIR:—I herewith enclose to you your commission as Military Commandant of this Department. Martial law will continue in force throughout the whole Territory until otherwise ordered by the Governor of the same. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of martial law, you will permit the civil officers of the Government to proceed in the exercise of their proper functions; nor will you interfere with their duties, except in cases where the peace and safety of the Territory require your aid or interference. You will take care that my proclamation of the 17th be strictly observed throughout this Department, except as to those persons who may be exempted by your written order from the



Colony Pub. Co. Hadesa

Wm A. T. Maddox

CAPT & A.Q.M. U.S.M.C.

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operation of its provisions. You are authorized, whenever it can be prudently done, to give written permission to persons known to be friendly to the Government, to be out themselves, and to send their servants out, before sunrise in the morning. You are likewise authorized to grant permission when you see fit, to persons known to be friendly, to carry arms with them, whenever it appears to you that they stand in need of them for their own or their servants' protection. The Alcaldes and all the civil officers of the Government within this Department, which have not been elected by the people or commissioned by me, will be appointed by Judge Colton, subject to my approval. He will have at his disposal, in Monterey, three constables to do the ordinary business of his court, and you will afford any assistance that he may require and which you can give, with the forces under your command, to apprehend or detain prisoners; or in any other way to support his authority as Judge of this district. I enclose to you a General Order, for the organization of the Army of California. Whenever opportunity offers, you will write to me as to the state of the country and the feelings of the people within this Department.

Faithfully your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

TO LIEUT. WM. A. T. MADDOX,
Military Commandant of the Middle Department.

The following acknowledgment of his services was enclosed:

Know all men by these presents. That I, Robert F. Stockton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California: Reposing special confidence in the ability and patriotism of Lieutenant William A. T. Maddox, of the United States Marine Corps, do hereby appoint him to be the Military Commandant of this Department. That is to say, of the Territory of California, extending from San Yues at the south to Santa Cruz at the north. To have and to exercise all the powers and privileges of that office until the Governor of the said Territory shall otherwise direct. Therefore by these presents I hereby command all civil and military officers and citizens to obey him accordingly.

Given under my hand, at Monterey, this twenty-third day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Territory of California.

He discharged his high official functions with commendable efficiency until he was relieved by a force of artillery, on February 18th, 1847, under the following complimentary General Order:

The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the inhabitants of Monterey, that from information received from various sources, he has every reason to believe that the disorders which have recently disturbed the Territory of California are at an end, and that peace and security are restored to this district certainly, and he hopes to the whole Territory. The improved state of affairs in the district and the arrival of a company of United States artillery, under Captain Tompkins, has enabled the Commander-in-Chief to dispense with the services of the company of Mounted Volunteers, under Lieutenant Maddox, of the Marine Corps. The patriotic settlers who compose this company nobly stepped forward in the time of danger, and stood between the flag of the United States and the defenceless women and children of Monterey on the one hand, and

bands of lawless disturbers of the peace on the other. For such disinterested conduct the company of Mounted Volunteers, under Lieutenant Maddox, of the Marine Corps (acting as Captain), is tendered the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and will without doubt receive applause and due recompense from the General Government.

Given on board the United States ship "Independence," Harbor of Monterey, February 1, 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

He subsequently accompanied Commodore Stockton, with a party of men, overland from Ensanada, Southern California, south to Santa Tomassa, and thence to the Rio Colorado, to intercept the Mexican force expected by that route, and returned to Monterey May 15th, 1847. He was brevetted Captain October 24th, 1848, to take rank from January 3d, 1847, for gallant conduct at Santa Clara on that date, and in suppressing the insurrection at Monterey while he was Military Commandant. He was commissioned Captain, United States Marine Corps, March 7th, 1857, to take rank from September 27th, 1856, and commanded the Second Company of the Marine Battalion that fired on the mob in June, 1857, at Washington, District of Columbia; he assisted in the capture of the cannon of the "Phig Ugly" rioters, and in the suppression of the riot. He married Miss Monghon, of Georgia, October 9th, 1850, and, after having seen his full proportion of sea service, he was influenced by the delicate health of his wife to seek a staff appointment, which deprived him of further promotion in the line. He was accordingly commissioned Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, October 6th, 1857, to take rank from September 28th, 1857; and since the 26th of October following has had charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia. The staff duties appertaining thereto during the war were very onerous, and thereby prevented him from taking a more active part in the suppression of the Rebellion. Had Captain Maddox remained in the line of promotion, he would now be the Senior Colonel and next to the General Commandant. The distinguished services of this gallant officer have won for him the repeated and flattering encomiums of his brother officers, also the Government officials, and he has reduced the business of the Assistant-Quartermaster's Office to a model of system and economy. He is commanding in person, and possesses much dignity of manner, but is very attractive in society, and a man of much benevolence.

ROGERS, WILLIAM D., Carriage-builder, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 19th, 1821. He served an apprenticeship to the carriage-building business in Philadelphia, and worked at the same in various New England cities, together with others in the West and South. He visited Havana, likewise. He met with success and disappointment, alternately, but finally returned to Philadelphia with a

small amount of means, and a thorough knowledge of his trade, acquired under some of the most skilful master workmen. He then went into business on his own account, and employed ten hands the first year, which numbered fifty, two years later, and thereafter gradually increased year by year. From a small beginning, he built up a great business, and raised himself to a level with Watson, the leading manufacturer of Philadelphia. His vehicles were sought for and shipped to every city in the Union; France, England, Italy, and Germany became familiar with his name. For fourteen years he prospered, but at the outbreak of the late civil war, he encountered adversity through filling large orders from the South. He met misfortune bravely, and immediately arranged for the unreserved sale of all his real and personal estate. His creditors, sixty in number, gave him a written and unconditional release; and many of his friends, more fortunate than himself, came forward with offers of pecuniary help. He however declined these kindly proffers, and bravely began the world for the second time. When the auction sale took place, in order that the contents of the factory might not be sacrificed, a creditor's fund was instituted, and most of the unfinished work, apparatus, and tools were bought in; and he pledged himself to work for the fund, at a salary for six months. At the end of that period, the stockholders received seventy and one-half per cent. on their investment. They then transferred the tools, machinery, and unfinished work yet remaining to him, with the understanding that payment for the same was to be made at his own time and convenience. With this property and \$285 cash capital, he went to work again with renewed hope and energy. Prostrated by the first shock of disaster, and for some time confined to his bed by illness, he put forth all his energies, fully discharged his obligations, over \$60,000, completely re-established his business, repaired his broken fortunes, and his standing in the mercantile community became higher than before. Having suffered from the credit, he changed his policy to the cash system. In 1870, he leased the factory formerly in the occupancy of George W. Watson & Co., in the same business; and in 1871, entered into partnership with Joseph Moore, Jr., son of the President of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, and thoroughly re-organized its various departments to fulfil the growing demands of the trade.

CRESSON, JAMES, Manufacturer, was the son of James and Hannah Cresson. He was born in Philadelphia on October 10th, 1806, and was educated in the Friends' Schools of his native State. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pittsburgh, in 1826, and remained there until 1829, when he returned to Philadelphia and subsequently engaged in the hardware business. On May 22d, 1832, he was married to Mary J. Leedom, the daughter of Jonathan Lee-

dom, of Philadelphia, and continued to reside in Philadelphia until 1839, when he purchased a farm in Montgomery county, and removed thither. There he lived until 1850. On June 6th, 1848, he associated with D. O. & H. S. Hitter, and purchased the William Penn Furnace, at Spring Mills, Montgomery county. He managed that alone until 1856, when they built William Penn No. 2, and continued the operation of both works until 1859, when he retired from business. But his disposition could not long endure a retirement from the active duties of life, and, having associated with Francis Bacon, he purchased the mill on Ford street, Norristown, on January 2d, 1864, and continued to lend his energy and large business experience to its operation until his death, January 30th, 1872. He early imbibed Abolitionist principles, and, during the existence of slavery, he was among the most earnest advocates of its eradication. Of generous nature, his ample means were largely expended in benevolence. He was descended from members of the Society of Friends, and was himself a member from birth. His consistent and beautiful life was a living exposition of the doctrines of his sect. Upon the division of the Society, he adhered to the Orthodox branch, and was a prominent and useful member thereof to the time of his decease. During the last few years of his life, he was much troubled with vertigo, and for two weeks prior to his death had been an anxious and unceasing attendant at the bedside of a sick wife, while the cares of a large manufactory pressed upon him heavily. Under this burden his wearied and overtaxed brain gave way, and he died.

IMPSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 17th, 1824. A few years later, his parents removed to Philadelphia and placed him at various schools in that city—that kept by Mrs. Mundel, in Fifth street, above Prune, the model school in Chester street, then conducted on the Lancasterian system, and a grammar school in 1837. When fifteen years old, as he was now well grounded in a solid English education and manifested uncommon aptitude for mechanics, his parents placed him in the establishment of Messrs. Garret & Haycock, watch-case makers, in order to learn that trade. There he remained until he was of age, when he commenced as a silversmith, and later, with his brother, as a watch-case maker, and, in 1850, opened a watch and jewelry store. Anxious, however, to exchange these pursuits for a professional life, he obtained, in 1852, the position of appearance clerk in the Sheriff's office, and devoted his leisure to the study of law. Previous to this his interest in political questions had secured him, in 1850, an election from the Whig party to the Board of Commissioners, and, in 1851, the Assessorship of the Second Ward of the Northern Liberties, to which he was re-elected in 1852 and 1853. In

the latter year he was admitted to the bar and was a candidate for the legislature, but was not successful in obtaining this office until the following year. As School Director of the Twenty-fourth Ward he was elected successively in 1860, 1863, 1866, 1869 and 1872, and was put in general nomination for Congress in 1870, but unsuccessfully. When delegates were chosen to the Convention for remodelling the State Constitution in 1872, he was elected to that office, by perhaps the heaviest majority cast for any one member. As a ready debater, a keen advocate, and a gentleman of liberal views and courteous demeanor, he has gained many friends and won a wide reputation. In 1848, he married Mary A. Atmore, of Philadelphia, and has four children.

MOTT, COLONEL HENRY SPEERING, Merchant and Politician, was born September 23d, 1811, at Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestry were English Quakers, his grandfather having emigrated from the old country to Philadelphia. His father, Edward Mott, studied law in Easton and moved to Pike county, where he married Elizabeth Speering. This lady was the daughter of Henry Speering, who, from the rank of sifer in the patriot armies of the Revolution, rose to the position of General in those of the war of 1812, besides holding the offices of Sheriff and Prothonotary of Northampton county. With such ancestry, his tendency to political life was hereditary. Although he commenced as a merchant, and until his twenty-fourth year followed that calling, no sooner had he attained his legal majority than he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor George Wolf, an office he held until 1838, when he voluntarily resigned it, to take the position of Sheriff of Pike county. His election to this post was, however, not recognised by Governor Bitner, and no commission was sent him. When Governor Porter was elected he immediately commissioned Colonel Mott as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Record, which offices he continued to hold without interruption and almost without opposition for seven years. In 1851, his party elected him to the State Legislature, and in 1854 again, by a majority of 188,000, to the office of Canal Commissioner, which he filled three years, leaving behind him a most honorable record. The three years, 1860-1863, he was State Senator, and in the legislation of that trying period has left many marks of his inflexible devotion to the principles he considered essential to the well-being of the Commonwealth. When the Constitutional Convention of the State was convened in 1872, he was sent as a delegate, and in the arguments held there bore a conspicuous part. Early in life he married Hannah Bull, of Orange county, New York, by which union he had three children. In 1844, he was united in second marriage to Delinda Peters, by whom he has two sons, still surviving. In 1872,

he lost also this companion, and now resides with his children in the town of Milford, one of the most beautiful sites in northern Pennsylvania. Of tall and robust figure, sound constitution, and undiminished vigor, he promises still many years of useful labor to the State in whose growth he has always been so profoundly interested.

LOWRIE, WALTER H., Jurist, was born March 31st, 1820, while his parents were *en route* from Cumberland county to Pittsburgh. Matthew B. Lowrie, his father, was of Scotch descent, and Sarah Emmerson, his mother, of Scotch-Irish lineage. Living in Pittsburgh as a boy, he was placed at the best schools of that city, and received an academical education at the Western University. Choosing to pursue the profession of law, he entered the office of Judge Forward and was admitted to practice after the usual examination. His rise at the bar was rapid, and, in 1848, he was appointed President Judge of the District Court, and, in 1857, was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Supreme bench as Associate Justice. In 1870, on his election to the President Judgeship of the district in which Meadville is located, he removed to that town and has since made it his home. Early in life he married Rachel Thompson, and has three children. Still in the vigor of his years, and with a reputation for knowledge and ability which extends throughout the State, he may reasonably look forward to many years of usefulness. He has always been an earnest Presbyterian, taking an active part in church matters, and held the office of Presiding Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

HOWARD, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer, was born in Rome, New York, August 28th, 1818. His father was an eminent minister of the Baptist Church, and with his family moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. There, at the early age of thirteen, his son, with no means and but such education as could be obtained in the old log school-house, set out on foot for the lake shore, and walked up to the waters of Erie, a distance of eighty miles, with all his patrimony upon his back. At Erie he entered a store, and engaging for his leisure hours a competent teacher, soon acquired a sound education. At the age of nineteen he started for Pittsburgh, and there studied law with John Williamson, and, in 1843, was admitted to the bar. In the outset of life he affiliated with the Democratic party, but seeing reason to change his views, he supported Fremont in 1856, and has since been an earnest and active Republican, starting with that organization at the hour of its christening. In 1861, he was selected by Secretary of

State Seward to go to San Juan del Sud, in Nicaragua, where, after seven months of faithful service he resigned the consulate and resumed the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Russell Errett, resigned, and served one year. Soon after this he began to suffer from ill health, and for two years was so much of an invalid that he could take but little interest in politics or public affairs. He therefore held no other office until 1873, when he was elected to the Convention called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In that body he proved himself to be a fine speaker and a fearless and bold statesman, taking the front rank in favor of radical reform. He is of medium height, with a fine head, and is so youthful in appearance that it is hard to realize that he is the father of Hon. Jay T. Howard, now consul in Italy.

CORSON, GEORGE NORMAN, Lawyer, was born March 11th, 1834, in South Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The family is one numbering among its members several men of eminence in scientific circles, his uncles, Drs. Hiram Alan and William Corson, having long been distinguished as practitioners and writers on professional subjects. His mother's name was Sarah Egbert, and that of her mother was Norman, from whom his middle name is derived. The occupation of his father, Charles Corson, being that of a farmer, he received his early education at country schools, subsequently being sent to Treemont Seminary, in Norristown, then conducted by the Rev. Samuel Aaron, and Freeland Seminary at the Trappe, in the same county. With a laudable love of independence, he commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, in order to provide himself means to study law, and entered for that purpose the office of James Boyd, of Norristown, becoming a fellow student of Charles Hunsicker, December 5th, 1853. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and soon commanded a respectable practice. In 1862, he received from Governor Curtin the appointment of Notary Public, and in 1862, was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, upon the recommendation of Judge Chapman, James Boyd, and the Hon. Simon Cameron. This office he held until elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention called for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania in 1872-1873, when he resigned the former responsible trust. He was also nominated for the office of President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention, but owing to the fact that the district was Democratic, and he Republican, he was defeated. He has always taken an active and ardent part in politics. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was instrumental in raising a regiment under the call of

the President for 75,000 men, and served himself as a private soldier from 21st of April, 1861, to the expiration of the term of enlistment—three months. He is a thorough Republican, having served his party in various responsible capacities, and having been chosen as delegate to several county and State conventions. The presidency of county conventions has been assigned him, and as a member of State and county committees, he has been frequently engaged as a campaign speaker since August, 1856, often speaking every night during a canvass. In 1870, he made an extended tour through Europe, corresponding during his absence with the *Norristown Herald*, his letters attracting much attention. Literary efforts in fact, were by no means strange to him, as he had been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, had written a number of articles for *Appleton's American Cyclopædia*, and was for some years editor of the *Norristown Independent*, in which capacity he had manifested a decided ability in journalism. The first editorial advocating General (since Governor) Hartranft was written by him, and he was one of the examining committee who admitted the General to the bar. He is the author of the Pen Portraits of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, published in the *Philadelphia Press*. As a popular and entertaining lecturer his services have often been solicited by literary associations, even as far as New England, but the increasing demands of his law practice have obliged him to limit his labors in this line to the vicinity of his home. He married, September 29th, 1859, Maria S. Hurst, daughter of Alfred Hurst, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Norristown, and is the father of four children. It is a characteristic boast of his that he has supported himself since he was fifteen years of age, and that his present handsome fortune is the result of his own labor, as he has never inherited or married a dollar.

ARNUM, JOHN, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Uxbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was a citizen of Philadelphia for some thirty-seven years, actively and extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits up to the time of his death. The complications of business during the disastrous year 1857, and the failure of those indebted to him, obliged him also to succumb. Having effected a settlement with his creditors, he recommenced business, which he pursued with unabated energy and signal success. Not satisfied with a legal discharge, he determined, as soon as in his power, to satisfy every equitable claim upon him; his death prevented him from accomplishing this himself, but by his will his executors were directed to carry out his intentions. Although largely engaged in manufacturing concerns, which necessarily demanded his close attention, he still found time to devote to objects of charity,



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and he was connected with many of our leading benevolent institutions. He took a great interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital and Haverford College, in each of which he was a manager; was for many years a manager of the House of Refuge, and at the time of his death a vice-president. He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1843, and a vice-president in 1872. He was sole owner of the Conestoga Mills, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and, both as a merchant and manufacturer, his name has always stood in the front rank. As a member of the Society of Friends, he held an influential position, being earnest and steadfast in his principles both in public and private life. He participated freely in all undertakings looking to the advancement of the trade and commerce of Philadelphia, and was ever in favor of an enlarged and liberal policy. He died June 11th, 1871.

HASTINGS, FULTON W., A. M., Professor, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 30th, 1825. His ancestors were of English and Irish descent. He was educated at West Alexander Academy, and subsequently took a course of private instruction with a view to a special and thorough preparation as a teacher. He engaged in teaching in 1853, and in 1854 became the principal teacher in West Alexander Academy, at that time under the care of the Synod of Wheeling. In response to a cordial invitation from his friends, he opened an academy at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1856. This institution, under his care, grew from a mere handful to a prosperous school of more than one hundred pupils. He was married on the 7th of July, 1859, to Mary E. Elder, the daughter of Colonel Samuel Elder, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In September of the same year, at the earnest solicitation of Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., his former preceptor, and other friends, he organized Mantua Academy, in West Philadelphia, with but five pupils. The number increased each ensuing year, until more than one hundred were in daily attendance. His school is always filled to its utmost capacity, and many who seek admission find every available space pre-occupied, and are forced to wait for a vacancy. A visitor is at once struck by the rapidity, accuracy, and thoroughness with which the pupils do their work, indicating the most efficient drill and discipline. This gifted teacher owes much of his eminent success to his ability to make study attractive to the youth committed to his care, and to the active sympathy which exists between him and his pupils. Many young men have gone out from under his care to enter upon brilliant careers in life, carrying with them the moral, as well as the mental force, which they gained there. The students from his Academy usually stand among the highest in the colleges of our land, whose rolls of honor testify to the careful culture and accurate drill of those prepared under

his care. He was a member of the Board of Publication for many years previous to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Presbyterian Hospital, and of the committee on Hospitals and Homes, appointed by the Presbyterian Alliance of Philadelphia. He was ordained an elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church in 1861, and has since contributed much, by his counsels, to the spiritual welfare of that people. He has been for many years the able superintendent of their Sabbath school. He became a member of the Board of Education in June, 1872, and has since been an active promoter of that valuable auxiliary of the church.

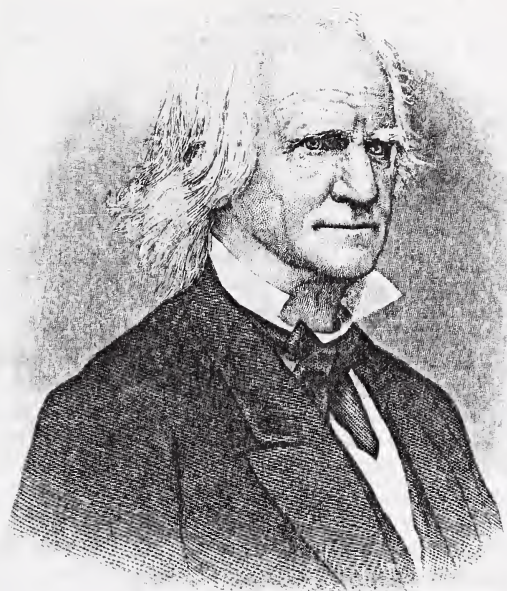
DOUGHERTY, JAMES, Manufacturer, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in October, 1815. He is the son of Dennis Dougherty, who emigrated from Ireland, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of woollens, and pursued the same calling in the new world. He received but a very limited education in the common schools of the day, and when quite young removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he found employment for a time in the dry goods and grocery store of Harker & Co. Here his pleasing manners and steady habits attracted the attention of Mr. Cleg, an iron-founder, who induced him to learn the business. He remained with him for two years, but, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the craft, received further instruction at the establishment of Graham & Coon, Cincinnati, Ohio. When but twenty years of age he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was given the responsible position of manager in the foundry of Shreve & Co. He afterwards effected an engagement with Leads & Co., of New Orleans, where he remained one winter, and gave so much satisfaction that he was tendered the superintendency, which he declined. In the spring of 1857 he came North, and sought employment in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It was a season of great financial depression; the banks had all suspended specie payments, and trade was completely demoralized. Finally he obtained the position of general superintendent in George Wolf's foundry, Columbia, Pennsylvania. About this time he was experimenting on a new invention, which eventually proved successful, and which he patented. This was the "double-plate car wheel," from which modifications have since been made. In 1840, he came to Philadelphia as manager of Wolf's Foundry, Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, where castings were made for Eastwick & Harrison, and also for Norris & Co.'s locomotive works. By the latter firm he was engaged, in 1842, to erect and superintend a foundry for them; and so successfully did he fulfil his engagement, that he was induced by them to proceed to Vienna, Austria, and act as the superintendent of their establishment

in that city. During his absence in Europe, he was the recipient of several offers, one being to Russia, in the great manufactory of Harrison & Co., but all these were declined. He sojourned in Vienna for two years, during which time he made large additions to Norris & Co.'s works, beside superintending the castings of the "retaining plates" for the great suspension bridge over the Danube at Pesth, Hungary, being the largest work of the kind ever undertaken in Austria. In 1848, he returned to the United States after a tour through various portions of Europe. During his absence, he found that his car-wheel patent had been infringed upon; and commenced suit against the parties in Boston. He had for his counsel Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Benjamin Curtis, who gained the case. Soon after this the patent expired, and was not renewed. He next engaged as manager of Merrick & Towne's foundry in Philadelphia, in which city, after a two years' residence, he constructed the extensive works of Reaney, Neafie & Co., in which concern he was given an interest, until 1853, when, in company with William B. Bement and others, he laid the foundation of the "Industrial Works," which name he himself bestowed upon the new enterprise. To this almost unrivalled establishment he devoted his whole time and energy. To the great regret of his partners, he retired from the firm in 1870. He manifested no interest whatever in politics until the inception of the Municipal Reform Club, with which movement he deeply sympathizes. One thing is worthy of notice, occurring during the Rebellion. When General Lee invaded our State, he was the first to respond to Governor Curtin's call for troops. He raised a company from the "Industrial Works," and his liberal and generous heart prompted him to provide for the families of its members until their return. Since his retirement from business he has visited California, and is now preparing for a two years' tour through Europe.

WEAKLEY, JAMES M., Lawyer and Editor, was born April 12th, 1839, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Receiving but the ordinary education of country schools, he commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, devoting his leisure to self-culture. On his arrival at manhood, he chose the legal profession, and registered himself as a student in the office of William H. Miller, of Carlisle, with whom he read, and after the required examination was admitted to practice in 1861. His abilities soon brought him business, and having a natural love of using the pen, in the summer of 1864, he became connected with the *Carlisle Herald* as editor, a post he continued to fill until the year 1874. Under his care this paper has largely increased in circulation and influence, and is now regarded as one of the most prominent in the Cumberland Valley. In May, 1869, he was appointed by Govern-

nor Geary, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in this position continued until 1872. By that time he had become well known as an ardent Republican, and in 1871, he received the nomination of his party for the State Senate from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, embracing the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. The majority at his election was unexpectedly heavy, a result due chiefly to his own personal popularity. While thus engaged in editorial and political avocations, he has not permitted their demands upon his time to divert his attention from the pursuit of his legal occupation, and continues to maintain a high position at the bar of his district. His marriage occurred several years ago, and he at present resides with his family in Carlisle.

BETZ, JOHN F., Brewer, was born in Möhringen, Kingdom of Wirtemberg, April 8th, 1831. In the following year, his parents, hoping to better their fortunes, emigrated to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania. He received his education in Schuylkill Haven and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, assisting his father during his seasons of vacation. When but thirteen years old he entered the brewery of D. G. Yuengling in the latter city, and remained there eight years, during which time he acquired a full knowledge of the business. Having devoted himself continuously to his vocation and won the confidence of his patron, during the last three years of his engagement there, he was entrusted with the practical management of the brewery. In 1852, he visited Europe, and remained for some time in Stuttgart to familiarize himself with the method of malting and brewing in vogue in that city; and he afterwards made an extended tour through the Continent, visiting Patsburgh in Austria, and passing through Hungary, Germany, Italy, and France to England, and thence to the United States. On his arrival in New York, he entered into business with his uncle, with whom he remained four years. In 1865, he leased the brewery, of which he had become sole owner, to his brother. He next visited Richmond, Virginia, and in connection with Yuengling and Byer, erected a large establishment, known as the James River Steam Brewery; here he remained until 1867, when he sailed for Europe, and sojourned abroad until the autumn of 1868, when he once more returned to the United States. Taking up his residence in Philadelphia, he leased the establishment long known as Gaul's Brewery, in New Market street, which he still holds, and where he has done a large and rapidly increasing business to the present time. Possessed of but few early advantages, either of property or education, but endowed with a sound mind in a healthy organism, and with a mature and practical judgment, he has met with constant success in all that he has undertaken. Upright in all his dealings, he combines the cautiousness of the Teuton with



Eli K. Price.



1870

the liberality of the American; and his plans are characterized by enterprise and generosity. A large block of buildings known as "Betz's Block," was erected by him in New York City, on Ninth Avenue, extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; and he has offered repeatedly to become one of a hundred, in Philadelphia, to improve and beautify Broad street in Philadelphia, on an extensive and princely scale, by each placing a mansion on that noble avenue which should cost, when finished, \$100,000.

MURCII, HON. PEARSON, Lawyer, was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 15th, 1858. He is the son of Hon. Gaylord Church, who was President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District from 1842 to 1851, and in 1858, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His mother, Anna B. Pearson, also came from a legal family, being the sister of Hon. John J. Pearson of Harrisburgh. Having been educated in the best schools of the neighborhood, and finally graduated with credit at Alleghany College, in July, 1856, he commenced the study of law with his father. In his office he not only enjoyed the best of instruction, but also an immediate initiation into one of the most extensive legal practices in that section of the country. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar, and at once became closely absorbed in the business of his profession. More or less of his time has always been taken up by various offices of trust and honor in the financial world, having been Director in various corporations and local associations. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873, where he proved himself active in debate and indefatigable on committees. A Democrat in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion, he is socially a polished gentleman, courteous and obliging to all. In 1868, he married Kate Law, of New York, and has two children. His present residence is in Meadville, where his family have long been thoroughly identified with the interests of that section of the State.

PRICE, HON. ELI KIRK, Lawyer, was born July 20th, 1797, in East Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, two miles south-west of the town of West Chester, in view of the Brandywine battle-field. He is a son of Philip and Rachel Price, one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom—five sons and five daughters—grew up and married. His ancestry on both sides were members of the Society of Friends. He received his primary education in a country school, which was supplemented by a year's residence at the West-Town Boarding School, then and now under the patronage and direction of the Friends. On leaving the

latter, he entered the store of his brother-in-law, John W. Townsend, at West Chester, where he remained for a twelve-month. In the spring of 1815, shortly after the receipt of news that a treaty of peace had been signed between the United States and Great Britain, he repaired to Philadelphia, where he obtained a position in the counting-house of Thomas P. Cope, a leading shipping and commission merchant in the Liverpool trade, with whom he remained for some time; when, having resolved to pursue a mercantile career, and desirous of being familiar with the details of the China trade, he passed a year in the silk store of Isaac C. Jones, Oakford & Co. During his tutelage in mercantile life he devoted his leisure hours to readings in commercial law, the study of general history, and lessons in the Latin, Spanish, and French languages, becoming quite a proficient in the latter. Besides all this, he attended courses of lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Anatomy. Thus he acquired his education, and when he had attained his majority, he had decided to make his start in the world, but found the times were unpropitious. The return to specie payments, which had been suspended during and sometime after the "War of 1812," had caused a great mercantile reaction; all importations had ceased, and trade was everywhere depressed. Having already some knowledge of Commercial Law, he resolved thenceforth to devote himself to the legal profession, and in 1819, entered the office of Hon. John Sergeant, at that time regarded as one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. Here he applied himself so closely to study as to seriously impair his health, to restore which he took a trip to Europe in 1821, being absent about six months, nearly half of which time was passed upon the ocean, voyages in those days being dependent solely upon the winds. Shortly after his return, he was admitted to practise at the bar, May 28th, 1822, where, for over a half century, he has pursued his calling in the civil courts, and is yet (1873) an active member of the profession. Though deeply versed in all that relates to mercantile jurisprudence, yet his specialty is the law of real estate, the examination of and the perfecting of titles, especially where the latter are in any way defective. In this department, it may be remarked, that he stands at the head of his legal brethren, not only as far as age and long practice are concerned, but for ripe experience and thorough comprehension of the subject matters under consideration, however intricate they may seem even to a practiced eye. He is no politician, although he has filled office on several occasions, having been a member of the first Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1845; and again of the Second Board in 1848, being the author of the Report of the latter body to the State Legislature. In 1850, he was sent in conjunction with Judge Cadwalader to Harrisburgh, and placed before the members of both houses, assembled in conference, several weighty arguments why the city and county of Philadelphia, then consisting of a dozen separate and distinct municipalities, should be consolidated; but no definite action was

taken at that time. The inhabitants of the "city proper" had been subjected to a bitter experience by the incursions of the lawless, and riot, arson, and murder were constantly on the increase. The volunteer fire department had to bear a great deal of the blame, for, as then constituted, it seemed as if an alarm of fire was the preconcerted signal of a general riot, which was sure to take place if any rival companies trespassed on the other's line. The consequence was that a number of leading citizens met in council, and, forgetting political differences, labored side by side for the common good. It was early seen that nothing but the most stringent legislative action could effect the end desired; and the committee who had the matter in charge, insisted that to the subject of this sketch should be confided the representation of the old city in the State Senate. Though he was exceedingly averse to this position, yet through the influence of his friends, and, above all, by an eloquent letter written with this view by Hon. Horace Binney, he reluctantly yielded, though with the proviso that the other candidates on the reform ticket should be committed to the cause of consolidation. He was triumphantly elected, and his first act, after the organization of the Senate was effected, was to place before that body a carefully prepared memorial, urging consolidation of the several municipal districts and townships of the county with the (old) city of Philadelphia. The bill was formed in a committee of which he was chairman, and was in great part his work. He reported it to the Senate, and in favor of its adoption made a lengthy and exhaustive argument; and, on the 18th of January, less than a fortnight after the meeting of the Legislature, it passed the upper house unanimously. Subsequently, with a few alterations, which the Senate accepted, it passed the lower house, and on the 2d of February following became a law. During this, his first term of legislative life, he applied himself so closely to his duties as to somewhat injure his health; to recuperate, he devoted his vacation to a trip to Europe, where he was absent five months. Returning to the scene of his public duties with renewed strength, he again encountered the heavy routine business at the Capitol. He was abundantly prepared by his long and varied practice at the bar, to discern wherein changes in the law were required. During his three years' service in the Senate he was instrumental in perfecting, beside the great Act of Consolidation, several important statutes for the improvement of the law, especially with a view to the security of Land Titles and to the unfettering and freer alienation of Real Estate. His great services in the Legislature are attested by the many wise and beneficent general laws emanating from his pen, passed while he held his seat there. Prominent among these is the Act of April 18, 1853, "Relating to the sale and purveyance of Real Estate," which is to-day known throughout the legal profession as the "Price Act." Notwithstanding the fact that he never enjoyed the advantages of a regular collegiate education, yet he has studied deeply and well. His career has been most success-

ful, and he attributes it to a sound and vigorous constitution, leading a strictly temperate and regular life, industriously filling all his time with work or study, frequent and regular exercise in the open air, and taking a due amount of refreshing sleep. He has furnished the profession with a work *On Limitations and Liens*, and the public with numerous essays and addresses published in pamphlet form, and in the present year (1873) with *The City's Consolidation*. Many of his arguments before the Supreme Court from 1825 to the present time, are printed in the *Reports*, and are scattered through the one hundred and twenty-one volumes that have been printed since that date. He has also prepared and printed, for private circulation, *The Life of Philip and Rachel Price*, his parents, (1852,) one hundred and ninety-two pages; *Rebecca*, (1861,) being the life of his daughter; and *The Family*, as an element of government, being two essays read before the American Philosophical Society, in which work is also contained an account of his ancestry read before a meeting of the family descendants, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of his father's birth. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and, at present, its presiding officer; besides of several charitable bodies. He is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a commissioner of Fairmount Park, serving in the latter as chairman of the committee on land purchases, and as such has assisted in all purchases of land, beside examining fully and critically the several titles which have passed to the city of Philadelphia. He was married in June, 1828, to Anna, daughter of James and Rebecca Embree, of Chester county, whom he survives. By this union he lost his membership in the Society of Friends, although he is in the habit of worshipping with that society on every first day in the week.

ORTON, GEORGE FIRMAN, M. D., Physician, was born at Terrytown, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 2d, 1806. His father, Major John Horton, was a native of Orange county, New York, and descendant of Barnabas Horton, who emigrated from England in 1638, settling in Long Island in 1640. His mother, Deborah Terry, was a native of Long Island, and also of English descent. She belongs to the history of the country, having been one of the inmates of the famous Forty Fort, the night after the battle and massacre of Wyoming, in 1778. He himself received his elementary education in the Log School-Houses of Bradford county, and, after following the avocation of teacher for a few years, entered the Rensselaer school (now known as the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) at Troy, New York, where he graduated in August, 1827. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Hargam, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and commenced practice in the au-

turn of 1829, at Terrytown. He soon acquired an extensive reputation as an able physician and skilful surgeon, and has continued in the practice of his profession to the present day. Settling in a wild region, he carried on his business on horseback, and still prefers a horse to any other mode of locomotion. Though constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, he was not indifferent to those he owed to society in other directions. For twenty years he acted as Postmaster; was County Auditor in 1836, and Township Treasurer and Town's Clerk for ten years. Besides these, he was Surgeon of the 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1831. He was elected delegate from the Fourteenth Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention for revising the Code of Pennsylvania, in 1872-3. In the Convention his course has been bold and honorable. He has spoken on the question of Women's Suffrage, in support of which he advances Bible arguments. On the 4th of June, 1832, he was married to Abigail Terry, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom still live. He has never taken an active part in politics, though firm in his anti-slavery principles, and thinks himself fortunate in having kept aloof from professional politicians and rings.

OX, HON. DANIEL M., Conveyancer and Ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was born in that city, June 16th, 1809, as were also his forefathers for several generations previous. His maternal grandfather figured conspicuously in the War of the Revolution, having been present with General Washington at Germantown, Pennsylvania, New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Highlands, New York, and shared the sufferings during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. He was also at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. While campaigning in the Jerseys, he was captured by the British as a spy, taken to Philadelphia, where he managed to effect his escape and rejoin his comrades. At the close of the war, he settled in the old Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, where the paternal grandfather of the present subject also resided. Here the parents of Daniel M. Fox, namely, John and Margaret Fox, were born, and here he was reared, educated, and still continues to reside. Though his parents were of limited means, still they provided a liberal education for their son, which he improved by self-culture. After leaving school, he entered a store as salesman, and remained there for several years. He then turned his attention to conveyancing, the study of which he pursued closely for five years in the office of one of the most successful practitioners in the city, and graduating thence with credit, commenced business for himself. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected a School Director of the Northern Liberties, and for many years prior to 1854 was President of the Board; he also represented the district

in the Board of Health, and was chosen by City Councils a Director of Girard College. For three years he represented the Twelfth Ward of the city in Select Councils, commanding the respect of all parties, his influence being especially felt on all subjects of economy and retrenchment, which he advocated with the most careful regard for the public weal. In 1861, he retired from Councils, and in the following year, as well as in 1865, was nominated for the mayoralty by the Democrats, but was unsuccessful at the election. Receiving the nomination a third time, in 1868, he was elected by a small majority. In all these campaigns he was treated with the greatest respect and consideration by his political opponents. On January 1st, 1869, he was inaugurated, and his first official duty as Mayor was to formally receive, on behalf of the city authorities, General Grant, the President elect. The reception took place in Independence Hall, in the presence of Councils and a large number of other citizens, and was conducted, on the part of the new Mayor, with grace and elegance. His municipal administration was marked by many reformatory and sanitary improvements, especially in those portions of the city where the impurity of the denizens hazarded the health of more respectable neighborhoods. It was during his official term that the Volunteer Fire Department ceased to exist. It had been his practice, during its closing life, to attend all conflagrations for the double purpose of holding a moral check on the lawless, and to stimulate the police in their duties of keeping the streets clear for the free exercise of those who desired to extinguish the flames. The passage by Councils of the ordinance establishing a Paid Fire Department created a profound sensation in the city, arousing the feelings of many of the volunteer firemen to an ardent degree, and kindling an intense anxiety on the part of the people generally as to the fate of the bill, when it reached the hands of the Mayor. He retained it for a fortnight unsigned, evidently desiring to soften the feeling engendered by its passage, and also to perfect such arrangements as would be necessary to meet any emergency: the latter being accomplished, he formally approved the ordinance, and it became a law. This course was very unpalatable to the riotous element of the volunteers, who manifested their feelings by suspending the effigy of the Mayor in several engine houses; but no other violent demonstration of any moment occurred, as the steps taken by the police department proved effective and vigorous: these, coupled with the coöperation of many of the discreet firemen, enabled the new "Paid Department" to go into operation without any disturbance whatever, and the city has ever since rejoiced in an efficient system, without any of the former accompaniments of noise, riot and public disturbance. Indeed, its workings at this time are so effective that it is but seldom one learns of the recurrence of a fire—unless in the immediate neighborhood of the accident—until it is read in the next morning's papers. A startling attempt at assassination occurred during

his incumbency, in the shooting of United States Revenue Detective, James Brooks, in open day, in a Front street store, by certain miscreants, at the time unknown, supposed to have been instigated by seizures of liquors made by the officer in the course of his duty. The case was at once taken in hand by the Mayor, who, by stimulating the police and offering heavy rewards, caused the arrest of the parties; their conviction soon followed, to the great satisfaction of the public and the prompt vindication of outraged law. The great fire at Chicago, the destruction of the State Government house at Richmond, with loss of life, and the misery of the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war, were, with others of like character, distinguished occasions, showing the power and influence of the Mayor with the people of Philadelphia on appeals to the benevolent. Indeed, during his term of office, there was never a call made that did not meet with a generous response. Whenever any question of grave public importance presented itself, it was his practice to invite conferences with the most prominent citizens, at his office, as to the best course to be pursued: thus, while showing a true devotion to the public interests, and enabled to act with great sagacity, he also brought to his support a strong moral power which added much to his popularity. He did not hesitate to exercise the veto power whenever he differed with Councils, and during his term he transmitted to those bodies thirty-two messages of this character, the majority of which were sustained by the Chambers. His official term ended in a most gratifying manner, both the Select and Common Councils passing unanimously resolutions of thanks for his able and energetic administration of the city affairs. This was followed by a grand banquet at the Academy of Music, tendered him by a large number of his prominent fellow citizens of both political parties. Within the past two years he has been called upon to take a leading part in the great movement to celebrate the Centennial of American Independence, to which he has cheerfully responded. In two successive State conventions of his party, he has received complimentary votes for nomination of Governor of Pennsylvania. Personally, he is courteous, affable, kind and benevolent. He is dignified, and of a presence that commands the respect of his fellow men. Not only in the secular, but in the Sunday school, he manifests the deepest interest, and devotes a large portion of his time in contributing to the welfare of the young.

ULLITT, JOHN C., Lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 10th, 1824. He is the son of William C. and Mildred Bullitt, being on his father's side of Huguenot descent, and on his mother's of English blood. The latter counted among her ancestors Joshua Fry, who had emigrated from England prior to the Revolution, and held a prominent position in the Colonial

history of Virginia. At the time of his death, he was in command of the Colonial troops, and was succeeded by General Washington, who was then a Lieutenant-Colonel. His paternal grandfather, Alexander S. Bullitt, removed to Kentucky about 1783, and was President of the convention which framed the first Constitution of that State; his father was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and has always taken an active and prominent position in its affairs. The Bullitt family has been among its most distinguished citizens, and Joshua Fry Bullitt, a brother of the present subject, was at one time Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State. He himself received a liberal education in the best private schools, and having matriculated at Centre College, in Danville, Kentucky, passed through the regular curriculum, and graduated in a most creditable manner to himself and the institution. He chose the legal profession, and having given close attention to all its intricacies, especially that portion known as commercial law, was admitted to practice at the bar in Louisville, Kentucky. In the spring of 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, where he almost immediately became a member of the bar, and has ever since continued in the active pursuit of his profession. At the very commencement of his career, he was entrusted by the Bank of Kentucky with the charge of all the assets derived by them from the Schuylkill Bank, by whose failure while acting as their agent they were embarrassed. These amounted in value to nearly a million of dollars. The trust was wound up to the satisfaction of his clients, and proved his faithfulness and astuteness as a practitioner. Like other young men of his native State, he was educated in the political faith of the Whig party, as promulgated by Henry Clay, and to believe that the doctrines he promulgated were the only true principles for the construction of the Federal Constitution and the administration of national affairs. But after examining the matter critically, aided by the perusal of the contemporaneous debates and discussions of the body which framed the Constitution, he was led to abandon the faith he once held and attach himself to the Democratic party. This change was an unpopular one in Philadelphia, and during the late war, in common with many others who held similar views, he was made to feel the force of that public opinion which ostracised all those who were sincere and bold enough to acknowledge such sentiments. He believed, however, that he was right, though he neither approved of Secession nor of the extreme views held by the Republican party. He was convinced that the war was precipitated by the madness of contending factions, and united with the Democrats of Pennsylvania in the effort to restrain the dominant party within legitimate and conservative bounds: but when he found that war was inevitable, he felt that his first obligation was to Pennsylvania, and he carefully endeavored to do his duty as a citizen of that State. Though he has eschewed politics, he has not shown himself indifferent to literature, and is widely known as the author of



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the most powerful answer to the Monograph of Horace Binney during the Habeas Corpus controversy of 1862. He stands to-day in the foremost rank at the Philadelphia bar, and is the leader on commercial law. His distinctive characteristics are a sound judgment, a clear head, a thorough knowledge of the law, indomitable energy and a spotless integrity. These qualities have placed him high in the confidence and estimation of the community. For many years he has been the principal of the legal firm of Bullitt & Fairthorne, so favorably known throughout the United States and in Europe. He is also counsel for the most prominent business houses, as well as for many banking and insurance offices in Philadelphia. Though always avoiding public office, he consented to serve as a delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution: a body which posterity will regard as having been called from the best men of the country. He is married and has seven children, four sons and three daughters.

 ARGENT, RUFUS, M. D., Physician, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, on April 16th, 1824. His ancestors came from England, and took up a large tract of territory in what is now the town of Amesbury. A portion of said tract of land came to his father as a farm, and was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the care of friends in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and commenced his education in the public schools of that place; continued it at Benjamin Greenleaf's celebrated seminary, and finished his academic course at the Worcester Classical High School. He next taught an academy for one year in Barnstable county, after which he selected the profession of medicine, and entered upon its study with Dr. George Coggswell, of Bradford, Massachusetts, a surgeon of great reputation, who had travelled extensively and devoted some time to the study of his profession in Paris. The doctor was one of those kind-hearted, genial men, which characterized the old school of gentlemen. With the kindness of a father, and the thoroughness of a scholar, he led his pupil through his medical studies. After attending a course of lectures and spending some time at the Tremont Medical School and General Hospital, in Boston, he visited Philadelphia for the purpose of finishing his medical studies, and there attended a course of lectures, and graduated in 1851. It was during this year that he had his attention called to the homœopathic system of practice, and commenced its investigation and study. In 1852, he graduated from the Philadelphia Homœopathic College. He removed to Bordentown, New Jersey, where he soon established a large practice. He was invited to Philadelphia, in 1857, by Professor A. E. Small, and introduced to his practice, which he was about to relinquish for a more

desirable field in Chicago. During this year he married Anna R., youngest daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Bullock, of Bristol, Rhode Island. She died about two years after. Soon after the commencement of the late civil war, he entered the army as Surgeon. He was with the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign; and after the evacuation of the Peninsula, he was detailed to take charge of a General Hospital at Yorktown, Virginia, where he received many flattering testimonials from his superior officers. He was next ordered to Charleston Harbor, and participated in most of the military operations at that place, when his health yielding under the heavy pressure of duties, he asked to be relieved, and was placed on duty at Point Lookout Hospital, and also at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington. He was afterwards ordered to Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, and, having discharged the duties of that post for a few months, was ordered to the city of Pittsburgh as Post Surgeon, where he remained until the close of the war. On leaving the United States service, he spent a few months in recruiting his health, after which he resumed the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where he found his former friends and patrons ready to receive him. He married in 1872, Esther R., daughter of John Abbott, a highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. He is a man of acknowledged worth and ability, a profound thinker and of clear judgment, always discharging the duties of his profession in a thoroughly conscientious manner.

 WANN, WILSON C., M. D., Physician and Philanthropist, was born in the city of Alexandria, (at that time) District of Columbia. He is a son of Thomas Swann, a distinguished lawyer, who was United States Attorney for the District, having been appointed thereto by President Monroe, which office he held until the close of General Jackson's administration, when he retired to his estates in Loudon county, Virginia, where he ended his days. He himself is the only survivor of a large family, with the exception of his distinguished brother, Governor Swann, of Maryland. At an early period he entered the University of Virginia, and there completed his education. The institution had, at that time, been opened under the auspices of President Jefferson, and was considered one of the best colleges in the United States. He thence proceeded to Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies in medicine, and, these completed, graduated with the degree of M. D. He returned to Virginia, and his father having conveyed to him a rich and beautiful island in the Potomac river, completely stocked, together with a large number of valuable negroes, he settled down, and for many years cultivated the estate; but finding it unhealthy, he purchased a tract of land on the Virginia side, adjoining his father's estate, where he erected a mag-

nificent mansion. In 1847, he visited Philadelphia, and having made the acquaintance of one of the greatest belles at that day, was, in October of that year, united to her. For some time thereafter he was in the habit of dividing his time between Philadelphia and Virginia; but finding his estates suffering from his repeated absence, and his wife's health too precarious for travelling, he disposed of his landed property, and, being unwilling to sell his negroes, emancipated them all, forty in number, bringing the women and children, together with the old men, to Philadelphia. The children he provided for in one of the public institutions, colonizing the rest in the State of New Jersey, where he rented a house for their reception. He was now a gentleman at large, with ample fortune; but the active character of his mind would not permit him to remain passive; and it was not long before he was sought after by the members of charitable and public institutions, and was elected a member of nearly all that were worthy of his support in his adopted city. He brought to their aid not only the assistance of generous liberality, but the resources of an enlarged mind and the highest culture. But while his services have thus been of the greatest value, in many respects, so quiet, retiring and unobtrusive is his disposition that he has discouraged the frequent attempts of his friends to place him in positions of prominence before the public. Some of his works of benevolence and usefulness have been distinguished by their originality. His first effort was to endeavor to reform the late hours of Philadelphia society, and bring its evening entertainments within the limits of propriety and common sense. He has always adhered to this course himself, and in his receptions has ever strictly observed an early closing. He next turned his attention to the establishment of a society to benefit art; especially for its development and proper support. He succeeded in enlisting a number of gentlemen favorable to the cause; but the effort failed, owing to the lukewarmness of the artists themselves. And it may be added, that no one has done more than he to develop a taste for art, and he has always been ready to afford assistance, having particularly in view the fostering and nurturing of native talent. This latter inclination, however, has not prevented his being the generous patron of artistic importations. Indeed, so familiar are the leading merchants with his æsthetic inclinations, that they are wont to advise him early of the expected reception of anything particularly beautiful. In this way, as well as by special agents in Europe, he has secured a unique collection of objects of art and *virtu*. He was elected the first President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has ever proved a warm advocate of the association, to which he has contributed with his purse and pen. From the latter has flowed a stream of literature, particularly in the shape of little stories for the young, designed to inculcate in their minds a tender regard for the brute creation. Some of these are especially excellent, and have been introduced into Sunday school

libraries. His essays and addresses, of course, take a higher rank in the field of letters, but it is doubtful if they command more real influence than his touching appeals to the youthful heart in these stories, and to adults in his opening address at the first meeting of the society. After organizing this association, and putting it into proper working order, he retired, leaving to others the completion of the work he had commenced. Following upon his labors in this direction came his noble conception of providing for the wants of man and beast in our crowded streets, embodied in the Philadelphia Fountain Society, which is the work of his own hands, and sustained by his indefatigable labors and enlarged liberality. It is less than four years since this idea took proper form and shape, and over fifty fountains have been erected in different parts of the city, affording refreshment for the weary animal during the sultry days of summer, beside being a powerful and silent advocate to the citizen in behalf of temperance and cleanliness. In one section of the city, the low malarial fever, supposed to be inseparable from that locality, has, since the establishment of fountains, entirely disappeared. On the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was among the first to join the Union League, and contributed towards the erection of their magnificent club-house on Broad street. For some time he was Chairman of the Committees on Reception and Election. After the surrender of General Lee, he advocated a different policy, declaring himself in favor of peace and the kindest treatment of the Southern people. Personally, he is of manly form, with a fine intellectual face, in which the reflective faculties predominate. His æsthetic tastes have found large expression in his house. A prominent feature is a gallery of art, in which many of the great names of antiquity, Rubens, Titian, Paul de Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci, Murillo, Angelica Kauffman, Vandyke, with many of modern dates, Hamilton, Leutze, etc., are represented. Bas-reliefs, bronzes and entire scenes of delicate carvings fill all available spaces, while the ceilings are adorned with the finest frescoes. The sumptuous upholstery is in harmony with the Greek ideal, and, with the elegant furniture, is the product of Philadelphia industry, the designs being furnished by the owner.

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MACKENZIE, R. SHELTON, M. D., D. C. L., Author and Literateur, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. He is the second son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, the author of a volume of Gaelic poetry, published in Glasgow in 1796. When his primary education was completed, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Dublin, where, after pursuing the usual course of study, he graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The technicalities of the profession, however, interested him little, and he never

attempted to practise it. A life devoted to literature was more consonant with his tastes, and as early as his eighteenth year he had undertaken the editorship of a newspaper in England. In this capacity he was engaged in various localities until 1845, when he became the London secretary of a railroad company, and held this position until 1851, when the company broke up. Meanwhile his leisure time was employed in contributing largely to leading periodicals in England and America. From 1834 until the cessation of the paper, he was the regular European correspondent of the *New York Evening Star*, and in this connection was the first salaried European correspondent of the American press. His abilities and the value of his literary productions were soon recognized by his contemporaries, and as a testimony of this general appreciation, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him, in 1834, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and by the University of Oxford, in 1844, he was created Doctor of Civil Law. An enumeration of his principal works will amply justify the conferring of these distinctions. In 1828, he published *Lays of Palestine*, and wrote a considerable portion of the *Georgian Era*, in 1832-34. He subsequently produced *Titian, a Venetian Art Novel*, three volumes, in 1843; a *Life of Guizot*, prefix to a translation of *Democracy and its Mission*, in 1846; *Partnership "en Commandite,"* a legal commercial work, in 1847; and *Mornings at Matlock*, a collection of stories, three volumes, in 1850. Anxious to find a more extended field for his literary labors, he came, in 1852, to the United States, and settled in New York city. There he immediately became connected with the newspaper press, and also edited, in 1854, with very copious notes and original biographies of the authors, *Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar*, two volumes, and the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, of Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, five volumes; De Quincey's *Klosterheim*, and the *Life of Curran*, in 1855; Lady Morgan's *O'Briens and O'Flaherties*, two volumes, in 1857; Dr. Maginn's *Miscellaneous Works*, five volumes, in 1855-57. Besides this extraordinary amount of labor, he has also published, since his arrival in the United States, several original works: *Bits of Blarney*, in 1855; *Tressilian and His Friends*, in 1857; and new editions of several of his former works. In August, 1857, he removed to Philadelphia, and assumed the duties connected with the foreign and literary editorship of *The Press* newspaper, then just started by Colonel John W. Forney. This connection is still maintained, and the sustained reputation of that journal is due in no small measure to his intimate acquaintance with foreign affairs, political and otherwise, the critical accuracy and wide erudition that have always characterized his conduct of the literary department, and his generally pleasing and attractive qualities as a writer. Much of his life has been passed in correspondence and personal intimacy with the leading literary and public men of this and the last generation, and the reminiscences and living traits that he is thus enabled to

weave into his descriptions of them and their works, impart to them a vividness and life rarely equalled. This is especially noticeable in his edition of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Had he contributed nothing more to American literature than the last mentioned work, he would have done sufficient to cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance by all readers of the immortal collection. Nothing more complete of its class has ever been produced. Taking his edition, the reader is brought into familiar acquaintance with all the remarkable characters that figure in its pages, and to intelligent appreciation of every allusion made to or by them. With the editor's interesting and comprehensive notes, much that would otherwise be obscure is made perfectly distinct, and what, under other circumstances, would at the best be but an intermittent pleasure, is rendered a continual enjoyment. As a general writer, Doctor Mackenzie is singularly easy and graceful, possessing a copious vocabulary and evincing much choice-ness in his mode of expression, while always equal in force and dignity to the occasion. As a critic, his reviews of new books are considered markedly impartial, always entertaining, and often uncommonly exhaustive and brilliant. In 1870, five weeks after the death of Charles Dickens, he produced a biography of that great writer, which has passed through several editions. In 1871, *Sir Walter Scott: the Story of his Life*, with personal recollections of "The Great Unknown," was his contribution to the Centennial Celebration of the Author of "Waverley."

RICE, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Ardara, county Donegal, Ireland, November, 1821, where he was reared and received his preliminary education, subsequently attending a private school in the neighboring town of Killybegs. On leaving the latter, he entered his father's store, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business affairs; but desirous of change, turned his face westward and landed in Philadelphia, June 24th, 1842. He arrived at a most unpropitious time. The recent failure of the United States Bank (of Pennsylvania), together with the financial disasters that were precipitated upon the country, rendered it extremely difficult for any one to find employment, as so many business houses were tottering. He, however, managed to obtain a position in a book store, but in less than a month it was sold out by the sheriff. He next found a situation in a retail grocery store; but this latter soon closed its doors, and for nearly a year thereafter he was unable to make any business engagement. In the summer of 1843, he was employed by Doctor Henry Pleasants, of West Philadelphia, as gardener, with whom he remained eighteen months, giving every satisfaction. Through the influence of his patron and Doctor Pleasants' cousin, Doctor George Fox, he obtained the position of Superintendent of the Surgical

Ward in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He remained here five years, and then resigned to fill a position with Mordecai Lewis, with whom he remained till the latter's death, in the autumn of 1850. He then opened a grocery store at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Marriott's lane, where he remained about a year. On January 1st, 1852, he formed a co-partnership with John Kater, in the Produce and Provision Commission business, their location being in "Central Block," in Broad street near Race. In 1855-56, this firm erected the packing house and market house on South street near Fifteenth. In 1857, the partnership was dissolved, and in August of the same year the firm of William Brice & Co. was formed, to conduct the same business at No. 8 South Water street, Charles Magee, his shipmate and friend, being the silent partner, and so remaining until 1866. In 1859, William F. Hanna (now Secretary and Treasurer of the Hannisville Distillery Company), then in the employ of the firm, was admitted to an interest in the business, and in the fall of that year, they removed to No. 15, and in 1862 to No. 23 South Water street, their present location. In 1870, Mr. Hanna retired from the firm, and in January, 1871, Ephraim, son of William Brice, was admitted to a partnership. In 1872, William Brice was elected President of the Commercial Exchange Association, in which capacity he has served with entire satisfaction to the members of the same. He has been chosen as one of the Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings; he is also a Director of the Union Banking Company; of the Hannisville Distillery Company; and is a Trustee of the Building Fund of the new Masonic Temple. As a citizen, he is public spirited, and as a merchant, clear-headed, high-minded and honorable. He is emphatically a self-made man.

HEPPARD, ISAAC A., Manufacturer, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July, 11th, 1826. His early education was such as could be obtained at the common country schools of that period. At the age of eleven years, he began to earn his own living by working upon a farm, attending school during the three winter months. In the spring of 1840, his parents, hoping to advance the interests of their children, removed to Philadelphia, where his mother shortly after died, and the family was scattered, Isaac being thrown upon his own resources. In this emergency, the early teachings of his excellent mother proved a shield and support to him. Having determined, from observation, that mechanics enjoyed many advantages over other classes of the laboring community, he resolved to learn a trade, but the hard times incident to the financial disasters of that period rendered it difficult to obtain such employment. Despising idleness, he served as errand boy in a shoe store, worked in a bakery, shipped as cabin boy of a coasting vessel for one voyage, and labored in various capacities,

though never yielding his determination to learn a trade. Undaunted by constant refusals, he finally, in July, 1843, secured a situation in a brass and iron foundry, to learn the moulder's trade, with compensation sufficient to pay his board and the privilege of working at nights to pay for his clothing. His prospects, however, were clouded in December, 1843, by the sudden death of his employer and the closing of the business; but in January, 1844, he became an apprentice with Charles W. Warnick & Co., Stove and Hollow Ware Founders, and devoted himself to the thorough mastery of the business. By careful attention to the peculiarities of material, he soon became familiar with the nature, strength and qualities required to produce the best results, and proved such a valuable accession to his employers that, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was tendered a journeyman's position, with the assurance that while they had work he should have it. He remained in their employ till the dissolution of the firm by the death of Charles W. Warnick. Feeling the need of education, he devoted most of his evenings for four years to study, and secured the benefits of various musical, beneficial and charitable associations. Having read of Scotland's Building Associations, dating back to 1815, and examined the one organized in Frankford, in 1831, he united with others in the establishment of a Savings and Building Association. In 1849, he secured a lot on Sixth street below Girard avenue, built a house, and, marrying in 1850, has since resided there. Examination convinced him that general partnerships were preferable to corporations, and, in 1859, he associated with Jonathan S. Biddle, James C. Horn, William B. Walton and John Sheeler, as Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., securing a business location at Seventh street and Girard avenue. They subsequently admitted Thomas Walbrook and Daniel Weaver, and, having purchased machinery and patterns, engaged in business, but met the most determined opposition from older establishments, which sold their goods below cost to drive the products of the new firm from the market. Fitted by earlier trials and experiences to meet these unexpected difficulties, his purpose never wavered; though they competed against the combinations of large capital, they firmly established themselves by the end of the third year. He was elected, by a large majority, to the Legislature in 1858, by the "People's Party," taking his seat in January, 1859; he proved a useful and influential member, and aided in the passage of many well known acts for the public good. He was twice reelected, and in January, 1861, became Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, giving the weight of his position and influence to important measures for the support of the General Government. In March, 1861, he became Speaker *pro tem.*, and for a lengthened period exercised the functions of that office with dignity and credit. In May, 1861, he was one of the committee that prepared and reported the bill entitled, "An Act to Create a Loan and Provide for Arming the States," under which the Pennsylvania Reserves



Wm. A. Sheppard



Hon. J. M. Marshall

were organized. He was chairman of the Committee on the Attack upon Citizens of Pennsylvania in passing through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and made an able report thereon. During the dark days of the war his energetic management sustained his business, and his perceptive faculties enabled him to predetermine the result and provide for the needs of the South after the termination of the struggle. The works in Philadelphia became too small for the supply of their rapidly-increasing trade, and, in January, 1866, it was determined to erect a foundry in Baltimore, which was opened the following August, and operated especially for the supply of the Southern trade, largely increased by the change in the social condition of the negro. Although this relieved the Philadelphia establishment for a time, the business so increased that, in June, 1871, they purchased of the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company the entire square of over two and a half acres, included within Third and Fourth, Berks streets and Montgomery avenue, with the capacious buildings thereon. The works employ about four hundred men and turn out from 45,000 to 50,000 stoves, beside heaters, ranges, and a large quantity of other castings, per annum; they stand as a noble example of the fruits of energy and perseverance. In the fall of 1870, he united with others in the organization of the National Security Bank, of which he is the Vice-President. He has been for many years an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a high official, and other kindred societies. By election of Councils he has for many years served as Trustee of the Northern Liberties Gas Company.

EREDITH, HON. WILLIAM MORRIS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, June 6th, 1799. He was the son of William Meredith, a lawyer of no mean ability and standing, though more familiarly known as the President of the Schuylkill Bank; his maternal grandfather was the celebrated Governor Morris, of New York. His youth was marked by his precociousness in learning, since he was but thirteen years of age when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as Bachelor of Arts, receiving the second honor in his class, which entitled him to the delivery of the valedictory oration at the commencement. Like his parent, he chose the bar for his profession, and, after having given the closest attention to his studies, was admitted to practice, December 16th, 1817; but for several years was not favored with a single case. During this period of seeming inaction he was a hard student, familiarizing himself with every matter which might be of use to him in the vocation which he had selected. At the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and, from 1824 to 1828, was successively chosen each year to represent, in part, the (old) city of

Philadelphia in the lower House. Here, notwithstanding the fact that he was almost the youngest member in point of years, he took a front rank, and practically became the leader of his party. Although elected as a Whig, still he found himself arrayed in opposition to the late Thaddeus Stevens of the same party, the latter being strongly imbued with Anti-Masonic principles: in a celebrated debate, which excited great interest at the time, his argumentation was so perfect as to triumph over the "Great Commoner," as Stevens was called. It was not, however, until he had been a member of the bar for fifteen years that his success was recognized. He had been associated with the late John Sergeant and the now venerable Horace Binney in the celebrated Girard Will case, and when these eminent men retired from the bar, which they had adorned for so many years, their mantles seemed to descend upon their youthful coadjutor. The first case of importance in which he was interested was the well-known suit of *The Commonwealth vs. Alburger*, involving the right to a burial place in Franklin Square, where the German Reformed Church had a cemetery secured to them by a patent granted by the descendants of William Penn, notwithstanding the fact that their great ancestor had dedicated this tract of land, when the city was laid out, "to be kept a green forever." The case had been in court for many years, and though able pleas were made by the most talented attorneys, yet the city was defeated in every instance. At last, the subject of this sketch was added to the list of the city's solicitors, and he immediately broached a novel idea, which was to prosecute the officers for maintaining a nuisance. The case came before a jury, and this young barrister presented his arguments with such irresistible force and brilliancy as to insure a triumphant verdict for the Commonwealth, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, to which tribunal the ejected party had appealed. Thus the gordian knot, which so long puzzled even the most talented Philadelphia lawyers, was easily and surely cut; and a precedent was established which has been observed since that time in this and other States, in all those questions which have arisen in regard to public grants. His case was so ably conducted and satisfactorily terminated, that public attention was drawn to the rising and ingenious advocate. Business flowed in upon him, and his success was assured; and it may be added, that in all the important cases argued in this State since 1840 he has been concerned. From 1834 to 1839, he was a member of the Select Council of the (old) city of Philadelphia and its presiding officer. In 1837, he was chosen as one of the members to represent the city in the Convention which assembled in 1837-38 to amend the State Constitution. Here he took a leading part in the various debates, and was the originator and author of many important reforms. In 1845, he was the choice of some of his partisans for the office of United States Senator, but his claims were overlooked by the majority of the Legislature, who elected Hon. James Cooper to that high position.

This circumstance was much regretted by his friends then and since, as his talents peculiarly fitted him to shine in that sphere. When General Taylor was inaugurated, in March, 1849, he was selected by the President as a member of his Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. He held this office until the death of the President, in July, 1850, when he resigned, and returned to his native city, to the successful practice of his profession. In 1861, he was appointed by Governor Curtin a member of the celebrated "Peace Congress," which proved such a stupendous failure, notwithstanding the fact that so many learned and able men were members of that body. In the same year he was selected, by the same authority, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, which position he filled with acceptability until 1867, when he resigned. His whole course of service in that important office was marked by the rarest ability and the most profound knowledge of the law, especially when it is remembered that the Rebellion occupied a greater part of those years. During his term of service he initiated some most important and successful reforms. In 1870, President Grant tendered him the position of Senior Counsel of the United States at the Geneva Tribunal for the Arbitration of the "Alabama Claims;" he accepted and assisted in preparing the case, but resigned afterwards, deeming the required winter residence in Europe unnecessary. In 1872, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as one of the delegates "at large" to represent the State in the Convention convened to amend the Constitution. On the assembling of that body at the Capitol, November 12th, 1872, his previous services in a similar Convention and his pre-eminent abilities were recognized by his unanimous election to the position of presiding officer, party lines being wholly obliterated. His great experience as a parliamentarian, with his thorough knowledge of the laws and usages which obtain in deliberative bodies, enabled him to discharge his responsible duties with the most perfect impartiality and faithfulness. He was firm in the enforcement of the rules, and strict in his adherence to the prescribed routine of business, thus saving valuable time; besides, he compelled an observance of the courtesies and amenities of debate, that secured for him the respect of his associates. Though his health was gradually and surely deteriorating from day to day, accelerated by the confinement of the position he occupied, yet he was most punctual in his attendance on the Convention, and was at his post long before the hour of opening. His decisions as President were always sustained by the Convention, though some of the rules from which they were deduced had grown old and rusty. His position as President prevented his being heard in the debate, but on several occasions, in Committee of the Whole, he appeared on the floor as advocating some important reforms. Among these may be mentioned the one demanding a proper representation of the city of Philadelphia in the two houses of the Legislature. His last speech before the Convention, and perhaps his last

public address, was made April 29th, in opposition to the proposed "Intermediary Court." He temporarily resigned the chair, May 15th, but returned to it again on the 26th, of the same month, when he re-occupied it until June 9th, which was the last day he appeared in the Convention. From that time he was confined closely to his residence, gradually grew weaker and weaker, and after a few weeks of suffering, frequently very intense, he quietly breathed his last, on Sunday morning, August 17th, 1873. His death excited feelings so profound and general that it may well be said, he was regretted and mourned by his fellow citizens of the city, State, and Nation.

CAMPBELL, JOHN H., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, March 31st, 1847. He is the son of John Campbell, bookseller and publisher, both parents being of Irish birth. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated with honor in February, 1864. He immediately entered upon the study of the law, and upon attaining his majority was admitted to the practice of his profession, April 4th, 1868. He was very soon offered the editorial chair of the *Legal Gazette*, of Philadelphia, which position he accepted, and in it displayed so much energy that he has succeeded in making the journal one of the foremost and most influential serials of its class in the Union. Upon the passage of the bill calling for a Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, his rising reputation at once suggested him as a proper candidate to his party for the position of delegate at large, and he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention, in May, 1872, being the youngest man ever selected for such an important situation in the State of Pennsylvania. In the following month of October he was duly elected, and in November of the same year took his seat in the Convention, which primarily met in Harrisburg. From the outset he took an active part in that body, being placed on two committees of the highest importance—those on Suffrage and Elections, and Railroads and Canals. He is an earnest champion of the "Rights of Woman." He submitted in the Convention a minority report from the Committee on Suffrage and Election, signed by himself and Messrs. Rooke & Cassidy, dissenting from the majority report limiting the right of suffrage to the male sex. During the two evenings appropriated by the Convention for listening to those women who desired to plead for their own rights, he took the entire management of affairs on himself; and by his courtesy and tact removed all those obstacles which are so apt to impede novices in public affairs. He strongly favors restrictions upon the enormous power exercised by the great railroad and other corporations of the State, his vote being always on the side of reform. He has ever been an earnest advocate of temperance, believing not so much in prohibitory laws as in

the influence of moral suasion. He has taken an active interest in the Roman Catholic temperance movement, organizing many societies, and bringing into them hundreds of men, both young and old. Himself the President of the leading total abstinence society in Philadelphia, he has been conspicuous in the temperance conventions of his church; and by his knowledge of parliamentary usages and practical organization, has aided materially in furthering the cause.

PRICE, JOHN SERGEANT, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, June 11th, 1831. He is the son of Eli Kirk Price, an eminent jurist, whose sketch also appears in this volume. He received his theoretical education in private schools of his native city, after which he became a student at law with Joseph B. Townsend, and was admitted to the bar, April 8th, 1854. He graduated in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, July 9th of the same year, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been chiefly occupied in the adjustment of titles to real estate and the necessary processes appertaining to its security and transfer, also in the care and management of decedents' and trust estates. Although his large clientele claims the most of his time, he finds intervals to devote to the promotion of public benefactions. He is Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Treasurer of the Preston Retreat, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and is connected with various other corporations of local importance.

ROWE, DAVID WATSON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born November 12th, 1836, in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage. James Watson, his mother's grandfather, was a Colonel in the patriot forces in the Revolutionary war; and another of his ancestors, named McKinney, is recorded to have been killed in a skirmish with the Indians near Chambersburg, in 1856. The schools of his native town gave him the requisite preparation to enter Marshall College, then situated at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, since removed to Lancaster. At this institution he remained until advanced to the junior class, when he left it in order to commence the study of law, with William McClellan, of Chambersburg. The degree of Master of Arts was, however, conferred upon him by Marshall College, in 1869, in testimony of his earnest pursuit of humane studies after his departure from it. Passing the usual examination, he was admitted to the bar, August 15th, 1857, and commenced the successful practice

of his profession in Chambersburg. He was thus peacefully employed when the war of the Rebellion broke out. At the very first call for troops, on the 18th of April, 1861, he joined the army as a private soldier, in Company C, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. A week later he was made Sergeant-major of the regiment, and a few weeks afterwards First Lieutenant of company C, in which position he continued until the expiration of his term of service, in July, 1861. At that time many predicted the early termination of the struggle, and for a year he remained undecided whether to take up arms a second time or to resume his professional duties. When, in July, 1862, another urgent call for volunteers was made by the central Government, he hesitated no longer, but at once began to recruit a company at Greencastle. It was filled by the fifth of August; on the evening of that day he was married, and the next morning on the road to Harrisburg in command of his company. It was attached as company K to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was commissioned by Governor Curtin Lieutenant-Colonel. During his term of service as a soldier he was never absent from his regiment a day, and was always by it in every battle it entered. Popular as an officer among his men, he also was the recipient of flattering testimonials to his gallantry from his superior officers. In the official reports of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg he is mentioned in the highest terms by General Tyler. When the war was over he returned to his profession with renewed ardor and soon obtained an extensive practice. In 1868, he was appointed by the Governor, and subsequently elected by the people, Additional Law Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, for the term of ten years. This office he is now holding. At first a Democrat in politics, he was a delegate, in 1863, to the State Convention at Reading, which nominated Foster for Governor; but in that same year, though voting for Foster as Governor, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln as President, and took his position with the anti-slavery men. Political preferment has not been the object of his ambition, and the only two offices which he ever sought were those directly in the line of his profession—the District Attorneyship and the Judgeship. As an author he wrote, at the request of Mr. Bates, State Military Historian of Pennsylvania, a *Historical Sketch of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry*, a little work of one hundred pages, one thousand copies of which were printed. At the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, in Philadelphia, January, 1873, a draft of "*A Constitution of Pennsylvania, Designed to Show chiefly how the Benefits of local Self-government may be Extended and the Evils of Special Legislation may be Curtailed*," was furnished to each member and attracted general attention. This was from his pen.

HAMBERS, COLONEL ANDREW R., Merchant, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, December 27th, 1804. He was the youngest son of Captain Chambers, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who fought under General Washington at the battle of Trenton. When Andrew was fifteen years of age, he was placed in the establishment of Jesse Walton, at Frankford, Pennsylvania, to learn the tanning business; and having been fully instructed in the various branches of that craft, upon attaining his majority, he concluded to locate in Philadelphia, and opened a leather warehouse. In 1826, he established himself on Fifth street below Walnut, next door to the African Church, from which he removed to (old) No. 29, and subsequently thence to (old) No. 67 Chestnut street, in the first store ever erected in the city possessing a granite front. Here, by industry, perseverance and close attention to his business concerns for the period of twenty-two years, he acquired a fortune of over a quarter of a million dollars, and on January 1st, 1848, disposed of the warehouse to his two nephews, who continue the establishment under the firm of Chambers & Cattell. He was emphatically one of the old style of Philadelphia merchants; enterprising, conservative, of sterling integrity, firmness of purpose, and at all times withstanding financially the various storms, panics and commercial distresses which arose and continued during his many years of active business life, particularly those occurring in 1837, 1841, and later. He was a high minded and conscientious man, especially noted not only for his probity as a merchant, but for his universally benevolent disposition. Although the youngest of eight children, yet he acted more like a parent to his brothers and sisters, and their children, by giving them all a helping hand to enable them to pass through the battle of life; by kind words and sound advice; and also by those substantial means which are needed by every one, young and old, at various times and seasons. He took an earnest part in the "Commercial Room" of the Philadelphia Exchange, having served as an active member for over forty years. He was likewise, for many years, a Director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, under the presidencies of Patton, Taggart, Mercer and Lewis. In politics, he was an old line Whig, and as such was elected to and served in the City Councils from 1845 to 1850. When the Whig party was dissolved, he united with the Republicans. During the recent Rebellion, he was a firm supporter of the Government, and became a member of the Union League from its inception, and throughout his entire life continued an active, influential and prominent member of the same. His title of Colonel was derived from his having been appointed by Governor Johnston his Aide-de-Camp; he also served on the staff of General Bennett, with the rank of Colonel. For many years he was a constant attendant upon the services of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and was noted for his repeated benefactions and unobtrusive charities. He

died December 3d, 1871, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving a large estate to heirs and relations, beside making many liberal bequests for benevolent and religious purposes.

COTT, COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in the township of London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1824. His education was only that afforded by the village school, with its solitary master, and embraced only his earliest childhood. When but ten years of age, he lost his father, and then went to reside with his eldest sister, whose husband kept a country store near Waynesboro', where he remained eighteen months; subsequently he lived a short time with his brother, James D. Scott, who was likewise in business at Bridgeport, in the same county; and passing from these, he was employed by Metcalfe & Ritchie, merchants, of Mercersburg. In all these situations, though so young, his industry, energy and perseverance won the respect and confidence of his employers. His brother-in-law, Major James Patton, had been appointed Collector of Tolls on the State Railroad, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the latter gave him a position in his office as clerk, where he remained for some years, and then was offered a berth in the extensive forwarding establishment and commission warehouse of Leech & Co., in the same town, where he gave every satisfaction to his employers. In 1847, he came to Philadelphia, as chief clerk under A. Boyd Cummings, Collector (of Tolls) at the eastern end of the Pennsylvania Public Works, where he remained for three years, till finally, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1850, and was appointed the General Agent of the Eastern or Mountain Division of that corporation. When the Western Division of the road was opened, he was called upon to act as Superintendent of the latter, and continued in this position until the ill health of General Lombaert compelled the latter to resign, when the entire control of the road was placed in his hands. In 1859, at the death of Hon. William B. Foster, Vice President of the Company, he was elected to the vacancy, which he filled until elected President, 1874. It was during the early days of the Rebellion, when all was confusion in the matter of transportation of men and war material, that Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania sought his advice and aid. He repaired to Harrisburg, and brought order out of chaos. With marvellous skill he unravelled the tangled condition of affairs, and soon had everything in admirable working order. The remarkable facility with which he solved the difficult problem involved in the rapid movement of large masses of men, attracted the attention of Secretary Cameron, who requested him to go to the National Seat of Government. He went to Washington, and was at once appointed As-



Thomas A. Scott



Engraved by H. K. Fisher

Colonel John Newkome

sistant Secretary of War, in charge of military transportation. With his advent came order and success. He had the office put in telegraphic communication with every camp, depôt and railway station in the loyal States, when supplies were sent wherever needed at the right time, and in proper quantities, so that the administration was relieved of an immense amount of labor and trouble. For months he labored day and night at this arduous calling, until he was recalled to Philadelphia to attend to the duties of his official position in the railroad company. His singular ability to comprehend what was needed, and his promptitude in supplying that need, together with his knowledge of men, enabling him to select efficient assistants, contributed to his great success. Prior to his return to Philadelphia, he received the thanks of the Government, as expressed in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., War Department, *June 1, 1862.*

DEAR SIR: In taking leave of you, in consequence of your resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary of War, it is proper for me to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have discharged your duties during the whole period of our official relations. Those duties have been confidential and responsible, requiring energy, prudence and discretion, and it gives me pleasure to say that to me you have proved to be in every particular an able and faithful assistant. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Again, when it was necessary, after the battle of Gettysburg, to transport two entire army corps from the seaboard to Tennessee, President Lincoln sent for him to superintend the great task, and gave him plenary powers. In less than ten days, twenty thousand men, with all their trains, supplies and material, reinforced the Army of the Cumberland, having passed over a route exceeding one thousand miles in extent. Such a movement has never been excelled in the annals of any war. But not only in matters of transportation is he celebrated: he has effected remarkable changes in the financial conditions of railway companies. When the Union Pacific Railroad was involved in trouble, he was summoned to its relief, and became the head of that corporation. By the use of his name, and through his earnest labors and popularity, confidence was restored, its securities advanced in value, and its success was assured. This was his personal work, being entirely unassociated with the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yet it changed the fortunes of over one thousand miles of road. The "Pennsylvania Company," the corporation which manages the entire network of railway west of Pittsburgh, owned or leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and embracing some three or four thousand miles of road, an amount which is continually increasing from month to month, is also directed by his powerful mind. So also those great Western enterprises, now in course of survey and construction across the continent, receive the

benefit of his counsel and advice; and he likewise inspires, with his sympathy, confidence and co-operation, the successes of another great corporation, the "Southern Railway Security Company," presided over by James Roosevelt, which proposes to reorganize various Southern lines, in order that they may be worked together harmoniously and effectively, infusing into them a new life, their existence having been almost annihilated by the disasters of the late civil war. The new route between Baltimore and Washington received its most powerful impetus at the hands of Colonel Scott and his associates, and the old monopoly of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ceased to exist from the moment that the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, under his patronage, was inaugurated. He is emphatically a self-made man. His energy, foresight, thoroughness of action and ability to overcome all obstacles, are proverbial. Nothing that he undertakes is a failure; from the very moment that he grasps an enterprise—he be it regarded by the world as a chimera, or, at best, but of doubtful expediency—from that moment it acquires a life, a character and a success.

LEW KUMET, COLONEL JOHN, Architect and Fire Brick Manufacturer, was born in Eich, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in the autumn of 1827. His father was a Government officer before his removal to the United States, and held several important positions of trust. He was also quite celebrated as an architect, and while a resident in this country designed and erected some very fine buildings. His son, John, received his primary education in his native town, which he completed in the cities of Darmstadt and Worms. His special studies were those pertaining to architecture, and, having passed a successful examination, he was assigned by the Government as an Assistant Architect to the city of Mayence. A few weeks after accepting this position, he became identified, in common with many other students, in the "Republican movement of 1848," and, on the failure of the popular revolutionary schemes, was obliged to make his escape from the country. He took passage in a sailing ship, which had the misfortune to be stranded on the coast, and subsequently totally wrecked. By this accident he lost all his means. He made his way, however, to New York, and upon landing, repaired at once to Philadelphia, which city he had selected as his future residence before leaving his native land. Here he was obliged to seek employment in the humblest capacity, as he was entirely without resources and a stranger in a strange land. He finally effected an engagement as a farmer's hand, and labored faithfully in this capacity for some time. He was next employed as a bricklayer, and in this occupation soon made known his capacities as an architect. In eighteen months thereafter he founded the "Fire-brick Works" in the District of Richmond, but after remaining

there a while, found the location unsuitable, and finally, in 1856, erected the establishment at the corner of Vine and Twenty-third streets, where he prosecuted his calling with diligence and success. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became very much interested in the struggles of the period, and when the rebels invaded the State of Pennsylvania, after the second battle of Bull Run, he raised a regiment of infantry, by request of Governor Curtin. Putting himself at their head, he was active in leading his men forward to the defence of his adopted State. On the declaration of peace, he returned to his avocation, but his health was completely shattered. He therefore sailed for Europe, hoping that by relaxation from all business details, as well as other impediments to a perfect quietude, he might recuperate his bodily health. On his return to the United States, he associated with him in business his brother, Philip. Shortly afterwards his health completely failed him, and he became seriously ill from softening of the brain, which eventually had a fatal termination, May 8th, 1869. He married, in 1852, Caroline Kurtz, who survives him with one daughter. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, although he was no politician, never desiring or seeking any public office. In business, he was noted for his strict integrity, and for his custom of exacting the same from all those with whom he dealt. Socially, he won a host of warm and devoted friends.

TEMPLE, BENJAMIN L., Lawyer, was born November 16th, 1842, at Templeville, Queen Anne county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. His ancestors were English, and the family is quite numerous and prominent in the State of Maryland. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and filled various offices in his native county. After acquiring a common English education in the schools of his vicinity, he spent two years in Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, New York, and, in 1858, entered the Sophomore class of Union College. He pursued his studies in that institution until 1860, when he left on account of the Rebellion in the Southern States, which suspended the college. In 1862, he removed to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of law in the office of David Paul Brown. After spending nine months in this office, he entered that of George M. Wharton, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1864. He has ever been a diligent student, and by application and industry has achieved a good position and gratifying success in his chosen profession. He has been active in politics, and is highly esteemed as a leader in his party. In 1868, he was a zealous supporter of Furman Sheppard for the position of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia. In 1869, he was a candidate for Select Council for the Tenth Ward, but was defeated by William B. Hanna. At the Reading Convention, in 1872, though

not a candidate for any office, he received several complimentary votes for the nomination of Auditor General of the State. In the same year, he was chosen to represent the Third Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and proved himself an active and efficient member of that body. He is also an active member of the Americus Club, and Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, having been reelected September 5th, 1873. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

LONG, ZACHARIAH H., Farmer and Politician, was born June 30th, 1819, in Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Henry Long, who emigrated from Norristown at the age of twenty, and Mary Magdalene Harmony. Receiving a fair education at the neighboring schools, he removed to Schuylkill county in 1840, where he commenced business on his own account, and subsequently moved to Carbon county. In 1859, he was elected to the State Legislature, and reelected in 1863. He has held many offices of local importance, such as Assessor of Taxes, President of the School Board of his district. In 1872, he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, in the deliberations of which body he took a prominent part. A strict member of the Lutheran Church, he is also a thorough temperance advocate and a consistent Christian. His marriage took place in 1849, to Miss Ahmer, of Schuylkill county. At present, and for several years past, his residence has been at Lehigh-ton, Carbon county, in which town he has been engaged in business. With an excellent constitution, inured to toil in early life, and preserved by regular habits and strict sobriety, he promises to be a useful citizen of our State for many years to come.

DARLINGTON, HENRY TOWNSEND, Journalist, was born in Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1832. He is a son of Edward B. Darlington and Hannah Sharples, a grandson of Edward Darlington, member of the State Legislature from Chester county for several terms between 1800 and 1810, and a nephew of Dr. William Darlington, the distinguished botanist. His family, who are members of the Society of Friends, came to this country from England soon after the arrival of William Penn. He received the greater part of his education in the common schools of his native county during the winter months, but attended for a short time the school of A. Bolmar, in West Chester, Pennsylvania. He remained with his father upon the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the *Village Record* office, at West



Benj. S. Linnell



Chester, as the apprentice of Henry S. Evans. His father having died in 1853, he returned to the farm, where he continued for two years, and then associated himself in partnership with Enos Prizer, also of the *Record* office, under the firm name of Prizer & Darlington. Having purchased the *Bucks County Intelligencer* of John S. Brown, they removed to Doylestown and assumed the management of that paper, February 15th, 1855. He was married September 9th, 1857, to Susan Darlington, a daughter of Abraham Darlington, also of Chester county. The partnership of Prizer & Darlington continued till the death of the former, in November, 1864, when his interest was purchased by the surviving partner, who has since controlled the entire business, which, under his energetic and effective management, has been greatly extended and enlarged. He has been, as a journalist, somewhat active in politics, but has never held a public office of greater importance than Town Councilman; he has been a frequent delegate to Republican State conventions, and has taken a leading part, as the editor and publisher of the principal Republican newspaper in the county, in all local party operations. He served in the State militia in 1862 and 1863; at the time of the battle of Antietam, his company was interrogated by the captain as to its willingness to cross the border and participate in the engagement, and he was one of six who stepped forward, saying, they came to do their duty in any position or anywhere; in the latter year, he served two months as a private in the division of General W. F. Smith. He has been for many years the Secretary of the Bucks County Agricultural Society, and an officer of various other corporations. He has always been foremost in promoting the local interests of his community, and, in 1869, was one of the most active promoters of the erection of water-works in Doylestown. By the energetic prosecution of his business, he has acquired a fair estate; he lives upon a small farm in the eastern part of Doylestown, but devotes most of his time to office duties. He is widely known as a man of the strictest integrity, great geniality and true benevolence.

RESE, M. MESIER, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1833. He comes of an old English stock, his father, George B. Reese, the late well-known merchant, being of British descent, while his mother's, Mary Mesier's, ancestors were of Huguenot lineage. Educated in the best schools of his native city in his childhood, he was sent in early youth to Yale College, where he graduated with high honor. After graduation, he made the tour of Europe, and, upon his return to Philadelphia, entered into his father's establishment as an importer of English goods, where he remained until after his parent's death; he ultimately succeeded to the business. From early life he has always taken a deep interest in the Protestant Episcopal

Church. The Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Broad and Federal streets, Philadelphia, has been built principally through his efforts. He is a fine musician, gives his services gratuitously to the church as organist, and devotes much time and energy to encourage and promote the study of music, especially church music. He has trained a choir of young and fresh voices to a degree of perfection which has elicited high praise from those best able to judge of their merit. As a member of the Masonic fraternity, he has made his mark, being a prominent member of Mozart Lodge—a lodge principally composed of musicians. He is an extensive property holder on South Broad street, and has done much for the improvement of that section of the city. Though persistent in refusing to accept political office, he is a liberal supporter of those men and measures his judgment approves. He is a generous friend, a good citizen and enjoys a happy home, surrounded with an affectionate family. He married Miss Burch, and the union has been favored with five children.

COPE, THOMAS PYM, Merchant, was born about the year 1767, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his father possessed valuable lands inherited through his ancestor, Oliver Cope, one of the first purchasers from William Penn. On his mother's side, he was descended from the Pym, who claim as an ancestor the celebrated parliamentarian, John Pym, who was contemporaneous with Strafford and the Cromwells. His early education was conducted in the schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a competent knowledge of English, German and Latin. His mind, naturally well balanced, was well disciplined for the work to which he devoted his life, and the foundation was solidly laid for the fine literary taste which subsequently adorned it. In 1785, he was sent to Philadelphia, to prepare himself for mercantile life, and entered the counting house of his uncle, Thomas Mendenhall, where he devoted himself industriously to the attainment of proficiency in his business. His evening hours were given to the improvement of his mind. His habits of financial management were formed at an early day; he had received no aid from his father, and when it was offered him, after his arrival in the city, was declined with thanks, and returned as unnecessary. On his becoming of age, he was admitted into the firm, and was so successful as to be able, in 1790, to erect the storehouse at the corner of Second street and Jones' (then Pewter-platter) alley; in which and the adjoining building he conducted his business with such signal ability that the reputation of the house was assured. In this locality he conducted a large business in foreign importations, beside giving his efforts to encourage domestic manufactures, especially in hosiery, which, at that time, was the staple production of Germantown, and also in domestic cottons and

mixed cloths, which were then conspicuous for excellence. In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia, and great numbers of the citizens fled to avoid the contagion; but as he was possessed of great courage and benevolence, he remained, though he did not escape from an attack of the epidemic. In 1797, when the scourge again made its appearance, he tarried in the city, and accepted from the Mayor the office of Almoner, and ministered directly to those suffering from destitution, in consequence of the suspension of business. In 1807, he commenced building a ship, with a view to opening an extensive trade with Liverpool. His first vessel was named for his native county, the "Lancaster," of 290 tons. Previous to this date, he had engaged in the valuable trade opened to our merchants by the French Revolution, and the destruction of British and French shipping. His trade was peculiarly hazardous, but his operations were cautiously conducted and were generally successful. His whole career as an importing merchant was characterized by uniform discretion and steady success. He was generally his own insurer, and so self-reliant was he that, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he refused to insure beyond the ordinary risks, and thus saved largely in the profits. Although no politician, his interest in the city and State led him to accept offices to which he had been nominated and elected. In 1807, in times of high party excitement, he was elected to the Legislature on the Conservative ticket, and commanded, by his fidelity and strict integrity, the respect of that body and the public. He had already served in the City Councils, and was one of the minority who advocated and urged the introduction of Schuylkill water into the city. This measure encountered a formidable opposition in and out of Councils, but his firmness, and the confidence reposed in his judgment, overcame all opposition, and the purchase of Lemon Hill and adjacent properties was effected as essential to the success of the water supply. Though repeatedly urged to become a candidate for Congress, when it was a high honor to be a member of that body, he steadily declined the earnest solicitations of his friends. He served, however, in 1837-38 as a member for amending the State Constitution, and with his conservative, but progressive views, exerted a salutary influence upon its proceedings. In 1810, he removed his place of business to Walnut street wharf, where his grandsons still conduct the Liverpool line of packets formed by him in 1821. This was the pioneer line between Philadelphia and any European port, and not only never failed while under his care, but still continues with the prospect of a future as bright as the past. He was one of the originators of the Mercantile Library, and gave his earnest advocacy to the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, and also to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He filled also the position of President of the Board of Trade; and was President of the Overseers of the Poor, and of the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. Much of his time outside of business hours was employed in arbitration.

In his family, his fund of humor, and his nicely stored mind imparted vivacity to the household gathering. He was twice married. He died November 22d, 1854, leaving behind him a spotless record, immense wealth and a numerous family.

TOWNSEND, HENRY CLAY, Lawyer, was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1822. His parents, John W. Townsend and Sibylla Price, were worthy members of the Society of Friends. He attended the West Town Boarding-school, in Chester county, and subsequently spent five years in the French Academy of A. Bolman, at West Chester, where he prepared for the sophomore class in Yale College, entering it in 1839. His class graduated in 1842, but ill health prevented him from continuing to the end of his course. In appreciation of his ability and character, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A., in the summer of 1873. He became a student of the law in the office of Eli Kirk Price, in 1841, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, September 4th, 1844, where his labors have been almost unremitting. He was married July 21st, 1847. During the war he was an active promoter of the Union cause, and was appointed by Governor Curtin a commissioner for the care of soldiers' orphans. Although he has taken an active interest in public and political affairs, he has never been an aspirant for official honors, and has uniformly declined all political preferment. He is an industrious worker in office business, chiefly in connection with the settlement of estates and care of trusts. He is an active manager in various corporations and charitable institutions, to the usefulness of which he has contributed much by his counsel and business ability.

REEBE, MANLY C., Lawyer, was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, New York. His parents were natives of New England, but of English and Welsh descent. After receiving his education at the Fabius Academy, he removed to Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen, where he pursued the avocation of teacher, until his twenty-second year. He qualified himself for the practice of law, in Pleasantville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and now occupies a high rank in his profession; his character for honesty and benevolence being also well known and appreciated. He early occupied himself with municipal affairs, and, when still very young, was in the positions of Justice of the Peace and Burgess, and has always been a director of the public schools. From the commencement of his career, he has taken an active part in politics, voting originally with the so-called old line Whig party, but with



W. W. Watson

W. W. Watson

strong anti-slavery convictions, which induced him to poll his first vote for John P. Hall, as President of the United States. He afterwards joined the Republican party, being one of its pioneers in Venango county, where he materially assisted in the defeat of the Democrats, who had theretofore been predominant. He has always displayed a lively interest in the public school system, especially since its revision in 1854, and was elected as the first county superintendent under the new system, serving in that capacity for three years. From 1861 to 1864, he represented his district in the State Legislature; in 1872, was nominated as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and elected by a very large majority. In that body he has shown himself animated in debate and indefatigably industrious on committees. His political honesty is so well known that, even in the most closely contested elections, he has never had more than three votes cast against him. His benevolence is on a par with his honesty; his purse is always open to the afflicted, and, during the war, his handsome mansion, near Pleasantville, was the headquarters of the sick and wounded soldiers. At the age of twenty-four, he was married to Maria Tebbits, of Manlius, New York, a lady universally esteemed. The issue of this marriage has been four children, two only of whom are living.

BOYD, COLONEL JAMES, Lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1823. His parents were Virginians, descended from an old English stock, and gave their son a liberal education, which was commenced at Crawford's Academy, Philadelphia, and completed at the Haddington College, Germantown. At this early age, he evinced that talent for wit and humor, with that quickness of perceptive faculties, which have characterized his legal career. On leaving college, he commenced the study of law, and, after passing his examination with much credit, was admitted to the bar in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he has practised with much success for thirty years. His physical powers are uncommon, as, during the whole of that period, he was never absent from court a single day on account of illness. He was elected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73. In politics, he was an "old line Whig," until that party was united with the Abolitionists. Since that junction, he has steadfastly abstained from holding political office, though by no means neglecting his duties as a citizen, having served the section in which he resides in various capacities. Wealthy and generous, he has been of much service in public movements, especially so in sustaining the Centennial Commission and the Fountain Society, both with his purse and his influence. In 1848, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Jamieson, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and by that union has two sons, Wallace and Howard.

HORNTON, JOSEPH DYSON, Builder, was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, December 21st, 1828. His parents came from England to the United States a short time previous to his birth and settled in Frankford. After receiving a limited education, he worked upon a farm from his tenth to his sixteenth year, receiving two months schooling each winter, and then became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, with George W. Search, of Frankford. Having finished his trade and attained his majority, in 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, where he took small contracts, and so continued in business until 1861, having in the meantime, on January 13th, 1851, married Anna E. Ensor, of Philadelphia. In 1861, he resolved to engage in business on a large scale, and began to erect houses for himself. Struggling against all discouragements, he persevered until his ability and energy won for him the implicit confidence of the community. From 1863 to 1870, he was intimately associated in business with the late Amos Ellis, and within ten years he erected about one thousand dwelling houses in the northern part of the city. He has made his own fortune, and well deserves the success he has won. Blocks of handsome edifices stand as testimonials of his skill, progress, energy and great business capacity.

WATSON, GEORGE W., Carriage Builder, the third son of Charles C. Watson, was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1805. His grandfather was a native of England, and for many years carried on an iron foundry, which he had erected in Kensington, Philadelphia. He was educated in his native city, finishing his course in Tatham's Boarding-school, near Frankford. After leaving school he became an apprentice with Thomas Ogle, a coach maker, with whom he remained until after he attained his majority, when he engaged in business for himself, in Prime street, and subsequently removed to Laurel court, now Levant street. His close attention to business and mechanical genius readily acquired for him a steadily-increasing business in this location, and at the death of his former preceptor, Thomas Ogle, he became associated with the son, William Ogle, and removed to the factory on Sixth street, above Chestnut. This partnership was dissolved after some years, and the business continued by George W. Watson, who purchased the property of the heirs of Thomas Ogle. He pursued this prosperous career, occupying a factory at the Falls of Schuylkill, and subsequently building the establishment at Thirteenth and Parrish, now occupied by William D. Rodgers, but still owned by his heirs. About the year 1850, he erected the buildings on Chestnut street, above Twelfth—now occupied by Jacob Laudenslager, who was connected with him from 1837 until his death, and by whom the business is still continued—and Concert Hall, which he

purposed to use as a repository and for show-rooms. He thus became the business pioneer of west Chestnut street, and his prosperity proved the wisdom of his movement. He was the first successful builder of the light trotting wagon, and excelled all others in the mathematical precision of his wheels and the accuracy of their revolutions, for his experienced eye was able to detect the slightest defect in a moment. His fame spread far and wide, so that his industry and skill reaped the reward of a handsome estate. He married on October 15th, 1840, the daughter of William Christie, of Philadelphia. His death occurred in February, 1857. He was devoted to business, but found time to assist in the promotion of public enterprises and interests. Though not a politician, he was an adherent of the old Whig party and an earnest advocate of its principles. For many years he was an active member of the Pennsylvania Fire Company and the Washington Greys.

OLTON, GENERAL WILLIAM JORDAN, Machinist and Engineer, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 22d, 1833. He is of English and French descent, and his family were members of the Society of Friends. He was educated under the care of Samuel Aaron, at the Treemont Seminary, Norristown. After leaving school, he served his apprenticeship to the machinist trade, in the repairing shop of the Jamieson Cotton Mills, and, subsequently, became the engineer at the rolling mill of James Hooven. Previous to the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he had been the junior second Lieutenant of the Wayne Artillery. Upon the resignation of all his superior officers, he was elected Captain, and with his command enlisted as Company A, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered into the United States service for three months, on the 19th of April, 1861. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Norristown, where he enlisted the first men for the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, again becoming Captain of Company A, which was the first to reach the rendezvous at Camp Curtin, having arrived there September 10th, 1861. They were equipped and mustered into the United States service on the 12th. His merit as an officer soon manifested itself, and his company was always the best drilled and equipped of the regiment. He took part in all the battles of his regiment, and while participating in the gallant charge of the Fifty-first at Antietam bridge, September 17th, 1862, he fell severely wounded by a minié ball, which shattered both his jaw-bones. For gallantry in this and previous actions, he was commissioned Major, September 17th, 1862. Having recovered from his wound, in January, 1863, he rejoined his regiment, which he commanded at Knoxville. He was commissioned Colonel, June 26th, 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Hartranft. He was severely wounded

on the 30th of July, 1864, by a ball which entered his cheek, passed down his neck and lodged in his shoulder—where it still remains—when about to lead a charge against the enemies' works at Petersburg. After much suffering, he was able to rejoin his regiment, on the first of October following. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was promoted to be Brevet Brigadier-General, under the following complimentary order:

War Department, Washington, *June 15th, 1865.*

SIR: You are hereby notified that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865. . . .

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of State.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. BOLTON, U. S. Vols.

At 2 A. M., April 3d, 1865, he detected signs of the evacuation of Petersburg, and after sending a single man to reconnoitre, he advanced his regiment, which was the first to enter the city. After the surrender of General Lee, he led his regiment to Alexandria, where he was appointed military Governor, May 27th. His regiment was mustered out July 27th, 1865. On the 25th of February, 1868, he was married to Emma Rupert, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of the same month, was appointed by Governor Geary High Sheriff of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity until November of the same year. He received the appointment of Major-General of the Second Division of National Guards of Pennsylvania, from Governor Hartranft, January 24th, 1873. He possesses many interesting relics of the war.

LLEN, HENRY RIGLER, Merchant, was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1836, and is the son of Captain John and Alice Ann Allen. He was educated in the public schools of Frankford, and, when sixteen, was preparing for the High School; but was compelled to abandon his intention, and closed his studies in 1852. He then entered the employ of Henry B. Quidssell, who was engaged in purchasing sheep in New Jersey for the Philadelphia markets. He soon became so valuable an assistant that his employer gave him an interest in the business, which he continued to follow until after attaining his majority. On the 20th of January, 1858, he conducted, over the Frankford and Southwark road, the first city passenger railway car that was ever run through the streets of Philadelphia. He continued this occupation until 1861, when he went to Perryville, Maryland, and obtained an appointment, on October 18th, as wagon-master, under the command of Captain (now Brigadier-General) C. S. Sawtelle, of the United States army. By him, and subsequently by Brigadier-General R. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the



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Army of the Potomac, he was raised, through the various grades of the civil service, to the superintendency of the Quartermaster's Department of the same army. Under the direction of the above named officers, he managed the depot of supplies, furnishing the entire Army of the Potomac with all their land transportation, forage and quartermaster's stores; as many as 25,000 horses and mules frequently passing through his hands in one month. The workshops for repairs, which were under his control, employed about 150 wheelwrights, 200 blacksmiths, 100 carpenters and about as many saddlers, together with from 300 to 500 laboring men. They followed the army, kept transportation in running order, and the animals (consisting of 1000 teams, of six mules each) properly shod. After the close of the war, he was transferred to New Orleans, where he became superintendent of the Quartermaster's Department of that district, under Generals Canby and Sheridan. In 1866, he returned to Frankford and formed a partnership with Henry W. Ditman, under the style of Ditman & Allen, for the prosecution of the lumber and coal business, at Bridesburg. His partner dying, on January 7th, 1872, he purchased his interest and remained sole proprietor of the business. In politics he is a Democrat; has always been a firm and consistent advocate of the principles of that party, and is ever ready to assist in any public movement that promises to benefit the people. He is a director in various corporations, and has contributed much to public improvements. He was married on November 18th, 1858, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Thorn, of Frankford.

MALTON, SAMUEL D., Manufacturer, was born in the old district of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, on September 8th, 1816, of parents in moderate circumstances. His ancestors were Friends, and among the first settlers of Byberry, adjacent to Philadelphia. His education, common to that of children of that time, was limited to the elementary branches. He evinced in early life an aptitude for trading, making small wares in his father's cabinet-maker's shop, and disposing of them in person. At the age of fifteen, he indentured himself to learn the trade of a hatter to one of some celebrity at the time in that line, Paul Bremond, a native of France, then located on Chestnut below Third street. At the age of twenty, being thrown upon his own resources by the failure of his employer, in co-partnership with a fellow workman, he commenced business at the then No. 61 South Third street, directly opposite the Girard Bank. His companion soon becoming discouraged, he continued the business alone, and by his industry and courteous manners soon won the confidence of many of our best citizens, laying the foundation of his future success. About the year 1851, finding his energies cramped, the nature of the retail business

being such that it could not be increased sufficiently to meet his expectations, he sold out, and, in company with a partner, engaged in the manufacturing, at wholesale, of cloth hats and caps, at Nos. 125 & 127 North Third street. In the year 1859, he became interested as special partner in the manufacturing of felt hats, at No. 822 Lawrence street. His partner, W. O. Beard, dying, the conduct of the establishment devolved upon him, and, by his energy and good management, he soon placed it in advance of its competitors. On account of failing health, he retired from active business on November 1st, 1871, and died at Aiken, South Carolina, February 20th, 1872. He was at various times a director in passenger railway companies and banks, and at the period of his decease Vice-President of the City National Bank. His distinguishing characteristics were, attention to business, strict honesty, economy and high moral tone. During all the varied events of an active business life of thirty-six years, he never suffered any one with whom he had dealings to lose a dollar, by any failure on his part to meet his obligations, though three times during that period he was on the verge of insolvency. Careful in his dealings, he was simple and unostentatious in his habits, and retiring in disposition. His good qualities were recognized by those who knew him; his opinions sought, and his judgment accepted to a remarkable extent.

FRY, S. GROSS, Railroad Promoter, etc., was born in the village of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1832. His father, Hon. Jacob Fry, generally known as "honest Jacob Fry," was a public man of much prominence; a member of Congress during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; member of the Legislature during several sessions, and Auditor General of Pennsylvania. He was a popular candidate before the Democratic State Convention of 1860 for the nomination for Governor, but the Convention deeming it prudent to nominate a Western man, his old friend and associate, Hon. H. D. Foster, was chosen. S. Gross Fry, on his mother's side, is the grandson of Hon. Samuel Gross, also a member of Congress from the Montgomery district, from about the close of the war with Great Britain until Jackson's first term. Francis R. Shunk, one of the Governors of Pennsylvania, was a protégé of Mr. Gross. S. Gross Fry received an academic education, and subsequently, until reaching his majority, was engaged in his father's store, in his native village. Although but twenty-four years of age, he was at that time elected one of the first directors of the Bank of Pottstown, then incorporated. He was also elected one of the managers of the Black Rock Bridge Company, and held many similar positions of trust and responsibility. He succeeded his father, and carried on the business until 1860, when he removed to Philadel-

phia. The change proved a judicious one. His energy and marked ability enabled him to succeed in whatever he undertook. City passenger railways soon attracted his attention, and he was chosen by the stockholders of the Spruce & Pine Street Company as Secretary and Treasurer. In the following year, he and Charles Thompson leased the road, and so admirable was his management that on the expiration of the lease, he was elected President of the company, and was re-elected every year until 1870, when he declined to hold the position any longer. Four years previously, he had been chosen President of the Philadelphia & Darby Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the Schuylkill Railway Company, the duties of which positions he still continues to discharge with manifest advantage to the corporations. He is also largely interested in the staple industry of Pennsylvania—iron production. On retiring from the Presidency of the Spruce & Pine Street Railway Company, he was unanimously elected by the stockholders in the Emaus Iron Company to preside over the management of its affairs. This company has its works, which are of a very extensive character, on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lehigh county, near Allentown. The progress of this concern, under his direction, led to his being elected, some time during the following year, President of the Lehigh Mountain Iron Company, an extensive mining corporation. To railroad projects he has also given considerable attention. He took an active part in the promotion of the Perkiomen Railroad scheme, designed to connect the trade of the Lehigh with the Schuylkill Valley, and to have its eastern terminus near the Emaus Iron Works. To its construction he contributed considerably in money and time, and is a member of the Board of Directors. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has always devoted himself energetically to promoting its fortunes. He, however, never came before the public as an aspirant for office until 1864, when he was unanimously nominated for the Legislature. The nomination was intended simply as a compliment to his worth and in recognition of his labors on behalf of the party, for his district had always cast a large Republican majority. Subsequently nominations were tendered him for various positions, but he always declined them, his refusal on one occasion being based upon the circumstance that the convention and its work had met with much adverse criticism in the party. Upon entering political life, he resolved never to become a candidate before the electors unless unanimously supported by his party, and to this resolution he has always adhered. In the convention of 1871, he received a unanimous nomination for the office of City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and though defeated ran ahead of his ticket in many wards of the city. His nomination was warmly commended by the Democratic and Independent press, while even the principal Republican papers bore testimony to his high character and fitness for the office. In the Democratic State Convention of 1872, he was chosen an Elector at large, and in

the ensuing election received a larger number of votes than any of his colleagues. His religious affiliations are with the Lutherans, as were also those of his parents. He was baptized in infancy, and confirmed by Rev. Henry S. Miller, in the old church of "the Trappe," built in 1743, and used by Washington as a temporary hospital during the siege of Germantown. He is an honored member of the church; holds, and has held, many positions of high trust. From the organization of the Lutheran Publishing Association, in 1861, he has been its Treasurer; is a Director in the Theological Seminary of Philadelphia; President of the Lutheran Mission and Church Extension Society; and Treasurer of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.

IDDLE, CHARLES JOHN, Lawyer, Soldier, Congressman and Journalist, a member of an old and honored family, was born in Philadelphia, in 1819. On completing his preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he graduated. He then studied law with the Hon. John Cadwallader, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1840. He entered upon a professional career which gave promise of being very successful, and was enjoying a large and constantly increasing practice when the war with Mexico broke out. Congress having authorized, immediately after the declaration of war, the addition of ten regiments to the regular army, he promptly raised a company for the service in his native city. This company was assigned to the regiment of Voltigeurs, under the command of Colonel F. P. Andrews, subsequently Paymaster-General of the army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, who acquired a prominent position in the Confederate service. The regiment acquitted itself nobly in battle, and was conspicuous in all the actions of the campaign for its bravery and discipline. He led the assault at the storming of Chapultepec, leaving a sick bed, against the advice and remonstrances of his commanding officer, to take part in the struggle. In the official report of the battle, he was commended by General Scott as "one of the first in the assault." He was also mentioned by General Worth in honorable terms, in the latter's report on the battle of Molino del Rey. For his "gallant and meritorious services," he received the brevet of Major, and was selected by General S. W. Kearney as his aide-de-camp. Returning home at the conclusion of the war, he resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, this engaging his time until the outbreak of the Rebellion. "A Committee of Safety" was organized by the citizens of Philadelphia, of which he became a member, and devoted much time and labor to the duties of the position, in raising troops, and organizing and drilling them, at a time when there were few officers who were qualified for such work. On the organization of the



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Charles H. J. Collins



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Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, so well known under the familiar title of "the Bucktails," he accepted the colonelcy, and was assigned at the same time to the command of Camp Curtin. The strictness of his discipline, in his endeavor to organize the troops daily arriving at the camp, and to prepare his own regiment for active service, did not prove acceptable to the new recruits, and gave rise to considerable murmuring in their ranks; but when their experience in their severe campaigns and on the field of battle led them to perceive the wisdom that had dictated his course, with soldierly magnanimity they awarded him due credit for the lessons in military duty which they had learned at his hands while in camp at Harrisburg. On June 21st, 1861, he was, in obedience to a call from General Scott, placed in charge of a detachment of the Reserve Corps, consisting of his own regiment, the Fifth, and a battery of the Pennsylvania Artillery. At the head of this force he left Camp Curtin, to defend the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. His command met and dispersed several parties of the enemy, and by their activity and efficiency in coöperating with the forces of General McClellan, then in command in Western Virginia, elicited the warmest praise from the latter, who, in his official report of his campaign in that region, commended "the great activity and intelligence displayed by Colonel Charles J. Biddle." The estimation in which he was held at home was shown by his election to represent the Second District of Philadelphia in Congress, during the period of his military service. He accepted the position, but absented himself from the first session of the term for which he had been elected, in the belief that he could render more efficient service to the country in the field. At the commencement of the second session, his regiment being then in winter-quarters in front of Washington, he responded favorably to a request coming from his constituents that he would take his seat in Congress, and resigned his commission in the army, his resignation being accepted by the Secretary of War, on December 12th, 1861. During his Congressional career, while he opposed the policy of the Administration on many points, he favored all the measures for carrying on the war to a successful issue. At the time that the enemy, from its position at Manassas, threatened the National Capital, he held the position of aid to General Andrew Porter, who was then in command of the troops that garrisoned Washington city. In 1862, he went to the field again with the Pennsylvania militia, accompanying the first detachment that crossed the State line into Maryland, in the campaign of Antietam. In 1863, he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was again active and efficient in raising troops for the defence of the State, during the invasion which was terminated with the rout of the enemy at Gettysburg. As a gentleman, a soldier, and a man of letters, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. In March, 1871, he became the responsible editor of *The Age*, having

been for some time previously on the editorial staff of that paper—a journal which is demonstrative in its advocacy of the principles of Democracy, and which he conducted with signal ability until his death, on September 28th, 1873. He also made occasional contributions to general literature, one of his productions being a critical review of the case of Major Andrie, in reply to the strictures of an English historian upon General Washington, which is very highly spoken of by Dr. Allibone, in his *Dictionary of Authors*, under the title of "Lord Mahon."

BIDDLE, GENERAL CHARLES H. T., Soldier and Lawyer, is a native of Ireland, descended from a prominent Episcopalian family, numbering among its members two of the most eminent barristers at the Irish bar and one of the most celebrated surgeons of Great Britain. His father was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and came to this country with his son when the latter was quite a child. The remainder of the family perished in the ill-fated steamer "City of Glasgow." After leaving school he found himself dependent wholly on his own exertions, but succeeded by diligent industry in supporting himself with his pen while he prosecuted the study of the law in the office of the Hon. John M. Read, later one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar February 4th, 1859. No sooner had the war of the Rebellion broken out than he determined to throw his whole energies into the Union cause, and was at once mustered into the service as sergeant-major in Colonel William D. Lewis's Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. For three months he was on duty in Baltimore, when he received authority from the Secretary of War to recruit a company for special duty in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Of his company of picked men, which were known as Zouaves, he was commissioned captain, and proceeded, in October, 1861, to join General Banks, at Darnestown, Maryland. From this time to the close of the war his career was one of exceptional brilliancy and rapid promotion. In the latter days of May, 1862, he with his command, by a series of skilful and daring manœuvres protected the critical retreat of General Banks from Strasburg with such ability that the General addressed him, through his chief of staff, a formal recognition of this important service in the following words:

"The manner in which your single company stood up at the stone-wall at Middletown and boldly checked the advance of a whole regiment, while threatened with being outflanked by another regiment of the enemy, would seem incredible to any one who had not witnessed it, and I consider it a great honor to have selected you for a position you so well defended. The quiet, steady coolness displayed by the men was admirable. I only regret that you had not a regiment of such brave fellows,

when the foe would have had little to congratulate himself upon."

The wish here expressed was soon acted on, and at the solicitation of General Banks, the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin directed him to increase his command to a regiment, which he did within a few weeks from the date of the order, and again joined the Army of the Potomac at the head of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, well known as "Collis' Zouaves." Their first engagement was at Fredericksburg, where they came at a timely moment to the relief of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and in the words of the General commanding (General Stoneman), "charged *most nobly*, under a very galling fire." At the desperate contest at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, the One Hundred and Fourteenth participated in the very hottest of the struggle, as was only too well indicated by the fearful loss of over three hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing in the engagement. For his gallant conduct here, the field officers of the brigade united in requesting his "permanent assignment to the command of the brigade." This promotion was delayed by an unfortunate personal controversy, and later by an attack of typhoid fever, which latter also kept him absent from the hard-fought field of Gettysburg. He rejoined his command, however, in August, 1863, and was at once assigned by General Birney to the command of a Pennsylvania brigade, consisting of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-first regiments, which troops he commanded in all the subsequent engagements, including "Auburn," "Locust Grove," "Mine Run," "Kelly's Ford," and "Rappahannock." At the engagement at "Auburn," his brigade was attacked while on the march by Stuart's Cavalry Brigade, but the rebel horsemen were dispersed by a skilful disposition and intrepid charge of the Pennsylvanians, and the road was secured for the rest of the army, hastening from Culpeper to Centreville. Upon the reorganization of the army, in 1864, preparatory to Grant's campaign against Richmond, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was selected by General Meade for special duty at his head-quarters, Colonel Collis being left in command of his brigade in Birney's division. At this time Generals Birney, French and Meade, united in recommending the Colonel's promotion; Birney stating that "the brigade deserved a general officer to command it, promoted *for services in it*." There were no vacancies, however, in the list of general officers, and he received in response to these recommendations only the *brevet* rank of Brigadier-General, but was assigned to duty as a general officer, and placed in command of an independent brigade, held for special service at the head-quarters of the Commanding General, consisting of five regiments of infantry and cavalry. With this command he participated in the campaign from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, rendering especial service in repulsing an attack made by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry upon the head-

quarters of Generals Grant and Meade. At the battle of Petersburg the Ninth Corps having been driven back from the line of works they had so gallantly captured during the morning of April 2d, 1865, he came up to their relief, and leading the charge of the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and Sixty-first Massachusetts regiments in person, succeeded in retaking the lost ground, though at a terrible loss of life. For his conduct on this occasion he was breveted Major-General, at the special request of Lieutenant-General Grant. In June, 1865, his regiment returned home and was mustered out of service. He at once resumed his practice, and bestowing upon it the same zeal and care which had secured him such a striking military career, he rapidly advanced in the estimation of the public and the other members of the bar. The duty of every citizen to take decided position in political questions was one he early recognized, and has always consistently acted upon. His sympathies are, and have always been, with the views of the Republican party. Even before he attained his legal majority he was a worker in political canvasses, and on his return to civil life after the war he aided, by his personal exertions and addresses, to organize the party and carry the State for the principles of his adoption. This combination of legal and political talent led to his selection by the Hon. F. C. Brewster, in 1866, as Assistant City Solicitor, and after the close of the campaign in 1868 he was recommended by the bench and the bar of Philadelphia as United States District Attorney, and later he was tendered the position of Deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, which, however, he declined. In 1871, he was nominated upon the first ballot, by a vote of 223 out of 336, for the office of City Solicitor by the Republican Convention. The campaign was an animated, even a bitter one, but he was elected by a majority of nearly 10,000. He at present fills this responsible position, and has earned the commendation of the bar and the press for the earnestness with which he carries out the duties of the office. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of Public Trusts, and to him the public are indebted for the only accurate and complete history of the charitable trusts held by the city of Philadelphia which has ever been published.

ALLEN, HARRISON, M. D., Physician, Professor and Author, was born in Philadelphia, April 17th, 1841. He comes of Quaker parents and ancestry. After receiving a sound preliminary education, he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1861. Soon after his graduation he was appointed one of the Resident Physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. In July, 1862, he entered the regular army as assistant-surgeon, and remained in the service until November, 1865, passing through a very varied and valuable experience. His retirement from the



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army was consequent on his election to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He returned immediately to Philadelphia and entered upon his duties. In 1867, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, and, in 1870, to the position of Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. In connection with these duties he has always conducted a general practice in the city. His tastes have led him to contribute freely to the literature of his profession, and several of his writings have attracted general attention. In Zoology, to which he has given much study, his articles have been confined to the mammalia. His *Monograph on the North American Cheiroptera* was published by the Smithsonian Institute, in 1864, a fact which of itself is a sufficient indication of its valuable character. Other papers on zoological subjects have appeared in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, from 1861 to 1869. In purely medical matters, his researches and writings have added to the knowledge of osteomyelitis, human osteology, and the morbid anatomy of camp diseases. In 1869, he published his *Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology*, which has attained standard rank as a text book. Extending the principles of anatomical science to the study of the development of the fine arts, he has delivered before the American Philosophical Society and other learned bodies several addresses on the Origin and History of Art-designs, tracing them to anatomical archetypes, and thus throwing an entirely new and instructive light on this interesting subject.

LINE, JESSE M., Banker, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 25th, 1815, and is of German extraction. His father, Joseph Line, was a farmer, and he himself was brought up on the farm. His education he received in the ordinary district schools. Farming, however, was not the line that he preferred to pursue during life, and, accordingly, on reaching his nineteenth year, he removed to Allentown, where he was apprenticed for some four years to the cabinet-making business. At the expiration of that term he entered a dry-goods and grocery store, remaining in that employment until 1846. During this time he took a deep interest in the politics of the day, and made so good a mark as to receive the appointment of Deputy Sheriff and County Clerk, which he held for seven years. Subsequently he went into the banking and farming business, undertaking also contracts in New York for grading sidewalks and other works. In these pursuits he proved eminently successful. On the establishment of the Allentown State Bank he was chosen one of the directors, and on the organization of the First National Bank of Allentown he was selected as its cashier, and is still connected with that institution as a director. He is now a member of the banking firm of William H.

Blenner & Co., and also carries on a large private banking business. He has always manifested public spirit, and has contributed materially to the improvement of the city and county. He was one of the promoters of the Local Gas Works, and continues to hold a large interest therein. He was married, in 1851, to Mary L. Pretz, of Allentown. Since his fourteenth year he has led an eminently busy life, and the honorable position to which he has attained has been won by his own unaided and indefatigable efforts.

PARKHURST, JOEL, Merchant and Banker, was born in Marlborough, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April 8th, 1800. He was one of a family of seven sons and two daughters, children of Major John Parkhurst, of Massachusetts, who served in the Revolutionary war, but afterwards removed to the State of New Hampshire. Though of slender frame, he was brought up to labor on a farm, and had in youth only the educational advantage of a few months in winter at the common schools of his vicinity. He was, however, a diligent student, and employed his leisure time so effectively that at the age of seventeen he obtained a situation to teach a common school at Loyalsock, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The next year he taught at Long Reach, near Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and afterwards at Painted Post, New York. In 1822, he was teaching school in Auburn, New York, and devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine, which profession he reluctantly consented to adopt, at the earnest solicitation of his father. In the spring of 1822 he was employed to go to Michigan as a surveyor of Government lands. With an assistant, he took passage at Buffalo on the second steamboat that ran on Lake Erie. The machinery of the boat getting out of order, the captain put into Cleveland for repairs, and as the period of delay at this point was likely to be indefinite, he shouldered his baggage and walked as far as Steubenville, Ohio. At that place he bought a horse and accoutrements for forty-five dollars, and started for New Hampshire, stopping at Pittsburg to visit the coal mines, and also for a short time in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Reaching Richmond, New Hampshire, he obtained a mercantile clerkship, with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. After a few weeks' trial, his employer was so well pleased with him that he commissioned him to purchase goods for the store, and gave him a general oversight of the business. At the end of two years he was paid for his services in goods of the value of three hundred dollars, to transport which he bought a horse and wagon on credit, and, crossing the Green Mountains, went to Richmond, now Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. After a short stay at this place, he, in 1826, removed to Lawrenceville, in the same county, with six hundred dollars worth

of goods, and entered into a copartnership with his brother and brothers-in-law. At the end of two years the partnership was dissolved, and he received as his share one thousand dollars, with which, in 1828, he removed to Elkland, in the same county, where he continued in business as merchant and farmer until 1853. For the first two years he associated with himself John Ryan and Robert Tuffs. After buying out his partners he established branch stores at Westfield and at Brookfield, in the same county. From 1853 to the present time he has been engaged in banking, having the entire control of an extensive business. He has some highly improved farms, and though not able to devote much personal attention to agriculture, he takes great pleasure in their general management. He was the principal promoter of, and a large subscriber to, the stock of the Cowanesque Valley Railroad; was elected its President on the organization of the company, and has held the position ever since. A conservative in politics, his popularity and prominence have caused him to be sought after to fill public positions, which he has most frequently declined. He was postmaster of the village in which he lives for twelve years; has held the position of burgess for a long and almost uninterrupted period, and has been often nominated and elected to positions of trust against his wishes. He was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1847, and for Congress in 1852. His recognized fairness and aversion to disputes are illustrated by the fact that he never had but one case in a court of law, and in that the jury, under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict without leaving their box. His own practice and his advice to others have uniformly been to settle disputes without a resort to legal process, where it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his youth, and is an elder and liberal supporter of the denomination, and a zealous worker in the Sunday-school and Bible class. His charities have been extensive and varied, their objects including churches, institutions of learning, and private persons. He contributed nearly all the means required to build a handsome edifice for the Presbyterian church at Elkland, and was the largest subscriber to the fund for the erection of a Methodist house of worship in the same place. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, and has held the principal offices in societies devoted to this object. He married, in 1835, Eline daughter of Edwin Allen, of Cortland Village, New York, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom survives. His wife died in 1853, and in 1855 he married Martha H. Steele, daughter of the late Benjamin Harrower, of Lindley, New York. By her he has two children. He is of a highly social and genial nature, and though so closely devoted to business, has found time for considerable literary culture. His manners are unostentatious, cordial, and sympathetic. In person he is of medium height. Although as old as the century, he still retains, in a remarkable degree, his mental and physical powers.

LISSON, OLIVER S., Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Ohio, and appointed Midshipman from Indiana, November 1st, 1826. Having been ordered to sea, as was the custom prior to the organization of the Naval Academy, his first cruise was made during the years 1827-28 in the sloop of war "John Adams," from which he was transferred to the corvette "Falmouth," and served in that vessel in 1829-30. From the latter he was ordered to the schooner "Grampus," and remained on her through the two ensuing years; all these vessels comprising a portion of the West India Squadron. On June 4th, 1832, he was promoted to the grade of Passed Midshipman, and for three years after served on the ship of the line "Delaware," which was the flag-ship of the Mediterranean fleet. On his return to the United States, in 1836, he was assigned to duty in the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained, however, but a short time. On February 9th, 1837, he received his commission as Lieutenant, and having joined the sloop of war "Fairfield," he served on that ship—on the Brazil station—until the year 1840. On his return, he was detailed for duty at the Norfolk yard, where he remained but one year, and was then ordered to the "Marion," of the West India Squadron, where he spent one year, returning to the Brazil Squadron, and serving other two years on the corvette "Saratoga," thus closing with the year 1844. During the Mexican war (1847) he was placed in command of the schooner "Reefer," and when peace was declared with that Republic, he was again detailed for shore duty, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, where he remained until the close of 1850. During the two following years he was on "special duty," and, in 1852, was again ordered to sea, being attached to the steam-frigate "Powhatan," of the Japan Expedition, under Commodore Perry, and was Executive officer of the frigate "Powhatan," when the treaty was signed, which opened that ancient Empire to the commerce of the world. During this cruise he received his commission as Commander, September 14th, 1855, and was at once placed in charge of the store-ship "John P. Kennedy," of the East India Squadron. On his return to the United States, he passed the three years from 1857 to 1860 inclusive on duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was assigned to the command of the purchased steamer "Mount Vernon," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and while in this vessel rendered valuable service. The United States transport "Mississippi," bound to New Orleans with General Butler, and 1500 men on board, was designedly run on Frying-pan Shoals, North Carolina. By the timely assistance of the "Mount Vernon," a great disaster was prevented, and the troops were enabled to reach their destination in time to participate in the battle. Again, while blockading the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, he burned a light-boat under the guns of Fort Caswell; and so close did he run his boats to the fort, that the voices of the sentinels were

plainly heard on board. This light boat was quite ready to receive her battery of eight guns, and, in a few days, would have started out to cruise against our commerce. He received his Captain's commission July 16th, 1862, and during that and the year following commanded the steam sloop "Mohican," which vessel was employed in chasing the rebel privateer "Alabama." He was next assigned to the command of the purchased steamer "Santiago de Cuba," and in her was present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the Third Division in both engagements, and was recommended by Admiral Porter for promotion, for gallantry displayed in covering the landing of the troops and leading his division into action. He was commissioned as Commodore July 25th, 1866, and was in command of the Naval Station at League Island, Pennsylvania, from 1867 to May 1st, 1870. In June of that year he received his commission as Rear-Admiral, and was at once ordered to the command of the European fleet. During this, his final cruise, he was everywhere received with marked attention, and was the recipient of many distinguished honors. At length, having reached the age prescribed by the Naval Regulations, after so many years of active service on sea and land, he was placed upon the Retired List, January 18th, 1871. During his long service of forty-five years, he was ever prompt to execute all orders to which he was assigned. He was always ready with his command, and during the civil war, carried out by his energy, good management and gallantry, many undertakings, in spite of seemingly insurmountable difficulties. His services have been as brilliant as they have been valuable.

DE SCHWEINITZ, LEWIS DAVID, Clergyman and Botanist, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 13th, 1780, and was the son of John Christian Alexander de Schweinitz, and of Dorothea, by birth Baroness de Waterville and grand-daughter of Count Nicholas Lewis de Zinzendorf. He received a thorough education at the Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, and in the Moravian Theological Seminary at Niesky, Prussia. He went to Europe to complete his education in 1798, and remained there in the service of the Moravian Church and pursuing his botanical studies until 1812. While in Germany, in 1805, in conjunction with the late Bishop de Albertini, he published, at Leipzig, his first botanical work, entitled, *Conspectus Fungorum Lusatie Superioris*. He was, in 1812, appointed a member of the Executive Ecclesiastical Board of the Southern Province of the American Church, and returned to America that year, after his marriage with Louisa Amelia le Doux. He settled at Salem, North Carolina, where he wrote a work entitled, *Systematic Arrangement, etc., of the Cryptogamous Plants of North*

America, which was published at Raleigh in 1821; and also *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris*, published at Leipzig by Dr. Schwaegrichen. In 1822, he was appointed to a seat in the Executive Ecclesiastical Board of the Northern Province of the American Moravian Church, when he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. While there he wrote a number of botanical works, the most important of which are: *Monograph of the Linnean Genus Viola*, Philadelphia, 1822; *Analytical Table of the Genus Carex*, Philadelphia, 1823; *Monograph of the Genus Carex*, New York, 1825; and *Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali*, his most valuable contributions to botanical science. He was a member of several associations of scholars and men of science in America, Germany and France. The University of Kiel, in Denmark, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and Dr. Elliot named for him a genus of newly-discovered plants, the *Schweinitzia Odorata*. In addition to his botanical studies, to which he devoted himself from boyhood, he was a diligent student of philosophy and theology, an eloquent preacher, and one of the most influential and distinguished divines of the Moravian Church. He died at Bethlehem, February 8th, 1834. Outside of the Moravian connection, he will be chiefly remembered and esteemed for his valuable contributions to botanical science. His herbarium, which at the time was one of the largest private collections in the United States, he devised to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia. He added nearly fourteen hundred new species to the stores of botanical knowledge, and of these more than twelve hundred were of North American fungi, previously little known or studied.

WILBUR, ELISHA PACKER, Banker, was born at Mystic, Connecticut, January 31st, 1833, and is a son of Henry Wilbur, and Eveline, sister of Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania. When he was six years old, his father removed to the Lehigh Valley and connected his fortunes with those of his illustrious kinsman. After completing his studies at a common school, he was furnished employment by Judge Packer at the Nesquehoning Mines, where he retained a responsible position until 1851, when he was sent to school for five months at Woodbridge Hall, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He then returned to the employment of his uncle in Mauch Chunk, where he remained until 1856. During this period he assisted H. N. Sayre, civil engineer, in surveying the route of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and after this kept the accounts of Judge Packer, disbursing all the funds required to contractors and others connected with the enterprise. In 1856, he was sent by his uncle to Philadelphia, where he entered the office of E. A. Packer & Co. Two years later, he married Stella M. Abbott, of Bethlehem, and removed to that place,

where, in 1870, he opened the banking house of E. P. Wilbur & Co. Since 1858 he has had the entire charge of Judge Packer's varied and extensive financial operations, and has been his confidential secretary. The extent and variety of these transactions, and the admirable manner in which they have been managed, furnish sufficient proof of his comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity. He has also found time to serve as Treasurer and Manager of the Franklin Coal Company, President of the South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company, Burgess of South Bethlehem, and Treasurer and Secretary of the Northampton Iron Company, in which he is a large owner. He is heavily interested in coal and iron mines and timber lands, and is engaged with a son of Judge Packer in developing the resources of Bradford county. He is also a director in several large iron and coal companies, and a Trustee of Lehigh University. His reputation for financial ability and integrity is so extended that he has probably been made the custodian of more important trusts than any other person of his age in his section of the country. His enterprises have been characterized by boldness, originality and remarkable success.

INNEY, HORACE, Jr., Lawyer, born in Philadelphia, January 21st, 1809, was the eldest son of the eminent Hon. Horace Binney. Having received the elements of a classical education in his native city, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1828 with the highest honors. He then commenced the study of law in the office of his father, and was in due time admitted to the bar. His tastes fitted him less for the position of a pleader than that of a counsellor, in which capacity he was judicious and accurate. Hence his really profound acquaintance with legal principles secured him rather the confidence of those who consulted him, than the plaudits of the public, too often the triumphs of mere superficial display. Nor were his hours passed merely in professional pursuits. Deeply interested in classical and modern literature, he cultivated a singularly correct taste in style and thought. The accuracy of his knowledge of Greek was finely displayed on one occasion when he pronounced a Greek ode, ostensibly the production of the early Eolian poet Alcæus, to be modern, pointing out with great acumen where it differed from classical Greek. It proved afterwards that it had been written by an Oxford scholar on a wager that no one in that famed university was sufficiently familiar with the style of the early Greek poets to detect the counterfeit. Through such critical studies of classical models his own style was formed. Their strong and simple language taught him a profound dislike for that mode of presenting a subject which is rhetorical or sensational, and this sentiment is strongly impressed on what few productions he has left behind. Naturally, his appreciation of a finished edu-

cation was correspondingly high. As a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Academy, a post he filled for nearly forty years, and as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, he unceasingly insisted upon the value of classical studies in every scheme of liberal culture. Although of a retiring and reflective nature, when the rioters of 1844 had to be met by armed resistance, he did not hesitate to assume the uncongenial duties of a captain of a volunteer company. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he gave his whole influence to the Union cause. He was one of the founders of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and identified with its history and progress, endeavoring by all means in his power to maintain a public opinion in sympathy with the Government. But his activity did not stop here. He helped to build that great monument of American civilization, the United States Christian Commission, and was conspicuous in shaping its policy so as to secure the harmonious coöperation of the army officials. The branch association of Philadelphia chose him for its President, and under his wise leadership vast supplies were collected and forwarded to the suffering soldiers. In his religious opinions, he was a conservative member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he had studied its principles and history with a closeness rarely found even in those who make it a subject of special attention. Inside the Christian faith he looked for the only possible cheering future of the race, and had little hope for it beyond the pale of those teachings. He held numerous positions of trust and honor in its conventions and in the congregation of which he was a member. Its principles he carried into the daily transactions of his life, and lived and died as one knowing well whereon his hopes were founded. His life, it has been said by one who knew him long and well, was nurtured and strengthened "by the two great principles out of which all true excellence springs, Trust in God, and Devotion to Duty." His death occurred, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, February 3d, 1870; though his illness was of short duration, no one can doubt he was fully prepared to meet it. He left a widow—the daughter of the late William Johnson, of New York, the eminent reporter—and seven children.

OLLE, REV. SYLVESTER, Clergyman, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1816, his father being John F. Sylvester, and his mother Sabina W., daughter of Judge Henry. He was educated at Nazareth Hall, and in the collegiate and theological seminaries of the Moravian Church. After graduating, he married Sarah Caroline, daughter of Jacob Rice, merchant, of Bethlehem. In 1829, he was ordained a deacon in his church, and was placed in charge of a congregation at Schuonock, near Nazareth, where he remained until 1831, when he removed to Graderhatten, Ohio, famous for an

Indian massacre in 1772. He had sole charge of the Moravian congregation at this point until 1849, when he was appointed Inspector, or Principal, of a seminary for young ladies at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His energy and business ability were immediately made manifest in an increased attendance and invigorated finances of the school. He also reorganized the course of study, and introduced some of the best native and European teachers. A west wing was added to the building, and soon after a similar addition was required for the east side. The *Souvenir*, published under his direction, and compiled by William W. Rechel, gave a complete history of the seminary, and of the county in which it was situated, with a catalogue of the teachers and pupils of the institution from its foundation. He remained in this position until 1861, when he was succeeded by his brother, Francis, who still continues at the head of this progressive educational institution. In 1860, he was chosen Director of the Executive Board of the Moravian Church, and still remains its Treasurer and Financial Agent, having control of its home and foreign missionaries. Since 1867, he has been President of its Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, the oldest missionary organization in this country. He is an earnest Christian, and has fully sustained the reputation of his distinguished family as one of the most energetic and efficient workers in the Moravian connection. His biography and that of his church, since his connection with it, are inseparably connected, and, so long as the Moravian denomination endures, his name will not be forgotten.

WEBSTER, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on March 31st, 1823. He received his rudimentary education at the Philadelphia "Model School," conducted by John L. Reese, a well-known teacher, now deceased, under the Lancasterian system, which was borrowed from England but abandoned in this country after some fifteen or twenty years of trial. It took its name from Joseph Lancaster, an English educational reformer, belonging to the Society of Friends; but the system itself had been originally introduced into England from India by Dr. Bell. The principle on which it was founded was, mutual instruction. However much the method of both public and private instruction may have been improved since, there can be no doubt of the fact, that those who were early trained under the Lancasterian system in the "Model School" of Philadelphia, as it was called, acquired, if not a complete education, at least the ground work of it; and laid in their minds the sure foundations of a greater development. They were, moreover, early schooled to habits of thought and study, and imbued with a spirit of emulation that always looked forward to high aims and good fruits. Like a good many other boys, David Webster was obliged to leave

school when quite young, and, like others similarly placed and attending the same school, he has since, by dint of his own exertions and that self-training which very early in life became with him a necessity, won success in the profession of the law and acquired an enviable distinction. Daniel Dougherty, of the Philadelphia bar, was one of his school fellows. Before he was sixteen years old, he was placed with Samuel H. Perkins, of the Philadelphia bar, then in full practice, as office boy. There must have been much promise in the boy, or that gentleman would not have at once adopted him as his own, nor would mere smartness have sufficed for so rigid a disciplinarian. There must have been a frankness that abhorred cunning,—a morality founded upon virtue, and a love of truth and honesty early stamped on his character, to win the confidence of such a preceptor. A year had hardly elapsed before his employer sent for his father, and proposed to take the boy into his office under indentures of apprenticeship, for the study of the law, until he should attain the age of twenty-one years. Probably no one ever came to the bar of Philadelphia in such a manner. Usually the student enters a lawyer's office to study the science of the law for a course either of two or three years, paying his preceptor a certain sum for the novitiate. In England, attorneys and conveyancers take apprentices, not students. Those who aspire to become barristers are entered at the Inns of Court, and there complete their education. The articles of indenture in question are so novel as connected with the study of the law here in Philadelphia, that they properly find a place here. They are as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at the city of Philadelphia, this first day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Thomas Webster for himself and his son David Webster, of the one part, and Samuel H. Perkins, of the other part. The said Thomas Webster covenants and agrees to and with the said Samuel, that his said son, David Webster, shall faithfully serve the said Samuel H. Perkins as a clerk in his office till he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, which will be on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and shall, during all that time, faithfully and to the best of his ability perform all such reasonable services connected with the profession and business of the said Samuel as shall be required of him. And during all that time, he, the said Thomas, will furnish and provide the said David with all necessary and suitable clothing, board, lodging, washing and nursing. In consideration of the above, the said Samuel covenants and agrees to pay to the said Thomas the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the first two years, and two hundred dollars per annum for the last three years for the said David, in quarterly or monthly payments, either to the said Thomas or the said David, the receipts of either of them sufficient. And also within that time to give the said David sufficient knowledge of the principles and practice of the law to qualify him for admission to the bar of the State. In witness whereof," etc.

These covenants were faithfully kept by both parties. The said Thomas Webster, on his part, did "furnish and

provide the said David with all necessary and suitable clothing, board, lodging, washing and nursing." And the said Samuel H. Perkins did, on his part, during the five years of his apprenticeship, "give the said David sufficient knowledge of the principles and practice of the law to qualify him for admission to the bar of the State." While yet a student in this office, he became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Law Journal*, and continued to be its editor during the years 1844, '45 and '46. An article from his pen, in volume three, written before his admission to the bar, on the *Bankrupt Law of 1841*, attracted much attention at the time. During the year 1844, in association with H. E. Wallace, he established the *Legal Intelligence*, a weekly paper still continued by that gentleman. He was admitted to the bar on April 3d, 1844. The Board of Examiners, before which he passed, had before them, at the same time, Alexander Henry, Jr., afterwards mayor of the city of Philadelphia. In the list of those who came to the bar in the year 1844, will be found the names, Frederick W. S. Grayson, William E. Lehman, F. Carroll Brewster, Henry C. Townsend, William Henry Rawle and Craig Biddle. Three days after his admission to the bar, he tried his first case before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, and won it for the defence. It had been kept for him by his friend, the late J. Altamont Phillips. His *début* was a marked success, as it gave him an opportunity to show his tact and ability. He at once acquired a practice, which increased daily. Before reaching his majority, he had become pretty well known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by joining literary and debating societies and students' law schools, and by often speaking in public. He was, moreover, a young and active member of the Democratic party, and a frequent attendant in the evenings at the Democratic Reading Room. All these methods were but the development of the Lancasterian system of education—mutual instruction, emulation and competition. A young lawyer, in the first instance, gets practice through the friends whom he has made, and from the confidence which his habits of life and his talents have inspired in them. It was so in his case; for he gained a fine livelihood for himself from the day he was admitted to the bar. He was at that early period appointed Solicitor for the Adams' Express Company at a small salary; that company, like himself, having then just started in its career. This office he has held, with increasing emoluments, to the present time—a period of twenty-nine years. Going forward successfully as a lawyer, and becoming well known as a politician and as a speaker, at the end of two years after his admission to the bar, he received the distinction of appointment to the office of Deputy Attorney General for the City and County of Philadelphia. On June 23d, 1846, Hon. John M. Read, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was appointed Attorney General, and on the receipt of his commission, he walked directly to David Webster's office and tendered him the position,

which, since then, under the elective system, has been named the District Attorneyship. No surprise could have been greater to the recipient, since he had never thought of such an honor, much less applied for it. He accepted it with many misgivings as to his ability to fulfil the duties. At the end of six months, his chief, owing to certain political differences with Governor Shunk, resigned his office, when Hon. Benjamin Champneys, of Lancaster, since deceased, was appointed Attorney General in his stead. On December 24th, 1846, he continued his predecessor's deputy in office by appointing him anew. After that he prosecuted the Pleas of the Commonwealth for the further period of eighteen months. He then left the position along with Attorney General Champneys, who was succeeded by the Hon. James Cooper, with William B. Reed as deputy. After leaving these duties, it would have been natural for him, having for a period of two years been prominently before the public, in the prosecution of criminals both great and small, to acquire a lucrative practice on the *other* side in the Court of Quarter Sessions. But such was not the case. He at once became actively engaged in the courts of civil jurisdiction, and the many cases, which are reported in the books, in which he has been Counsel, will afford some idea of the extent of his practice and its important and lucrative character. His first case before the Supreme Court was argued at the December Term, 1850, Greener *vs.* Mullen, reported in 3 Harris, 203; his last reported case, December Term, 1870, Howard Express Company *vs.* Wile, 14 P. F. Smith, 201. In this latter case, which was a reversal of the decision of the District Court, the Supreme Court affirmed all the points made by him in his argument, and broadly laid down the law, that the doctrine of a scintilla of evidence being sufficient to leave a case to the jury, was exploded; and that, where a verdict is contrary to the charge of the court on a question of law, it must be set aside, whether it be the second or second hundredth time it has been rendered. Under resolutions passed on the 19th of April, 1858, the Governor of Pennsylvania was authorized to appoint three commissioners "to collect all acts and statutes relating to the penal laws of the Commonwealth, to arrange the same systematically under proper titles, divisions and sections; to suggest to the Legislature any contradictions, omissions, defects and imperfections which may appear in the statutes to be revised, and the mode in which the same may be reconciled, supplied, improved and amended; to designate such acts or statutes as ought to be repealed, and to prepare and submit to the Legislature new acts and statutes, as such repeal may render advisable or necessary." These were duties of the most exalted and onerous character. To be faithfully performed, it required the selection of commissioners who could bring to their high office a long experience in the criminal justice of the Commonwealth, and a familiarity with its various penal laws. Especially did it require of them, not learning merely, but a power of analysis and condensation, in order

to bring into form, meaning and system, the vast body of criminal law, passed in the shape of separate statutes, from the organization of the government down to the time of codification. Under these resolutions, Governor William F. Packer appointed three commissioners: Hon. Edward King, who had been for upwards of twenty years President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Philadelphia; Hon. John C. Knox, who had filled successively the offices of Deputy Attorney General, member of the Legislature, President Judge of the Common Pleas of the Clearfield District, and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and who, at the time of his appointment, was Attorney General of the State; also David Webster. After these appointments had been made, on November 15th, 1858, he formed a law co-partnership with Attorney General Knox, and by that means they were able to be constantly together, at work at their practice, and at work on the revision of the penal laws of the Commonwealth. The revision of these laws was chiefly committed to the Hon. Edward King. The "Code" may be said to be his crowning labor and monument. This may be recorded without any disparagement to his coadjutors. Indeed, although rendering valuable aid, they would be first to accord to Edward King the credit which marks the labor, learning and wisdom of that body of penal law and system of practice. It was reported by the commission and adopted unanimously by the Legislature, as the Act of 31st of March, 1860. As a work of codification, it will compare with any labor of the kind in any State or country. Said the venerable Eli K. Price, at the meeting of the Bar of Philadelphia, held on May 9th, 1873, to testify their respect to the memory of Hon. Edward King, who had died the preceding day: "He became a great criminal Judge, and when, after his retirement from the bench, he and Judge Knox and Mr. David Webster were appointed Commissioners to revise and form the Criminal Code of the State, the latter, after due consultations, wisely placed the pen in his hands to write out the code, which stands to-day a legal monument to his name, and their united wisdom." Judge Knox continued to be Attorney General until the expiration of the term of Governor Packer, January, 1861; but the law partnership alluded to lasted under the firm name of Knox & Webster until the year 1867, when, suffering from impaired health, Judge Knox retired from business altogether. Since then David Webster has continued his practice alone with great success. Of his political record, but little can be added. Politics, in early life, were a help to him, but he never made them a means or a pursuit. He did, in 1871, accept the nomination of both the Democratic and Reform parties of the Twenty-second Ward for Common Council; but the Republican majority of the ward being about 1400, there was little chance of his election. However, against a party majority of that figure for the general ticket, the majority against him was less than 500, showing in what favor he stood with the people of a ward

in which he had but recently taken up his temporary residence. He was married in the year 1849, to Mary Ancora, daughter of Peter Ancora, an Italian who established himself in the early part of the present century as a teacher of drawing in Philadelphia; and has had two children, one of them a daughter, married to Lieutenant Dominick Lynch, Jr., of the United States Army. It is not the least interesting incident in his life, that the dwelling house across whose threshold he first entered as an office boy became his own property a few years after he had been admitted to practice. It was there that he made his home, and established his office, and it was there, too, that his children were born.

MORTON, REV. HENRY JACKSON, D. D., Clergyman, was born September 28th, 1807, at the (then out of town) residence of his father, adjacent to the city of New York; Morton street now indicates the locality. He was one of a family of seven sons, two daughters intervening; children of Major General Jacob Morton, who had married Catherine Ludlow, both of the city of New York. General Morton was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton and other distinguished men of his day. He was an eminent lawyer for many years in that city, and there held judicial station with John Wells and Samuel Jones, afterwards Chancellor of the State. He was Major General of the State Militia from 1812 to 1836, the period of his death. Dr. Morton received his primary education in New York city, and afterwards passed some years in academies at Stratford, Connecticut, and Jamaica, Long Island, finally preparing for college at a classical school in his native city. He matriculated at Columbia College, then under the presidency of the erudite and talented Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, whence he graduated with credit in 1827. After the close of his collegiate course, he read law for a brief period, which formed a judicious and important preparation for that higher vocation which he contemplated. In this connection, with the profession upon which he finally settled—though none other had been seriously thought of—may be noticed his remarkable talent for drawing. This was of early development, and had attracted the favorable attention of senior friends who were acknowledged artists. Among the latter may be mentioned Professor S. F. B. Morse, Inman, Cole, and others whose auguries of eminence for their younger friend, of making their art his vocation, were as gratifying as disinterested. His not doing so suggests something of analogy to the incident mentioned as to Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, who, when about devoting himself to the law, bade farewell to the Muse in numbers, which drew from Pope a tribute, expressed in the line,

"How fine a Poet was in Murray lost."

Having decided to consecrate his talents to the sacred work of the ministry, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the suburban village of Chelsea, New York, whence he graduated, in 1830, as Bachelor of Divinity, and in July of the same year, was admitted to the Diaconate by Bishop Hobart. Immediately after his ordination, he officiated in a church at Bloomingdale, a few miles beyond the city limits, during the absence of the Rector, the Reverend Dr. William Richmond, who was in Europe. Towards the close of 1830, he received and accepted a call to become Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, which church had then recently been detached from the parish of Christ Church, which still retained as its remaining "Chapel of Ease" the present church of St. Peter's. This call was to fill a vacancy caused by the Rev. Francis L. Hawkes' withdrawal and removal to another sphere of duty. In 1831, he was ordained Priest by the venerable Bishop White, and continued for some years faithfully in the discharge of his duties, until, in 1836, his health became somewhat impaired. By the considerate kindness of the vestry and the congregation, he was afforded a season of relaxation, and visited England, Scotland, and Italy, reaching home after a year's absence. Upon his return, he found that he had been elected Rector of the Parish, and, in 1837, fully assumed this position, in which he still remains, showing a connection with one and the same parish for over forty years. The early time of life at which he identified himself with Philadelphia, and the more matured age of the distinguished men in divinity, law, medicine and commerce, render a sketch of his career most interesting. Among the earliest of his parishioners may be named the gallant heroes Commodores Hull and Bainbridge, who had known him as a mere youth, when partaking of his father's hospitalities in New York. Other honored and conspicuous men in law and medicine, such as Dallas, Hopkins, Binney, Sergeant, Rawle, Biddle, of the former, and Drs. Physic, Chapman, Jackson, Dewees, Hartshorne, of the latter, placed themselves under his pastoral charge; of all these but one survives, the venerable Horace Binney. The first St. James' Church was erected by the Parish of Christ Church, as its second "Chapel of Ease," in 1807-9, at the northeast corner of Seventh street and St. James (now Commerce) street, where it remained till the advancing tide of traffic, and the removal of the greater part of the parishioners westward, made a change necessary. The present edifice at Walnut and Twenty-second streets is sufficiently central to answer the desired end, beside affording a favorable field for city missions, and without the probability of disturbance by business approaches. There are sittings for nearly one thousand persons, and its congregation requires all its accommodations; it contains many whom the Rector baptized, and the descendants of many whom he has committed to the ground. The relation of pastor and friend, cemented by reciprocal regard and early association, results, as might be expected,

in a happy unanimity. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of the Diocese of Pennsylvania many years ago, and has been its President for more than twenty years. He received his degree of "D. D." from the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he is the senior trustee. He is also trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Academy; and serves as a member of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Church-Home, and Philadelphia Dispensary; likewise a member of the National Academy of Arts and Design, in New York. He was married, in 1831, to Helen, daughter of Henry McFarlan, of New York. She died in 1849, leaving a son and three daughters; the former is the well-known scientist and lecturer, Professor Henry Morton, Secretary of the Franklin Institute, and editor of its journal.

ASHMEAD, JOHN E., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 27th, 1827. He is the son of John (sixth) and Ann Lehman Ashmead. On his father's side he is descended from an old English family, and his mother traces her birth from an ancient German source. Many descendants of the former branch, according to reliable and authentic records, were in prominent positions as military and civil officers for generations, taking an active part in the formation of the original government, and in the conduct of affairs subsequently. The history of this branch is very interesting. Seven generations back one of the original settlers of Pennsylvania was John Ashmead, a native of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born in 1648. He married Mary Courier, daughter of William Courier, of the same place, October 14th, 1677, and his first child, a son, born July 12th, 1679, was named John (the second one of that name). At or about this period, William Penn had received a grant of land from King Charles the Second, in compensation for debts due by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn, and was preparing to colonize the Province. Prior to Penn's advent to the New World, he sold various tracts of land to those anxious to settle in the Colony, and among the rest, John Ashmead became a purchaser. Accompanied by his wife and young son, he left England and landed in the infant Colony, in the year 1682, some six months prior to the arrival of the proprietor, William Penn. He settled in that part of the present Montgomery county, termed "Cheltenham," seeking to perpetuate the name of his birth-place by bestowing it upon his new residence. He died October 21st, 1688; his widow on the following day; both were buried at the Friends' Meeting House, Abington. John Ashmead the second, at the age of twenty-four—sometime during the year 1703—was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Sellers, of Darby, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania. About the year 1710, the family removed

to Germantown, where he died, October 7th, 1742. Here Samuel Ashmead, son of John (second), was born, March 4th, 1710. He was a Justice of the Peace, a high distinction in those days, was subsequently elected to and served as a member of the Provincial Assembly; and, at a more mature age, when the tyranny of the British King, and the adverse action of his Parliament to the best interests of the Colonies, had created great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, he, with several others, was selected as a Committee of Correspondence to draw the Colonies together in consultation. After a long life of usefulness and honor, he died March 19th, 1794, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Jacob Ashmead, son of Samuel, was born in Germantown, May 30th, 1742, and became in later years a captain in the First Battalion of Continental troops, raised by Congress. He served and fought with much distinction under General Washington in all of his battles. He died July 10th, 1814. John Ashmead (third), the first son of John Ashmead (second), was born in Germantown, May 12th, 1706. He married Ann, daughter of James Rush, of Byberry, Pennsylvania, August 29th, 1734. She was a paternal aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Ashmead (third) died July 30th, 1750. Captain John Ashmead (fourth), son of the foregoing, was born in Germantown, September 29th, 1738. He was an East India merchant and captain, having made one hundred successful voyages to Europe and the East Indies. He was an eminently religious man, never indulged in profane language himself, and would not permit any one on board his ship to use it. Whenever compelled to act on the defensive, he never called in the aid of cruisers to protect him, but fought his own ships, and always came off victorious. Captain Ashmead married Mary Mifflin, a niece of General Thomas Mifflin, and resided, when not at sea, in Philadelphia. He had the honor of representing one of the Original States in the great Federal procession of 1788. He died June 6th, 1818, in the eightieth year of his age. His son, John Ashmead (fifth), was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1762, and died February 16th, 1803. His wife was Arabella King Ryves, daughter of Henry Ryves, Commissary in the American Revolutionary Army. John Ashmead (sixth), son of the last named, was born 19th November, 1783. In early life he was a commission merchant. He married Ann Lehman, October 27th, 1806. In the year 1822, he received from Governor Heister a commission as Auctioneer. In later years he paid much attention to real estate and lands. He died February 9th, 1857. Just prior to the battle of Germantown, the British army encamped in Ashmead's road, now School House lane. The Ashmeads were all on the Whig side in those troublous times. Later members of this family have held high offices of honor and trust, several having been foreign Ministers, Congressmen, etc. On the maternal side, the subject of this sketch is descended from John George Lehman, Far-

mer-General of the Revenues and Lands of the Manor of Tribigen, in the Electorate of Saxony. His son, Philip Theodore Lehman, emigrated to America, and became Secretary to William Penn. He was distinguished as a man of letters and learning. While acting as Secretary to the Proprietor, he wrote the celebrated letter to the Indians of Canada, dated June 23d, 1692, the original of which is framed and displayed at the Capitol in Harrisburg. Godfried Lehman was born in Germany, October 9th, 1688, and came to this country at an early date, settling in Germantown. He died in the year 1756, and was buried in his own garden. Just one hundred years after, in May, 1856, there was found, four feet below the surface of the ground, in the rear of Charles Weiss' coal yard, in Germantown, a flat marble stone, indicating where his ashes then reposed. Further search being made, his bones were uncovered, and Benjamin Lehman conveyed the remains to the Tunkers' burial-ground, where they were re-interred. This proceeding attracted much attention at the time. Christian Lehman, son of Godfried, was born November 7th, 1714. He was a man of considerable accomplishments in reference to both times and country, being conversant with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and also speaking fluently German and English. He cultivated the higher Mathematics and Astronomy with remarkable success. Possessed of an ample fortune, he was enabled to devote himself to the pursuit of science and literature. He died December 28th, 1774. His son, Dr. George Lehman, was born in Germantown, August 2d, 1753. He served seven years as Surgeon in the American Revolutionary Army. He was with General Washington at Valley Forge, Staten Island, Perth Amboy, etc. He was finally captured on the "Fair American," taken to England, and confined in the celebrated Dartmoor prison for two years, whence he was liberated when peace was declared. He died at Philadelphia, March 14th, 1793, in his fortieth year. His nephew, William Lehman, was born September 10th, 1779. He was a man of literary tastes, carefully and religiously educated, who passed with credit through the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirty-five, he was elected to represent (in part) the city of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, and was annually returned as a member of that body, fifteen years in all, until his death, which took place at Harrisburg, in his fiftieth year. By his Will, dated 26th July, 1827, he bequeathed to the Athenæum of Philadelphia ten thousand dollars, for the construction of a suitable building. Ann, the daughter of Dr. George Lehman, and mother of John E. Ashmead, was born in Philadelphia, January 13th, 1788. She is yet living, in her eighty-sixth year, with her mental faculties unimpaired. He himself, after receiving private literary and classical instruction, entered the Philadelphia High School, and, after the usual course of study, graduated from that institution July 15th, 1845. A few weeks thereafter, he entered upon his business career in the

mercantile house of Smith & Way, jobbers of dry goods, in order to gain a knowledge of the business. By strict and persevering attention to his duties, he soon rose to the position of chief salesman, which he filled for eight years. His services were then engaged by the dry goods commission house of Tredick, Stokes & Co., where he secured the same standing and success. For the past six years, he has conducted the domestic business of the dry goods commission house of Lewis & Co., completing nineteen years of connection with the dry goods commission business. He was one of the original members of the First Regiment of Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, no one having a better record as a soldier. As such he served with that command in their different campaigns during the war. He is now attached to Company D (Old Guard), of the First Regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania, of which he is a constituent and very prominent member. He is an old and active member of the Mercantile Beneficial Association; and also holds a membership in the Fountain Society. He is also one of the original members of the Gettysburg Memorial Association.

LERCH, JOHN, Merchant, was born October 16th, 1829, in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors immigrated from the Palatinate in the interval between 1725 and 1735, in which period of time a large and desirable element was being infused into the population of the Province from the agricultural districts of Rhineland. The Lerchs first settled in the Slaughton Valley, whence John Lerch, a son of Anthony Lerch, removed to a farm in Allen township, in the year 1773. John Lerch's son, Joseph, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Excepting a few months, which were spent in Easton, at the academy of Kirkpatrick & Horn, he passed his boyhood on his father's farm, availing himself of such opportunities for mental improvement as the common schools of the neighborhood then offered. In the summer of 1844, he was placed in the store of George Weber & Son, at Kreidersville, a busy little settlement lying half a mile from the homestead. Hence, in the fall of 1846, he removed to Bethlehem, at that time a town with a population of somewhat a little over 1000 souls, nearly all Moravians. There, in the employ and under the judicious guidance of the late James A. Rice, an enterprising and energetic young merchant, he received a mercantile training of more than ordinary excellence, and such as eventually proved to him of incalculable benefit. Bringing into this school of discipline great natural abilities, he soon became a valuable assistant, and on the sudden decease of his employer, in 1850, he was called upon to conduct the business on behalf of the heirs, until the settlement of the estate. This he did with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. Thereupon, in 1851, he associated himself with Rufus A.

Grider, for the purpose of general merchandising, and with limited means, but an inexhaustible fund of energy, entered upon his novitiate as a man of business. The firm of Grider & Lerch dissolved in February, 1857. Before this, in August, 1855, he had married Sarah E., a daughter of Joseph B. Jones, of Bethlehem township, by whom he had three sons, two of whom died in early childhood. In the spring of 1857, he set out in business on his own account, and by dint of new energy and "push," succeeded in soon establishing and then enlarging a trade, which year after year grew under his hands, far beyond his expectations, until eventually it exceeded that of any similar house in that section of the country. When, in February, 1865, he gave an interest in his concern to Joseph A. Rice, a son of his former employer, he laid the foundation of the present widely-known mercantile house of John Lerch & Co., popularly called "The Bee Hive," which, in the fall of 1871, occupied the handsome and commodious store on Main street, erected in order to meet the wants of their rapidly growing trade. As a merchant, he has always enjoyed a reputation for the strictest integrity, and hence has the full confidence of those with whom he is brought into business relations. As a citizen, he is eminently public-spirited and progressive, manifesting a lively interest in the prosperity of the home of his adoption, and aiding her institutions and worthy charities from a liberal hand. In the late war of the rebellion, he not only on two occasions—in September of 1862 and in June of 1863—shouldered his musket to meet the invader, but constantly and generously contributed from his means towards the relief of such as were sufferers in the hour of their country's peril through their efforts to compass safety. Modesty, frankness, benevolence and a love of justice, are leading features in his character. He is a prominent member of "Christ" Reformed Church, of the borough of Bethlehem. His successful career as a merchant is a result of his unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of industry, energy, prudence and probity.

BICKLEY, MORTIMER H., Druggist, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 8th, 1831. He is the son of Jacob Bickley; and his parents are of German descent. His grandparents emigrated to America about a century ago, and settled in Philadelphia. The family trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror. Being left fatherless when a mere child, his grandfather assumed the parental office. He attended the common schools of his native county, and subsequently studied at a select school at Norristown, Pennsylvania, being in the intervals engaged in agricultural pursuits. These failed to present attractions enough to induce him to adopt them for his avocation in life, and he accordingly entered the drug store of Samuel



Engraving by P. B. K. & Co.

John Lerch

Simes, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in June, 1849. After remaining some two years as an apprentice, he accepted a situation in the store of J. M. Allen, in Chester, Pennsylvania; and having entered upon the regular course, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduated there in 1854. Having associated with his employer, January 1st, 1856, the business was conducted by the new firm of Allen & Bickley, until January 1st, 1859, when he became sole proprietor. His energetic management so increased his business that it necessitated enlarged accommodations, and he accordingly erected a handsome structure at Fourth and Market streets; it is 103 by 26 feet, five stories in height, surmounted by a mansard roof, and was occupied November 20th, 1869. He is a public spirited and liberal man, has served his city in councils, and has been a warm friend of public enterprise and improvement. He was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, as well as of the Chester Rural Cemetery Company, and is in the Board of Managers of each institution. He has been a Director of the First National Bank of Chester since 1870. He married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Weaver, late Prothonotary of the courts of Delaware county.

ALLISON, WILLIAM C., Car-builder and Tube-manufacturer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817, and is of Quaker parentage. When he was six years of age he lost his father, and ten years later his only surviving parent died, thus leaving him entirely dependent upon his own resources. Being possessed of indomitable industry and perseverance, he started on his own account, when but nineteen years old, in the business of a wheelwright and wagon builder, in Philadelphia. Hardly had he established himself in this calling ere the great financial crisis of 1837 occurred, which left its mark upon the business community for several years thereafter, paralyzing all kinds of industries, and carrying down in the wreck many a theretofore staunch and thriving firm. He bore up nevertheless until 1841, when he too gave way; but his failure may be said to have been a blessing in disguise, as it brought forth the latent strength and capacity of his nature, although it left him penniless. Arising from this disaster, with determined energy he was soon actively engaged, and was enabled to discharge all his former indebtedness, thus giving an evidence of the sterling quality of honesty which has ever actuated him in his business pursuits. In 1851, he formed a business connection with John Murphy, and the firm of Murphy & Allison erected very extensive shops on Market street, west of Nineteenth street, where they were largely engaged in building cars for the various railroads centering in Philadelphia; especially for the Pennsylvania Railroad, then in course of construction

and equipment. In 1856, they purchased what is now known as the "Girard Tube Works," and commenced the manufacture of pipes for gas, water, and steam purposes, in addition to their former business; and their productions soon gained a high reputation for excellence, and the demand became so great as to necessitate an enlargement of the works. They now added to their manufactures at the Car Works, the building of City Passenger Railway cars, of which they constructed a very large number. In May, 1863, the Car Works were destroyed by fire, but in less than a fortnight after they had extemporized another building in which their employees completed their unfinished contracts. This was during the rebellion, which period was one of marked activity among mechanics, especially car-builders. The firm was dissolved, November 28th, 1866, by the death of the senior partner, and the surviving member purchased the other's interest from the heirs. He had been previously engaged in adapting one of the buildings of the new works for the manufacture of lap-welded iron tubes, which was commenced in April, 1867. In July, 1868, he associated two of his sons with him, constituting the firm of W. C. Allison & Sons, whose property "The Junction Car Works and Flue Mill" comprises ten acres of ground, half of which is covered with buildings; and is situate in West Philadelphia, between the tracks of the West Chester and Philadelphia, and the "Connecting Railway," the works being placed in communication with private sidings and turn outs. Here seven hundred men are constantly employed, and the manufactures amount to about two million dollars yearly. The senior partner is a Director of the Third National Bank, of which he is a considerable shareholder.

UNGLISON, ROBLEY, Physician and Professor, was born January 4th, 1798, at Keswick, Cumberlandshire, England. His mother was very remarkable for her intellectual powers, and she bestowed unusual care in the training of her son. He commenced the study of medicine in his seventeenth year, at first in his native town, and afterwards in London, Edinburgh and Paris. Having passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons in the first named city, he was admitted to practice in 1819. In 1824, he graduated by examination at the University of Erlangen, Germany, and in the same year commenced lecturing on practical midwifery. By this time he had already acquired an unusual reputation for a man of his age by various contributions to the periodical press, and his name reached the ears of F. W. Walker, who had been sent to England by Ex-President Thomas Jefferson, to select professors for the University of Virginia. An offer having been made to him, he accepted the same, and left London in October, 1824. His connection with this institution extended over a period of nine years, during

which time he delivered numerous courses of lectures on nearly every branch of medical science, and laid the foundation of a solid and enduring reputation as a great author. He became the intimate friend and professional adviser of Jefferson and Madison, and his home at Charlottesville was the centre of a refined and charming circle of friends. In 1833, he accepted the chair of *Materia Medica*, etc., in the University of Maryland, and remained in Baltimore for three years, thence removing to Philadelphia, where, in June, 1836, he was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson College, a chair created expressly for him. This school, not long after, entered upon a career of prosperity unequalled in the annals of medical teaching. At the outbreak of the war, the class numbered six hundred and thirty, being the largest ever assembled on this continent. As Dean of the college, and instructor in one of its most important departments, he remained at his post, working faithfully for the interests of science until ill-health, in the spring of 1868, compelled him to resign. He was created Professor Emeritus, but did not long enjoy that honor. His health continued to fail until his death, April 1st, 1869. His world-wide reputation had secured him many testimonials—altogether about one hundred—of respect from medical, scientific and literary associations in this country and Europe. From Yale College he received, in 1825, the degree of M. D., and Jefferson College that of L. L. D. in 1852. He was without doubt the most voluminous medical author of his day, and all his works are characterized by profound scholarship, accurate judgment, beauty and correctness of style.

 ANNAN, BENJAMIN, Journalist and Political Economist, was born in Union township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1807. His father was a farmer and teacher, occupied in agricultural pursuits during the summer, and teaching in the winter season. He died when his son was but eight years old. Benjamin went to school for a period of about two years altogether, during the next seven years, for at that time schools were only open in the winter season for some three months at a time. It was at Unionville where he was inspired with the idea of becoming a printer and editor, from reading the *Village Record*, to which the teacher subscribed. Having learned the utmost that was taught in the schools of that day, at the age of fifteen he was indentured to learn the printing business in the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of which George Getz was proprietor, where he remained six years. During his term of service the same industry and honesty of purpose and action which has characterized his whole life, as to win the highest regard of his preceptor, resulted in an offer to become his associate and partner in the business. Meanwhile, at the close of his apprenticeship,

he had repaired to Philadelphia, where he worked in several printing offices, finally being engaged in the establishment of Lawrence Johnson, the celebrated type-founder, where, after receiving the necessary instructions, he added the art of stereotyping to his knowledge of printing. After a visit to Reading, where he had received the offer, already noted, he thought it for his interests to decline it, and directed his course to Pottsville. On his arrival there, he found the office of the *Miner's Journal* in the hands of the sheriff; and, believing that this was a fair opportunity and his future field of operations, concluded to purchase it. Almost all his ready funds were embarked in this enterprise; and the subscription list numbered but two hundred and fifty. This took place in April, 1829, and he was connected with this one paper for a period of nearly forty-four years. On July 1st, 1866, he disposed of one half of his interest in the establishment, and on January 1st, 1873, sold the other moiety to the present publisher. The subscribers had increased to over four thousand, and its weekly circulation was only excelled by three other political journals in the State outside of the large cities. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President, in 1828, and he has voted at every Presidential election since that period, and always in opposition to the Democracy. Indeed, during his whole life, he has never voted for a Democrat, where there was a contest between the political parties. He has always been a firm and undeviating supporter of Protection to American Industry, and proposed and organized the first Tariff League, in 1840, after the disastrous effects of the Compromise bill had become apparent, which led to the adoption of the Tariff of 1842, the most beneficial measure ever passed by Congress. In 1841, and also in 1861, he collected signatures to the longest petitions ever laid before the National Legislature, praying for protection to home industry. For a period of fifteen years he held the position of School Director, and for fourteen years was President of the Board. During this period he suggested to Governor Pollock the present admirable Normal School system of the State in all of its details, which was afterwards adopted. He also can claim—as far back as 1857, when he first proposed it, and published a series of articles on the subject—the plan for a National Currency. His views were communicated to several prominent bankers, who acquiesced in his suggestions, and who admitted that it would be the best currency obtainable; but it could not be carried out, as the States had usurped the power from the General Government, and as the latter had acquiesced in it so long, that the States would never surrender. He even prepared circulars, embodying his views, and distributed them through the two Houses of Congress, but it received very little attention from any of the members. Four years elapsed, and the war of the Rebellion broke out, and a National Currency became a necessity. He communicated with Secretary Chase, and afterwards visited the latter, recalled his

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Galaxy Pub. Co. Philade

Benj Bannan

circular and compared it with the bill which Secretary Chase had prepared, and it was found to be in perfect accordance with his proposed plan of 1857, except in a few unimportant particulars and one important feature, which was not incorporated in the bill, *i. e.* introducing an expanding limit. This was not done, as it was impossible to foresee what the exigencies of the country might demand. The idea of having an issue of currency in proportion to the wealth of the country, and expanding it on that basis, seems to have been original with him. It was submitted to the late Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, who was also a writer on currency, and who had collected all the works written on currency and money in all languages from all countries, numbering upwards of seven hundred volumes and pamphlets, and in none of them had he observed a similar proposition or idea broached. As a writer and thinker on important public matters, he has earned for himself an honored and respected name among the advanced and progressive sentiment of the country, and wherever he is known, whether at home or abroad, his opinion and advice are solicited and made use of. As a practical reformer, he belongs to an advanced school, being foremost in proposing and carrying out ideas and projects tending to the improvement and advancement of his fellow men, particularly of the laboring classes. As a writer on matters pertaining to the coal trade, his experience of over forty-four years in the anthracite region has fitted him with peculiar and special qualifications. The great work which he undertook to publish, and which he had prepared for publication principally by Samuel H. Daddow, Mining Engineer, he only furnishing the statistics and outlines for the same, is entitled, *Coal, Iron and Oil*. It was the most expensive single volume issued by any publisher during the Rebellion, reflects great credit upon him, and has elicited from the *London Mining Journal* the statement, that no single volume ever published in England affords so much information on the subjects treated of in that publication. Suggested by the peculiar circumstances of the time, he has, within a few months past, published a monograph on *Our National Currency and how to Improve it*, which takes the ground, as originally suggested in his first circular of 1857, of adopting an expanding limit to its issue, keeping the paper issue unconvertible into coin on demand hereafter, but allowing a proportion of it to be received in payment of duties; the legal tenders of the Government to be received in payment of taxes and debts due to the Government; and the issue of national bank notes to the several banks in proportion to their wealth; the fractional currency to be cancelled, and a debased silver coinage substituted, which would therefore always remain at home; this was done in England some forty years ago, and the consequence has been that they have always retained the silver. These features may be somewhat novel and startling at first reading, but he has discussed his propositions

so clearly and forcibly that by many it is believed they will be received with more favor as they are studied and comprehended by an impartial, unbiassed mind.



ELLEY, WILLIAM DARRAH, Lawyer and Politician, of Philadelphia, was born April 12th, 1814, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county. He is the youngest son of William and Hannah (Darrah) Kelley, and grandson of Major John Kelley, of the Revolutionary army. His birth occurred, it will be noticed, during the "War of 1812," and when business of all kinds was depressed. When peace was declared, the financial embarrassments still continued, and almost every family was thereby affected, some being utterly wrecked in fortune. This was the fate reserved for the Kelley family, and to add to their distress, death removed the husband and father, leaving the widow without any estate, and with four little children to provide for and educate. Right nobly did she struggle against adversity and accomplish the great charge; and, it may be added, she lived to witness the brilliant course pursued, and the honorable stations filled, by her distinguished son. Until he was eleven years old he attended school, and then made his first start in the battle of life, first as an errand boy in a bookstore, and afterwards as a copy-reader in the *Inquirer* office. Finally concluding to learn a trade, he was indentured as an apprentice in the jewelry manufactory of Rickards & Duboscq, with whom he remained until 1834. At this particular period, there was an intense political fever pervading the whole country, and young Kelley was affected by it. He embraced the tenets of the Democratic party, and was so outspoken in their favor as to interfere with his efforts to obtain his daily bread. He therefore proceeded to Boston, where he effected an engagement with Clark & Curry, and remained there several years, laboring with the greatest industry at his trade, and employing his leisure hours in study, contributing also to the periodical press, besides achieving no small fame as an eloquent lecturer and debater. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1839, and shortly after entered the office of Colonel James Page, as a student at law. He was admitted to practice at the bar, April 17th, 1841, and at once attained an honorable and lucrative practice. In January, 1845, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the State, and in March, 1846, was commissioned by Governor Shunk one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Here his course was put to a severe test in the celebrated contested election case of Reed vs. Kneass, where the Democratic party lost their case. For this act, he was ostracized by those with whom he had formerly sympathized. In 1851, the Judiciary was made elective, and having been nominated on an independent ticket he was triumphantly elected, *the people*, to whom he appealed, thus confirming and vindicating his course. During his last years of service

on the bench, the political horizon was disturbed by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He saw his party had become sectional in character, and he abandoned it forever. He may be termed one of the founders of the National Republican Party, his maiden speech on "Slavery in the Territories" having been delivered in 1856. He was nominated for Congress in that year, but the party was too young to achieve success. He resigned his position as Judge, and returned to the practice of his profession. In October, 1860, he was returned as Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, and has ever since held that position. During his entire course in the National Legislature he has always stood in the advance line of his party, and is now regarded as one of its most prominent leaders.

PACKER, HON. ASA, Railroad President, was born in New London county, Connecticut, in 1806. His paternal grandfather was Elisha Packer, the leading business man of his town, a farmer, tanner and shoe manufacturer; also a prominent member of a Christian church. The father of Asa was Elisha Packer, Jr., who was noted for good sense and industry, but was unsuccessful in business. The son was at an early age employed in the tannery of Elias Smith, of North Stonington, where he soon became the confidential friend and adviser of the proprietor of the establishment. This connection being severed by the death of his employer, the young man entered the service of John Brown, a farmer. At the age of seventeen, he resolved to seek fortune elsewhere, and accordingly started on foot for Pennsylvania. He reached the town of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, with only a few dollars in his pocket, and his remaining possessions in a knapsack on his shoulder. Here he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner, and, after acquiring the trade, followed it industriously for several years. With habits of temperance and economy, he was enabled to save a considerable proportion of his earnings, with which he purchased land on the upper Susquehanna, and thus laid the foundation of the princely fortune which he has since acquired. Here he entered upon the arduous and frugal life of a pioneer, clearing land with his own hands and building the hut in which he resided for eleven years, and to which he conducted his young wife, a daughter of Joseph Blakeslee, one of the pioneers of Northern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1833, he left his farm in Susquehanna county and settled permanently in the Lehigh Valley, with whose interests he has ever since been most prominently identified, and whose immense resources he has done so much to develop. The great wealth of this section in coal, iron, timber, lime, cement and slate, had been made partially available by the improvements introduced by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, of Philadelphia. With a few hundred dollars

capital, he engaged in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, acting as master of his own boat, and displaying that energy and perseverance which have ever been his marked traits. His business talents brought him to the notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with which he became connected, greatly to his advantage, and with which he remained associated for many years. He then, in company with his brother, Robert, went into a general merchandising business in Mauch Chunk, the firm name being A. & R. W. Packer. The house rapidly acquired prominence, and soon became extensively known for its large transactions both on the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. Through his coal-mining operations, he was brought into close relations with the late Commodore Stockton, between whom and himself there sprang up a warm and enduring friendship. These relations were of great service to him, especially when he was pushing to completion that great enterprise, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when Commodore Stockton, the New Jersey Railroad Company, and other rich corporations which were to be benefited by this improvement, came forward and made large advances by subscriptions to its stock and bonds. The Lehigh Valley Railroad was completed and delivered to the company, September 4th, 1855. The addition which this railroad has made to his fortune is computed by millions. To his suggestions and efforts were mainly due the extension of a line of railroad through the Susquehanna Valley, the great tablelands of the State of New York, and connecting with the New York and Erie Railroad. In 1865, on his return from a visit to Europe, he endowed that excellent and widely-known institution, the Lehigh University, donating for the purpose sixty acres of land and \$500,000 in money. His intention was to found an institution where young men could pursue the study of any branch of knowledge which they might desire. The University was formally opened, September 1st, 1866, and has so far fully realized the intentions of its founder, and is a source of pride to the State in which it is located, as well as a magnificent monument to the taste, judgment and liberality of its projector. It has already taken rank among the foremost educational establishments of this country. The energy and skill with which he has carried out his great railroad and mining enterprises have won for him a position second to none in his State as a developer of the great natural resources of the commonwealth and a promoter of her material prosperity. His popularity, and the entire confidence which his fellow citizens repose in his integrity, have caused him to be much sought as a candidate for various public offices. He has served in the Legislature of the State for several years, acquiring a praiseworthy reputation as an efficient working member. In 1843, he was elected Judge of the County Court, for the county in which he resides, and held the position for five years. He represented his district for two consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States. In 1868, he polled a very heavy vote as nominee of the Democratic



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McDonaldson



William M. ...

party for Governor of Pennsylvania, but the State was too Republican in tone to admit of his election. An energetic business man and the possessor of a magnificent fortune, he has gained a national reputation by his various public enterprises, and especially by his liberal endowment of Lehigh University.

COMLY, SETH I., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1815. He comes of the old stock of orthodox Quakers. His father, Charles Comly, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, having been the senior partner in the firm of Comly & Allen, one of the largest and most influential shipping houses in the city. During the financial crisis, that extending from the year 1814 to 1818, caused such wide-spread disaster, the firm failed. Charles Comly then removed from the city to Milton, Northumberland county, in the same State; commenced business again, in 1820, as a general merchant, and proved very successful. In seventeen years he had amassed a competency and retired. He only lived to enjoy his well-earned ease for three years, his death occurring in 1840. A man of the strictest commercial probity, singular ability, many virtues, and kindest disposition, he commanded the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His son received a sound education at the Milton Academy, of which Rev. Dr. George Judkin, as President of the Board of Trustees, and Rev. David Kirkpatrick, as Principal, were the then controlling authorities. Among his school-mates were many who have made themselves honored names in politics, commerce, literature or science, Governors Pollock and Curtin, with his brother Joshua W. Comly, the distinguished lawyer, being some of the more prominent. Leaving school, at about the age of eighteen, he was taken by his father into the business at Milton, and on the retirement of the latter, in 1837, he carried on the establishment with marked tact, enterprise and success. Ten years later, desiring a somewhat more extended sphere of action, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and opened an office as commission merchant. He remained there but three years; came to Philadelphia, and in a short time entered the flour, grain and produce commission business, as a member of the firm of Budd & Comly. This copartnership, after continuing for a period of sixteen years, was dissolved by the retirement of H. Budd. The remaining partner then associated with himself his nephew, Charles C. Norris, and the style of the firm was changed to S. I. Comly & Co., by which title it still remains known to, and greatly respected by, the commercial community. This choice of a partner has proved very judicious, the new member showing himself a thoroughly informed man of business, prompt and energetic, honorable, and pleasing in manners. The firm occupies, and has occupied for some years, extensive stores on Market street, below Twenty-first, four adjoining buildings being

included in the establishment. Its senior partner has occupied some important positions of trust in Philadelphia. In 1871, he was elected President of the Commercial Exchange Association, and continued to discharge the responsible duties of that office with entire acceptability to all the members of the association until the beginning of 1873, when he retired therefrom. He is also Vice-President of the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company. Although he has never manifested any deep interest in politics, he has always performed his duty to the country as a consistent member of the Republican party. During March, of 1872, the office of the Collector of the port of Philadelphia being vacant through the retirement of Colonel J. W. Forney, he was appointed by the President to fill the vacancy. Having as a business man been long and favorably known to the community, the news of his appointment was received with much satisfaction by the merchants of Philadelphia. A well-deserved compliment was paid to the sterling integrity and high reputation of the appointee by the United States Senate, the nomination being unanimously confirmed. The able and impartial manner in which he has so far discharged the duties of the position eminently justifies the Presidential choice. With natural advantages, improved by a superior education, and combined with wide experience in business and knowledge of the world, he is thoroughly qualified for public positions of trust. He is very systematic in his business habits, and possessed of remarkable administrative ability. As a speaker he has won honors of no mean degree. On the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Commercial Exchange, again on the reception of President Grant at the Chamber of Commerce, and on his retirement from the office of President of the Exchange, he delivered addresses evidencing a full appreciation of the commercial position and prospects of Philadelphia.

DONALDSON, HON. WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, on July 28th, 1799. His father was John Donaldson, and his grandfather William Donaldson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, throughout its entire period. At the age of seven years he was left fatherless, and with his widowed mother and several sisters struggled successfully for support, and in addition acquired a fair English education. He learned the business of a merchant with the late Matthew Newkirk, in Philadelphia, and soon afterwards started in his native town of Danville. There his extensive operations in the purchase and sale of grain and other products of the country, then sent to market in arks on the Susquehanna river, made him widely and favorably known to all the leading merchants and dealers in the Valley of the Susquehanna, as far south as Baltimore. In 1829, he married a daughter of John Conden, a merchant of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. In 1837, he became the principal

owner of a very large body of coal lands in the western part of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. At that time this portion of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania was undeveloped and in a state of comparative wilderness. Almost wholly unaided, he grasped the project of developing this portion of the coal field. Its accomplishment by the construction of a railroad and the erection of colliery improvements necessarily involved the outlay of a very large amount of capital and a delay of years of time. Nothing daunted, this work was undertaken. The Swatara Railroad was commenced with him as president. The Donaldson Improvement and Railroad Company was organized with the same president. The town of Donaldson was laid out on the property. Soon the railroad was finished which connected these and vast bodies of other coal lands with the Mine Hill Railroad and Union Canal, while numerous extensive and costly collieries were erected on the land. Machine shops, hotels, churches, and houses to accommodate a population of several thousand inhabitants, now make up the town of Donaldson. The borough of Tremont, one mile south, and of about equal population and industries, was also the direct result of these improvements inaugurated and carried to completion by the same leadership. Thus a wilderness was converted into a productive territory that affords support to thousands of inhabitants by his almost single-handed efforts. He remained in the control of the Swatara Railroad Company and of the Donaldson Improvement and Railroad Company until 1863, when he retired from their management. While at Danville, he was appointed an Associate Judge for Columbia county by Governor David R. Porter, entirely without solicitation on his part or that of mere personal friends. This appointment was confirmed by the Senate unanimously. In politics up to this time, and for a long period afterwards, he was a Democrat of the "old school," but never sought office. He and the late Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court participated in the first meeting in support of General Andrew Jackson for the Presidency ever held in Danville. Afterwards he co-operated with the Democratic party until about 1848, when he was made elector on the "Free Soil" electoral ticket. Since then he has been a member of the Republican party. Since 1863 he has almost entirely retired from actual business pursuits—of a very active mind and temperament, he has not however been by any means idle. No truer or firmer friend ever lived, and in the defence of what he believed to be right he has always been unyielding and uncompromising. His family consists of a son and three daughters. The eldest married Theodore Garrettson, the second James B. Beatty, both coal operators, and owners of extensive collieries, and the youngest Colonel H. K. Nichols, resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He has been for over fifty years a member of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, of Pennsylvania. The charter for the Danville Lodge, No. 224, was granted to him as Worshipful Master.

He still retains his place as a member of that lodge. He is an active participant in the affairs and management of the Presbyterian Church. The congregation at Pottsville, organized in 1857, and now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Smiley, formerly of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, receives his especial interest and support. It is known as the Second Presbyterian Church.

BRODHEAD, CHARLES, President of the Bethlehem and Stroudsburg Railroad, was born at Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 4th, 1824. He is descended from Daniel Brodhead, of Yorkshire, England, who was a captain of grenadiers under Charles II., and joined Colonel Nichols' expedition which took possession of the New Netherlands, in 1664, after which event he settled in Ulster county, New Jersey. He had a son, Richard, born in 1666, whose son, Daniel, born in 1693, removed to Brodhead's Creek, near Stroudsburg, and died at Bethlehem in 1755. Another son, Garret, was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, while a third son, Albert Gallatin, the father of the subject of this sketch, still living at Bethlehem, was a prominent merchant at Conyngham for many years, and was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from 1832 to 1834. Charles Brodhead graduated at Lafayette College, then under the control of President Junkin and Professor Youmans, after which he entered the law office of his uncle, Richard, then a Representative in Congress from the Tenth District. Having completed his studies in the office of David Hoffman, of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Northampton bar, in 1846, and continued his practice at this place until 1849, being Solicitor under Sheriff Hillman. His uncle, Richard, being elected to the United States Senate, in 1850, Charles entered into a law partnership with him, but retired after three years and located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Foreseeing the future importance of this valley, he bought from Mr. Joseph Hess what was known as the Jacobi farm, consisting of one hundred and three acres, for which he paid \$200 per acre. He also bought ninety-seven acres from the old Duckenback farm, and extended Mr. C. A. Duckenback's plan of Augusta, changing the name to Wetherill, in honor of Colonel Samuel Wetherill, founder of the Prince works at that place. Excepting seven acres given to Lehigh University, all of this land is now covered with the streets, manufactories, and dwellings of south Bethlehem, the main avenue from the university to the railroad depot being named Brodhead. In the summer of 1858, he married Camilla, only daughter of General Conrad Shimer, a State Senator, and the largest owner of farm lands in the county where he resided. In 1862, he projected a railroad from Bethlehem to Stroudsburg, of which he has ever since been President. In connection



Marvin Landerberger

with A. Wade and William Chapman, he, in 1864, organized the Chapman Slate Company, which has produced more slate than any other company in the country. He was also an original corporator of the Bethlehem Iron Company, one of the largest rolling mills in the State, and the founder of other successful industries which have added greatly to the population, wealth and power of his section and State. He is a consistent and resolute Democrat, but was never a candidate for office until 1871, when he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He is a man of eminently progressive ideas, of great industry and enterprise. Probably no one has done more than he to develop the resources of the section in which he resides.

LANDENBERGER, MARTIN, Manufacturer, was born at Ebengen, Germany, in 1818. His father, who was engaged in the same business at Wurttemberg, was able to give his son a good education; and, believing it to be for his children's benefit, emigrated to this country and established himself at once in Philadelphia, where he apprenticed his son to M. Drenshaw, a native of France, who was carrying on the manufacture of hosiery, in Delaware. After remaining there two years, he entered the employment of Joseph Button, of Germantown, who was the proprietor of the first factory ever established in the vicinity of Philadelphia. With him he worked steadily and industriously; and, by the year 1843, had saved from his wages sufficient money to buy himself a loom, and began business on his own account. That was a period of "hard times," and, though he felt the pressure, he was not disheartened, but redoubled his activity, and was rewarded, at the end of one year, by having to employ three journeymen in his business. The panic of 1847, which proved so disastrous to some others, was a source of benefit to him; for, having cash on hand, he took advantage of the depression in the wool market to make extensive purchases, and found his investment to be eventually a most profitable one. In 1849, in order to meet the increasing demands of his business, he moved into a new building, containing eighteen looms, and at the same time built a house for himself and family, opposite to the factory, having been married three years previously. Although his means at that time were insufficient to enable him to introduce steam power into his establishment, he still continued to prosper, his business increasing annually, till, in seven years from his taking possession of the new premises, he found them too small for his needs, and he also felt the imperative necessity of employing steam power. Accordingly, in 1856, he purchased the site on which the present factory now stands, and erected upon it one of the most commodious and extensive stocking factories in the country. The building is forty five by two hundred feet,

four and a half stories high, and complete in all its details. About this time he admitted into partnership Charles Wyler, and his two sons, Martin and Charles Landenberger, the present name of the firm being Martin Landenberger & Co. Besides the factory above alluded to, two others are owned by the firm, which they purchased in 1862. These branch mills are situated at Landenberg, Chester county, and are driven by water power, which, at that place, is as good as at any point in the State. In the comparatively brief space of thirty years, this business has increased enormously; the manufacture, which, during the first year, amounted to \$1000, now reaches to near \$1,000,000, and the three mills employ from 1000 to 1200 hands. All the sales are effected through the agency of a commission house in New York.

WEST, BENJAMIN, Artist, was born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on October 10th, 1738. He came of Quaker parentage, and retained his connection with the Society of Friends through the whole of his life. When quite a small boy, he astonished his family by decided evidences of strong artistic talent, and he received such commendations for his untutored efforts that he determined, in opposition to the wishes of many of his friends, to become a painter. At the early age of seventeen, he removed to Philadelphia and commenced to paint portraits, and was measurably successful, although his performances were very crude and uncultured. As there were absolutely no facilities for the proper study of art on this side of the Atlantic, so soon as he could obtain the means, he went to Europe, and in 1760 found his way to Rome, for the purpose of studying the masterpieces of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great artists, there preserved. Shortly after his arrival in Rome, he made the acquaintance of Raphael Mengo, the distinguished German artist, and speedily a warm friendship sprung up between the two. Mengo aided the young American very materially by directing his studies and by giving him good advice. From Rome Mr. West proceeded to London, where he opened a studio, and in a comparatively short time won his way to the favor of the most aristocratic picture-buyers, who purchased his works at liberal prices. His picture of *Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus* having met the eye of George III., that monarch became much interested in him, and finally made him the Court Painter. The honor of knighthood was offered him by the king, when he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, in 1792, but the Quaker principles of the artist would not permit him to accept. The king, however, continued to be a generous patron, purchasing pictures at large prices himself, and inducing others to do so. The work which brought him prominently into notice as an able and original artist was

his *Death of Wolfe*. In this he departed from the absurd custom of the historical painters of the day, of representing modern heroes in antique garb, and he endeavored to give a spirited and faithful representation of the actual scene. The picture, which was a wonderfully fine piece of composition, was a brilliant success, and it not only made the artist's reputation, but it completely revolutionized the art of historical painting. The favor with which this work was received encouraged him to undertake another elaborate composition, and he accordingly painted his great picture of *Christ Healing the Sick*, which is now in the British National Gallery, and a copy of which, presented by the artist, belongs to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His large picture of *Paul and Barnabas*, now in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts, was presented by his son to the city of Philadelphia, and was given by the city to the academy in exchange for Mr. Sully's portrait of Lafayette. The academy also possesses one of his most elaborate and important works, *Death on the Pale Horse*; also a fine full length portrait of himself, painted by himself. *The Battle of La Hogue*; *Regulus a Prisoner with the Carthaginians*; *The Departure of Regulus*; *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*; *The Death of Sir Philip Sidney*; *Pylades and Orestes*; *The Death of Bayard*; *Hannibal Swearing the Infant Hannibal at the Altar*; *King Lear*; and *Hamlet and Ophelia* are the subjects of some of his most important works. He died in London, in 1820, at the ripe age of eighty-two. He was a man of extreme amiability of disposition, spotless purity of character, and was greatly beloved by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was especially cordial with young artists, and such as had merit could always command his assistance in their efforts at advancement. He had an originality and vigor of conception far superior to any of the English artists with whom he was associated, but he was not always successful in giving his ideas expression. His knowledge of drawing was imperfect, his style of painting thin and poor, and he frequently burdened himself with tasks beyond his powers. It was unfortunately the fashion during his time to paint huge pictures filled with life-size figures, under the erroneous idea that grand effects could only be produced on large canvases, and it is certain that his reputation of to-day would be much higher than it is had he painted smaller pictures and different subjects. His genius did not naturally incline to the heroic, but to the idyllic; and some of his minor works, upon which he placed but a small value, are now prized more highly by connoisseurs than his elaborate compositions. Had he lived in this time, he would doubtless have been a *genre* painter of great excellence; but as it was, his talents were to a great extent wasted. In spite of their defects, however, his large pictures have merits of no common order, and his painting of *Death on the Pale Horse*, in particular, has a certain grandeur of conception that even the feeble execution of a large portion of it cannot altogether obliterate.

EAGLE, JOHN, Artist, was born in Boston, on the 4th of November, 1799. His parents were Philadelphians, and were on a visit to Boston when the future portrait painter came into the world. At a very early age he conceived a great fondness for art, but most likely had but little idea originally of adopting it as a profession. He selected coach painting as the trade by which he proposed to make his living, and it is probable that the manipulation of colors stimulated his natural tastes and encouraged him to study for the purpose of becoming an artist. In 1818, he began to paint portraits in Philadelphia, but his efforts did not meet with the desired pecuniary success, and he accordingly removed to Lexington, Kentucky. There he contended for a long time against many adverse circumstances, until at length he achieved a lucky hit with a portrait of a wealthy sitter, who urged him to go to New Orleans, where he would undoubtedly be able to find abundant patronage. In New Orleans he made both reputation and money, and when he returned to Philadelphia, in 1820, he was in a position to command his own prices. He there married a daughter of Thomas Sully, and settled down for life. A certain vigorous picturesqueness of style, combined with an extraordinary faculty for catching a likeness, induced many eminent persons to sit for him, and to the end of his life he remained one of the most popular portrait painters in the country. His best work is his portrait of Pat Lyon, the Locksmith, now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. It is an exceedingly fine specimen of truly artistic portraiture, and had an immense effect in extending the painter's reputation. This picture was painted in 1826. Another notable work is his portrait of Henry Clay, in the possession of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia. This is the best portrait of the great Kentucky Statesman in existence, and it gives a most spirited representation of him as he appeared when at the height of his popularity. In addition to the portrait of Pat Lyon, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts also possesses one of Mrs. Wood, the singer, in the character of "Amina," in the opera of "La Sonnambula." A portrait of Washington, from his pencil, is in Independence Hall. Among the distinguished persons who sat to this artist may be mentioned Matthew Carey, Dr. Chapman and Commodore Barrow. His death occurred in 1865.

COMLY, JOSHUA W., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, November 16th, 1810. His parents, Charles and Sarah Wright Comly, were members of the Society of Friends, and his primary education was received at the school of Isaac Taylor, a teacher connected with that body. His father having removed to Milton, Northumberland county, the boy was placed in the school of J. D. Byles, of that town,

but afterwards entered the academy of David Kirkpatrick, under whose tuition he was prepared for his entrance into Princeton College. In 1826, he joined the Junior Class in advance, in that institution, where he graduated in the following year. On leaving college, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county November 17th, 1830. He began the practice of law at Orwigsburgh, Schuylkill county, continuing to reside there till 1834, when he returned to Milton. In 1835, he removed to Danville, which has since been his residence and place of business. In 1851, he was nominated to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the State, but failed to obtain an election. At the commencement of his professional career, he experienced many difficulties, and was obliged to struggle hard to obtain the position which he subsequently won, that of one of the most eminent barristers of Central Pennsylvania. His practice, at the present time, extends to all the courts, and comprehends a wide circuit. He is the brother of S. I. Comly, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. In private life, he is distinguished for his scholarship, cultivated taste and the generosity of his character.

PETERSON, T. B., Publisher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city on January 14th, 1823, of American parents. His first business experience was obtained in a dry-goods store and as clerk in a shipping house on the wharf; but, being dissatisfied with his prospects, he fortunately resolved to learn the printing and stereotyping business. He made such rapid progress in these arts that, when in his twentieth year, he became foreman in the office of the *Saturday Evening and Spirit of the Times*, a journal published by George R. Graham and C. J. Peterson, the latter his elder brother. He retained that position for two years, when he determined to commence business for himself. He began, in 1845, in a small store at No. 302 Chestnut street, with a capital of less than ten dollars, and, in the following year, issued his first regular publication, *The Divorced*, by Lady Charlotte Bury, at twenty-five cents, when the London edition cost over seven dollars, and from that time to the present has continued publishing and stereotyping most of the popular American and English books. In 1853, requiring more room, he removed to the large store at No. 306 in the same street, where his business increased largely, and was still further developed, in 1858, by the admission into partnership of his younger brothers, George and Thomas, who had been trained in his store. The firm now became T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and, under the judicious guidance of the senior member, combined with the strenuous exertions of the juniors, has grown to be the largest publishing house of cheap books in the country. The firm owns the copyrights

and stereotyped plates of over one thousand works, in various departments of literature, which they are constantly republishing. This immense collection of plates cost over half a million of dollars, and, for safety, is kept in fire-proof vaults under ground. Their stock of books, bound and unbound and in sheets, is also very large and valuable, and, on an average, numbers about a million volumes—new editions of works being seldom reprinted under a thousand copies. The house publishes twenty-two different editions of the works of Charles Dickens, at prices ranging from ten to one hundred dollars a set, and is also the sole publisher of the novels of Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Southworth, Charles Lever, Alexander Dumas, and many others: in fact, hardly any novelist of repute is unrepresented in its publications. The founder of the house did not achieve this eminent success without the most unremitting industry. For years after the commencement of his enterprise, he was constantly at his store, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night, or even later, and examined manuscripts at home after business hours.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE V., Farmer and Politician, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1818. He sprang from a family eminent in public service, his father, Joseph Lawrence—long in political life in Pennsylvania—having been sent to the Legislature from 1819 to 1826, and from 1834 to 1836, appointed State Treasurer in 1837, and in Congress for two terms. In 1842, he died, while serving his term in Congress. His uncles, John and Samuel Lawrence, were sent to the Legislature from Beaver county. Having obtained his education in the best schools the country afforded, with the addition of one year at Washington College, from which he retired on account of ill health, he applied himself to farming, doing much of the labor there with his own hands, and directing the scientific cultivation of the soil. In 1844, the citizens of his district elected him to the Legislature, and a second time, in 1847. So well satisfied were they with his actions, that they urged him to accept the nomination for the Senate, in 1848, to which he consented, was elected, and served faithfully for three years. In 1858, he was again elected to the Legislature, and returned in 1859, when his brother, William C. Lawrence, was Speaker, having been elected three terms successively from Dauphin county. He was elected to the Senate from Washington and Greene, in 1860, overcoming 1000 Democratic majority, and served until 1863, being Speaker during the session of 1862. His brother, Samuel Lawrence, was in the House as a member; during part of the last term in the Senate. In 1864, he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and

Lawrence, and reelected in 1866, serving on important committees in all the deliberative bodies of which he was a member. In October, 1872, he was elected as one of the delegates at large to the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and was Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Boroughs and Townships. This year completed his fifteenth of public service. He was a Whig, and then a Republican; has attended many State conventions, and was the President of two Republican Conventions of the State of Pennsylvania. He married, in 1839, Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of William Welsh, a prominent citizen of Washington. This lady dying, he married a second time, in 1857, Mary Reed, daughter of Rev. John Reed, an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church. That he comes of a thoroughly Presbyterian stock is evinced by the fact that there are connected with him by blood and marriage seventeen ministers and twenty-four elders of that denomination.

POLLOCK, JAMES, Lawyer, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 11th, 1810, of American parents. When he was seven years of age, his father (William) died, leaving his education to the care of his mother (Sarah), whose strong intellect and sincere piety left a marked impress on the character of her child. He enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education, which was terminated at the college at Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated in September, 1831, with the highest honors of his class and the degree of A. B. He also obtained from the same institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. D., and, in 1857, the last honor was again conferred on him by the Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. After pursuing a course of legal studies under Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, he was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in November, 1833, and, in April of the following year, he opened an office in the same town, practising his profession till 1835, when he was appointed District Attorney for his county, and served as such for three years. During his tenure of this office, he was married, on December 19th, 1837, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Hepburn. Though a Whig in politics, he was elected, in 1844, to Congress from the then strongly Democratic Thirteenth District, and was twice reelected. His career in Congress, both in the House and in committee, left him an honorable record for warmly advocating all the great commercial and industrial movements of the day. He took a prominent part in the discussions upon the bills relative to the organization of new Territories and the question of slavery involved therein, displaying, in his speeches on those subjects, broad and national views. In the Thirtieth Congress, he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a railroad to the Pacific coast. The committee

being appointed, he was chosen its Chairman, and in June, 1848, submitted a report recommending the building of the road; this being the first favorable official act, on the part of the United States Congress, on this subject. In the same year, he predicted, in a public lecture, that in less than twenty five years a railroad would run from New York to San Francisco, and a line of steamers ply between the latter port and China and Japan. His prediction has been verified within the given time. In 1850, he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and held that office till, by an amendment to the Constitution, it was required that the judges should be elected by the people. He refused to become a candidate, and retired from the bench to resume his practice of the law. In 1854, he was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, and elected by a large majority, being inaugurated in January of the following year. He, however, served but one term, declining to become a candidate for reelection. His administration was marked by the passage of many important acts. A plan was adopted for the reduction of the State debt, and nearly \$2,000,000 were applied thereto, as well as \$7,500,000, a sum received from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for the purchase of the "public works." Acts, increasing the efficiency of the common schools and providing for retrenchment and reform in the various departments, were also passed. On the expiration of his term, he again resumed his practice at the bar, and, in 1860, was appointed as representative from Pennsylvania to a conference held between delegates from the Northern and Southern States, to endeavor to settle political difficulties and avoid an appeal to arms; and, in the subsequent discussions of that body, he bore a conspicuous part. He held the office of Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, from May, 1861, to October, 1866, when he resigned; but resumed the position, by commission from the President, in 1869, with its present title of Superintendent. It was by his suggestion that the motto, "In God we Trust," was placed on certain of the national coins. As a politician, his course has been most prosperous and philanthropic. He has been a constant advocate of popular education, temperance, improvements in prison discipline and the diffusion of the Bible, and enjoys a well merited popularity, which, though undemonstrative, is warm and general.

PRETZ, CHRISTIAN, Merchant, was born in Heidelberg township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1801. Philip Pretz, his father, emigrated to this country from Windesheim, near Kreutznach, on the Rhine, about the year 1785. A careful education at various academies, at Easton, Morristown and Philadelphia, was given him, and he was then placed with a firm in the wholesale dry goods business in Philadelphia,

as salesman. Having remained there two years, he engaged as clerk with White, Hants & Hazard, of Maunch Chunk, and a year later as salesman again with David R. King & Co., at Allentown. This firm he and his brother subsequently bought out, and there he has continued uninterruptedly for thirty-seven years, with various changes in partners, but with a generally constant prosperity which has brought wealth and influence. In 1830, he served a year in the Legislature of the State, having been sent there on the Anti-Mason ticket. Since then, he has been elected as Member of Councils, School Director, and has also been Treasurer and Secretary of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company for several years. His marriage occurred in 1821, and he has five sons and one daughter.

SHARPLESS, TOWNSEND, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1793, his parents, Jesse and Joanna Sharpless, being both members of the Society of Friends. He was educated in the city of his birth, where he started the dry goods business, on his own account, in 1814, with a capital of \$1000. By strict attention to business, he gradually enlarged his operations until, at the time of his retirement, in 1848, they had reached \$325,000 per annum. At this date the business was transacted under the firm name of T. Sharpless & Sons. They were succeeded by Sharpless Brothers, whose business amounted, in 1863, to \$1,500,000 per annum. From 1864 to 1872, the house was managed by C. L. Sharpless alone, but in 1872 the latter took his two sons into partnership with him, as Sharpless & Sons, their business at that date reaching \$2,250,000 per annum. He was an Old Line Whig in politics, and since the breaking up of that party he has been in hearty sympathy with the Republican organization. He has been associated in the management of many of the benevolent institutions of Philadelphia.

SHIRCE, WILLIAM S., Jurist, was born at New Castle, Delaware, September 3d, 1815. He belongs to one of the oldest families in that State, his ancestors having settled there about 1680, at which early day they removed from New England, where the family names are found among the promoters of the Plymouth settlement, and patentees of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in the years 1620-23. He received his preliminary education in New Castle, where, besides the ordinary branches of an English education, he commenced the study of Latin and Greek. When he came to Philadelphia he entered the High School of the Franklin Institute, where he completed his educational course. On its completion, he engaged at once in mercantile pursuits, but found time to gratify an ardent taste for books, by

hoarding up his leisure moments and devoting them to reading and self-culture. His vigorous and adaptable mind became stored with information on literature, arts and sciences, subjects which a subsequent laborious professional life has never induced him to neglect. After an honorable mercantile career of a few years, he concluded to enter upon a line of life more congenial to his tastes, and commenced the study of the law with Hon. Charles Chauncy and Henry Chester, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and from his first entrance upon the practice of his profession he evinced more than ordinary ability, energy and perseverance. He was an early and earnest advocate of the emancipation of the slaves, and was the counsel for the slave in nearly every fugitive slave case which occurred after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. In February, 1866, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Allison. In October, 1866, he was elected by the people to fill the same office for a term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1866. He has now labored steadily at his profession for twenty-eight years; of sound and vigorous health, he is at the present day able to endure as much mental and physical labor as the youngest of his professional brethren. In the midst of the multitude of engagements which naturally crowd upon him in the line of his duties, he finds leisure to devote to strangers, whom he receives with unvarying politeness and affability. The refinement of his tastes and the culture of his mind are attested in his home surroundings, especially by the many copies of the old masters which adorn his walls.

SHIGLER, WILLIAM, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813. His parents were of German extraction, and whilst he was very young removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of land there. The title of this territory, however, proved defective, and they lost all but a small farm. This reverse so affected his father that he died from grief, leaving his wife to bring up a family of nine children, a duty which she nobly accomplished. In 1830, after receiving a common school education, he entered the printing office of his brother, John, at Bellefonte. From this office was issued the *Central Democrat* newspaper, and he remained in it till 1833, when, by the advice of many of his friends, he removed to Clearfield. There he commenced the publication of the *Clearfield Democrat*, which he continued to manage with great success till a short time after his marriage with Maria J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, which occurred in 1836, and by which he became the father of five sons, three of whom are still living. After disposing of his jour-

nal, he entered into the lumber business, in connection with his father-in-law, and was so successful in that enterprise that he soon took a high rank amongst the lumber dealers of that district, and later, that is from 1845 to 1850, was the largest producer of lumber on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Previously to this, however, in 1841, he was nominated to the State Senate, and, though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, accepted the nomination and was elected, by a majority of over 3000, having received every vote but one in Clearfield county. In 1843, he was elected Speaker of the Senate; was re-elected in the session of 1844, and, in the following October, returned for a second term, although he had repeatedly declined the nomination. In 1848, he was brought forward as one of the Democratic nominees for the Governorship; but, though receiving a large vote, his rival, Morris Longstreth, was successful. The latter, however, was defeated at the polls by William F. Johnson. In the next year he was appointed one of the Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount of taxation to be raised in the different sections and counties of the State. In 1851, he was nominated for Governor, by acclamation, and, after a warmly-contested canvass, elected by a large majority. It is worthy of note that his eldest brother, John, was simultaneously elected Governor of the State of California. He entertained rigid views of his responsibility as chief magistrate of the State, and his administration of that office was marked by the strictest integrity and economy, and by the careful watch he kept on all bills presented to him for signature. He was specially opposed to the wholesale chartering of banks; on one occasion he vetoed eleven such acts in a single message, and sent to the Senate thirty messages containing similar vetoes in one session. He was again unanimously nominated for Governor, in March, 1854, but this time was defeated by the so-called Native American party, by a large majority. In January, 1855, a few days after the expiration of his term of Governorship, he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and, at the same time, was elected to the United States Senate, in which body he served for six years. During this period, he was placed in a position of much delicacy and difficulty as he was supposed to have a great amount of influence with President Buchanan, and a large share of the responsibility of the latter's appointments was charged to him, causing the importunities of office-seekers to become exceedingly harassing. At this time there was a division in the Democratic party, brought about by the serious troubles in Kansas, and he found himself pitted against a formidable rival, in the person of Judge Douglass. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen, to which were referred the compromise measures of Senator Crittenden, and he uniformly sustained their adoption. In 1872-73, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention for remodelling the laws of the State, and, at the same time, became a member of the Centennial Commission, to which body his services have

been invaluable, from his executive ability and his intimate knowledge of men from all parts of the country. As a public man, his policy has always been honest and straightforward, and he is universally popular, even among his political opponents.

COOPER, CHARLES W., Lawyer and Banker, was born in Lehigh county, April 21st, 1826. His father, Peter Cooper, was a prominent conveyancer in the same county, and a much-respected citizen. The elements of a sound education were given him at the Pennsylvania College, and by private instructors, after which he selected the legal profession, and for that purpose visited Philadelphia, where he entered at the Law School, and read in the office of the Hon. George M. Stroud. Having passed the usual examination and received admittance to the bar, he returned to Cooperstown, in his native county, and passed his time in the practice of his profession and in farming. In his various transactions he soon acquired such a reputation for financial ability, and thorough acquaintance with monetary affairs, that when, in 1855, the Allentown State Bank was organized, he was at once offered the post of Cashier. He accepted it, and removed to Allentown, where he has since remained, giving his attention to the cashiership, and rapidly gaining the reputation throughout the State of possessing unusual powers as a financier. Educational topics have always had for him a strong attraction, and though generally eschewing politics, he has been Superintendent of Public Schools, Trustee of the College, School Director and Controller. He married, in 1857, the eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Erdman, of Lehigh county. In religion, he is a prominent member of the Reformed church.

SHIMEAD, ISAAC, Printer, was born in Germantown, December 22d, 1790. He was descended from a highly patriotic family, whose early history was closely identified with the settlement of Philadelphia. His father was an officer under Washington during the Revolutionary war; and he himself served in the war of 1812. His mother was a woman possessed of many remarkable qualities, and exercised a lasting influence in the formation of the character of her son. After the usual course of education customary in those days, he was apprenticed to Bradford, of Philadelphia, to learn the trade of printer. Whilst learning his trade, he enjoyed many facilities for the study of classic literature, and being endowed with a good memory, ready wit and quick perception, he soon became a well-read man. About the year 1821, he established himself in that business, which he carried on till his death, founding what is now the oldest printing establishment in Philadelphia. When

about twenty years of age, he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church, subsequently joining the Fifth Presbyterian church, where he was respected as a consistent Christian. He was also for many years an elder in the Coates street church, and afterwards was connected with the Greenhill Presbyterian church, of which he was a member until the day of his death. He was one of the originators of the movement which resulted in the formation of the American Sunday School Union, and evinced his zeal in behalf of his fellow citizens by many other good works. Amongst these may be mentioned, the Auxiliary Evangelical Society, and the Institute for the Improvement of Apprentices, which, in connection with others, he established. As a business man he was intelligent and enterprising, and many important improvements in press-work are due to his energy. He set up the first power presses ever used in Philadelphia, and introduced the composition roller. He was also the first to make use of the hydraulic press for pressing printed sheets, and was generally deeply interested in all mechanical contrivances tending to lessen the necessity of employing manual labor. Although during his business career he suffered under more than one crisis of financial embarrassment and loss, he bore his misfortunes in a manly and uncomplaining spirit, and passed through his troubles without a stain upon his character. Of a generous disposition, he was yet scrupulously exact in his dealings. He died March 1st, 1870.

WAIN, WILLIAM M., Journalist, was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, May 12th, 1809, his parents being natives of the same State. His father was a soldier, and died during the war of 1812. His education was partially obtained at Albany, New York, and subsequently completed in New York city. After leaving school, he supported himself for a while as a teacher in New York State; but subsequently he determined to learn the printing trade, and, for that purpose, entered as an apprentice a printing establishment in Utica, New York. Here he remained until he became sufficiently acquainted with the art of printing, when he purchased the balance of his time and went to New York city, where he was employed on the New York Sun as a journeyman. After a while he was induced to remove to Philadelphia, in company with two of his fellow workmen. On the 25th of March, 1836, he commenced the publication of the *Public Ledger*, in a building on the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, laying the foundation of that powerful journal which has since grown to be a national feature, and overshadowed by its success, justly due to the liberality and ability with which he always conducted it, every other journalistic enterprise outside of the State of New York. Under his management the *Public Ledger* became almost a household necessity. He was the first to employ straw in

the manufacture of the paper used in printing the *Ledger*, and, with his usual enterprise, was the first in the city to print a newspaper by means of the Hoe Rotary Press. He was the first President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and continued to hold that office for a period of twelve years. He disposed of his interest in the *Ledger* on December 4th, 1863. His eldest son, William James Swain, a few years ago, commenced the publication of the *Public Record* in the old building formerly occupied by the *Ledger*. Great enterprise, energy and liberality have been manifested in the conduct of this journal, and it is fast winning its way in public estimation. In the origination of a newspaper and obtaining for it a large circulation, more difficulties must be encountered than appear on the surface. To succeed in doing this, in the teeth of the hot competition which now exists, requires more than ordinary business qualities. These were possessed by the father, and have been inherited by the son. The former died, February 16th, 1868.

EARY, GENERAL JOHN W., Soldier and Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland county, in that State, in the year 1819. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, though both his parents were natives of this country. His father's affairs being much embarrassed, he was, at an early age, compelled to seek his own livelihood, and on the death of that parent, it became incumbent on him to provide for the support of the family. His education fitting him to become a teacher, he was for some time master of a village school; but, subsequently, engaged as clerk in a wholesale house in Pittsburgh. By using strict economy, he was able to enter Jefferson College, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, and practised that profession with great success in Pennsylvania and other States. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the old Portage Railroad, Cambria county, a position which he held at the outbreak of the war with Mexico. His popularity enabled him to organize a volunteer company, which he called the American Highlanders, and he was elected its captain. The company was afterwards mustered into the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, when he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. With his regiment he joined General Scott at Vera Cruz; and subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of La Hoja, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Garita de Belen. On the death of Colonel Roberts, he was appointed to the command of the regiment, and after the conquest of the city of Mexico was placed in command of the citadel. At the close of the war he returned home, and was appointed, by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco, a position he retained till the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, when, for political reasons, he was relieved. About this time, he was appointed First Alcalde of New Mexico, by General Riley, who was then or-

ganizing a territorial government, and fulfilled the multifarious duties of that office so satisfactorily that, at the close of the first year, he was unanimously re-elected, and retained the position till the office was abolished. In May, 1850, he was elected the first Mayor of San Francisco, and during his residence in that city California was admitted into the Union; he largely aided in framing the Constitution under which this was effected. He left California, in 1852, and, in 1856, was appointed territorial Governor of Kansas, where he exerted himself beneficially in restoring peace. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he was at his home, in Westmoreland county. Being commissioned by President Lincoln to organize a regiment, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he received applications from sixty-six companies desirous of joining his command, and in view of this popularity, was permitted to raise his regiment to the standard of sixteen companies, with a battery of six guns, known as "Knapp's Battery." He was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry and report to General Banks, who assigned him the command of the Maryland Heights, where he fought the battle of Bolivar, on October 16th, 1861. During the engagement he was wounded in the knee and his command much cut up, but they were victorious. At the battle of Leesburg he held the advance and earned the appointment of Brigadier-General. He participated gallantly in the battles of Antietam, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville, being dangerously wounded in the latter. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, gained a victory at Wauhatchie, and, after receiving the surrender of Savannah, was appointed its military Governor, by General Sherman. During the Rebellion he was engaged in sixty-four battles, was four times wounded, and before its close was appointed Major-General. In 1866, he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1869. During his tenure of office he acquitted himself with marked ability and patriotism, ever keeping in view the interest of his native State. In personal appearance, courteousness of manners and antecedents, he was well fitted for the post, and few men have filled that position with a larger share of popularity.

THOMAS, GENERAL WILLIAM B., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 25th, 1811. In 1832, he succeeded to his father's business, as a miller, in the establishment known as the "Gulf Mills," which he conducted, with the exception of a short interval of one year, till 1843, when, desirous of enlarging his sphere of action, he removed to Philadelphia. There he began the manufacture of flour at the mill situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Willow streets. These premises, however, proving too small for his increasing business, he suppl-

mented them by the addition of another mill, at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, at the same time enlarging the original establishment; at a subsequent period, he introduced a new engine of three hundred horse power, making a total of three engines, with an aggregate force of four hundred horses, moving twenty-four pairs of burrs, and capable of producing twelve hundred barrels of flour daily. He was one of the founders of the Corn Exchange Association (now known as the Commercial Exchange), of which he was chosen the first President; served as such for two terms, but declined a further reelection, though still remaining one of the leading members of that body. He is also a prominent member of the Board of Trade. Originally associated with the Democratic party, he subsequently became a "Free-soiler," and finally a Republican and firm supporter of President Lincoln's administration. Under the auspices of this latter party he was elected to the Common Council, where he manifested all the qualities of a wise and efficient legislator. The organization of the political club known as the "Republican Invincibles" was mainly due to his efforts and influence. On the breaking out of the civil war, he enrolled himself in the Hon. C. M. Clay's company, and soon afterwards was tendered, and accepted, the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia, introducing into the Custom House many reforms whereby the cost of collecting the duties was greatly diminished. In 1862, in view of the imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, he organized, among the officials under his control, two companies, termed the "Revenue Guard," which he armed and equipped at his own expense. He was elected captain of one of them (Company A), and immediately tendered his services to Governor Curtin, being ordered to report himself at Harrisburg, and was afterwards promoted to be Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania, which went into camp at Hagerstown, and subsequently to Greencastle, where the men suffered much from the imperfect organization of the quartermaster's department, and their colonel was obliged to supply them with rations from his private means. In 1863, he was one of the first to respond to the call of the President and Governor for more troops, reporting himself and regiment to General Couch, at Harrisburg, when the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad was assigned to him. He was appointed to the command of all the troops in York and its vicinity, and ordered to interpose every obstacle to the advance of General Early, which duty he faithfully performed. In the campaign of 1864, he once more took the field. Having obtained leave of absence, as Collector, he organized the 192d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 1500 bayonets, which was ordered to garrison Fort McHenry. With his command he was afterwards employed in various duties on Lake Erie, on the Ohio river and in Western Virginia till the expiration of their term of service. Shortly after his return to Philadelphia, he was elected

Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania State Guard, which rank he still holds. The sense of honor was so nice in his mind that, on one occasion, he refunded to the Treasury the sum of \$65,000, which had been abstracted from the Custom House by a defaulting cashier during his absence, though under no obligation, either legal or moral, to do so. In his milling operations, he has established a species of community of interests, by assigning to the principal men in his employ a share of the profits of the business.

EDWARDS, MATTHEW, Manufacturer and Merchant, was born June 7th, 1824, in Baltimore. His parents, of Scotch-Irish descent, were limited in means, and removed, about 1830, to Pittsburgh, where they apprenticed him to a glass manufacturing house. The native business ability he possessed led to his rapid advancement, and he soon owned an interest in the works. This he retained until 1861, when he withdrew from this branch of trade and engaged in developing the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In this also he was eminently fortunate, and rapidly accumulated a handsome competency. Meanwhile, he was not neglectful of his duties as a citizen. He acted as school director, member of the Board of Health, and of the City Councils of Pittsburgh for nine years, and in 1872 was sent as a member from that city to the State Legislature. In the latter year, he was also appointed a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, held for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the State,—a high and well-merited compliment to his discretion and abilities. His influence there has been felt and respected. In 1847, he married Mary E. Hay, a member of an old Pittsburgh family, and is the father of five children, three sons and two daughters.

ALRICKS, HAMILTON, Lawyer, was born at Oakland Mills, in Lost Creek Valley, then Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1806. His family is probably the oldest in the State. His ancestor, Pieter Alricks, came from Holland with despatches for the Dutch Government, on the Delaware, in 1660. Immediately on arrival, he was given command of the Fort, and soon after was despatched, in company with D'Hinnayossa, as envoy to negotiate peace with the Governor of Maryland. In 1665, the English having conquered the Dutch, his estate was confiscated. Subsequently the Dutch regained their power on the Delaware and over Fort Amsterdam, now New York city. When, in 1674, Fort Amsterdam was surrendered to the English Governor, Andross, all the magistrates in office at the time of the Dutch coming there, were reinstated on

Delaware river, except Pieter Alricks, whose zealous loyalty to the Dutch was accounted a sufficient bar to his retention in office. William Penn, however, on his arrival on the Delaware, in October, 1682, showed a different spirit; for, in appointing a Court of Judicature, consisting of six justices, the second person he named was Pieter Alricks. When, in 1685, Penn bought out the title of the Indians in a large tract of land lying between Philadelphia and Wilmington, extending back from the Delaware river as far as a man "can ride in two days with a horse," Pieter Alricks was the first witness to the deed. The grandson of this early settler, Hermanus Alricks, settled in what became Cumberland county, and was the first member of the Legislature, at the organization of the county, in 1749-50. When he returned home to "Letort Springs," now Carlisle, at the close of the brief Legislative session, he took with him a commission appointing him Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, and Justice of the Peace. The chief of these offices he held during his life, a period of nearly twenty-five years. The father of the subject of this sketch, James Alricks, a man of extensive reading, was a magistrate and notary public for many years before his death. His mother was a daughter of John Hamilton, a gentleman of wealth for that day, who settled in Harrisburg the next year after that town was laid out, and carried on business on a very extensive scale. Hamilton Alricks, who was named after him, was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, a collegiate education, owing to the general depression that prevailed through the country from 1816 to 1826, being out of the question. Although there were thirty students of the classics at the academy, only one of them went, or could afford to go, to college. After leaving school, and studying history, he commenced the reading of law with Samuel Douglas, afterward Attorney General, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He immediately commenced practice, and has labored steadily at his profession until the present time. During his career he has seldom missed a term of the court, being engaged in the trial of many of the most important civil and criminal cases, and in numerous suits in the Supreme Court. Shortly after entering upon practice, he was engaged as counsel by the plaintiff in the important case of *Gest vs. Espy*, 2 Watts, 266, after Thomas Elder, a senior member of the bar, had abandoned it, upon a verdict being found for the defendant. He took it to the Supreme Court, and obtained a reversal of judgment. When, in 1815, the State Legislature had under consideration the impeachment of Hon. W. N. Irvine, Judge of the York and Adams Judicial District, that official had him as his only counsel, and he defended him with such skill and ability that the committee refused to report articles. On several occasions he has been engaged to argue cases on the part of the Commonwealth, involving questions of Constitutional law. His argument in one of these, *Butler et al., late Canal Commissioners, vs. the Commonwealth of Penn-*

sylvania, before the United States Supreme Court, reported in 10 Howard, 402, has always been regarded as a sound definition of a contract within the meaning of the Tenth Section of the First Article of the United States Constitution, and of the power of the Legislature to create and abolish offices, to impose taxes, etc. It exhibits deep research and marked legal ability. He has never taken any very active part in politics. He is and has always been a Democrat. His district for thirty years has been Republican. For one year he was a member of the Legislature, and he was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1864, that nominated General McClellan for President. In the latter capacity he drew up and presented a series of resolutions of great force and interest from a Democratic standpoint. During his professional life, he has been a very hard worker. He rises and commences his labors at five o'clock in the morning, but he is mindful of the needs of the body, taking much exercise in the open air and giving careful heed to hygienic principles. Despite intense study, he is therefore a hale, hearty gentleman. In manners, he is singularly winning and gracious; during his long career, he has never violated the amenities of discussion by a single personal controversy with any member of the bar. Socially, he is of a hospitable and genial disposition. The high position he holds as a lawyer and a citizen in Dauphin county, has been won entirely by his own talents, integrity and industry. He began the world without a dollar.

COATES, GEORGE MORRISON, Merchant, was born August 20th, 1817, in Philadelphia, in an old mansion situate on Market street below Second, next door to Franklin's printing office. The family trace their lineage back to the renowned Percys of England, who so warmly supported Charles I. in his disputes with his Parliament. Many relics of this unfortunate monarch are still in the possession of the branch of the family who emigrated to this country. Their removal was due to their union with the "people called Quakers," and it was in company with William Penn that they came to America and took up their residence in the city which he founded. His parents gave him the best education then to be obtained at the schools of their sect, and at the age of twenty-one provided him facilities for entering the dry goods business, on Second street above Market street. This he conducted with success for twenty years, until 1859, when he gave it up and engaged in the wool trade with his brother. About ten years later, they established a publishing house, the widely known firm of Porter & Coates. The former concern is one of the largest of its kind in the city, and it is the ambition of the partners that the same shall ere long be said of their publishing house. The business talents which he displayed in the successful development of three such

diverse lines of trade, he has also shown even more strikingly in his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which he has been a director for many years. At a time when this now immense corporation was feeble and apparently failing, and when most men feared to invest in it, he resolutely took it in hand, persuaded his friends to support it, and was instrumental in inducing the city of Philadelphia to subscribe \$5,000,000 toward its completion and equipment. The present power and wealth of the corporation, unequalled in magnitude on the continent, are due in a measure to his earnest efforts at this critical juncture, and bear impressive testimony to his sagacity. Although thus immersed in extended business operations, he has never neglected those duties as a citizen which devolve upon every one in our country. Through out the Rebellion, he gave his hearty support to the Union cause, and was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic members of the Union League, which did so much toward maintaining a loyal spirit throughout the North while our armies were fighting in the field. Though often asked to become a candidate, he has uniformly declined any office which returned compensation, but has, however, been Presidential Elector in three consecutive campaigns, that of Lincoln and Johnson, 1864, of Grant and Colfax, 1868, and of Grant and Wilson, 1872. In this capacity he has probably had more votes cast for him than any other man in the United States. His marriage occurred in 1840, and he has the pleasure of witnessing his advancing years surrounded by an interesting family. His children, all sons, are exemplary business men and enterprising members of the community. They are associated with him in business. He was a member of the Board of Health, by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, from 1863 to 1870, and a member of the Directory of the Board of Trade for many years, having resigned about four years ago. He is still vigorous, with the promise of many and useful days in the future. The unswerving integrity which marks all his transactions, and the kindness of his manners to the numerous employes in his various enterprises, render him at once respected and loved throughout a wide circle of acquaintances.

METZGER, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born June 18th, 1838, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, who, since the settlement of the county, had been engaged in farming. His tastes leading him to a different pursuit, when he had finished his education at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, he entered himself as a student of law in the office of A. J. Dietrick, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1861. The following year he was elected District Attorney of Lycoming county, which office he held for three years, and was offered a renomination by his constituents, with the certainty of reelection, but declined. Various



Geo. Morrison Coates

municipal offices were conferred upon him, such as school director, member of councils, etc. The party with which he uniformly voted was the Democratic; and in the choice of a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872, that party nominated him from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and he was promptly elected. This responsible charge he carried out with a fidelity and integrity which entirely satisfied his constituency. In the fall of 1858, he was united in marriage to H. M. Hess, whom he lost by death, March 28th, 1870, leaving him five children.

HENRY, MORTON P., Lawyer, was born at Gibraltar, February 11th, 1826. He is a son of the late Bernard Henry, a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, who at the time was serving as Consul of the United States. He was educated in Philadelphia, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. On the completion of his academic studies, he chose the law for his profession, and entered, as a student, the office of the late Benjamin Gerhard. He was called to the bar in June, 1847, and, devoting himself more particularly to admiralty and commercial law, he soon became recognized as a leader in that branch of jurisprudence. His qualities as a lawyer are of a very high order. His judgment is calm and deliberate, his perceptions clear, his knowledge of business extensive and of law precise and accurate. His manner before a court and a jury lends additional force to his arguments, conveying, as it does, the impression of great candor and sincerity. Although he watches with close interest the course of public affairs, he has never allowed himself to be withdrawn from his profession to engage in the more exciting scene of politics. His tastes are refined and scholarly, and his excursions in the fields of literature have been extensive. In addition to his merits as a lawyer, he is universally respected for his integrity as a citizen and his qualities as a man.

LILLY, GENERAL WILLIAM, Coal Operator and Politician, was born June 3d, 1821, in Pen Yan, New York, his father, Colonel William Lilly, being a well known citizen of that vicinity. Having obtained a substantial education, he removed with the remainder of his father's family, in April, 1838, to Pennsylvania, where he obtained employment in the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. With this corporation he remained six years, leaving it in 1844 to fill a more important post in the Hazleton Railroad Company. His abilities were demanded for various positions of this nature until 1859, when he engaged with A. Pardee & Co. and G. B. Markle & Co. in coal mining, a business which he prosecuted with very satisfactory success.

From early youth he took an interest in military subjects, and in 1841 was elected colonel of one of the regiments of State militia, and a few years later, in 1846, brigadier-general in the same organization. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was strongly in favor of suppressing the Secession faction by force of arms; and, although prevented by various causes from entering the field himself, gave liberally of his means to assist the Union cause, and at one time had five paid substitutes in the field, for whose families he provided during their absence. Although previous to this national event he had acted for the Democratic party, and had represented it in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1851, he found, during the Rebellion, the position assumed by the Republican party more consonant with his own views of what the country demanded, and consequently gave in his adherence to them. His intimate acquaintance with the industrial interests of the State, his ready power in debate, and his capacity for forcible reasoning, led him to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention in 1872, and he was promptly elected delegate at large. In the debates of that body, he has fully justified the preferences of those who voted for him, and has taken a conspicuous part in the action of the convention, for whose establishment he had long before urged weighty reasons. As a member of the Order of Free Masons, he is well known in the State, and has acted as one of the District Deputy Grand Masters. He resides at Mauch Chunk, where he has a wide circle of appreciative friends.

WILLS, JOHN, Merchant, was born at Halifax, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, August 24th, 1800. His parents, being in humble circumstances, could only afford him an ordinary education, obtained in the schools at Halifax and Harrisburg. When about eighteen years of age, he entered a commercial house in the latter town, as clerk. Here his natural aptitude for business soon became apparent. He was a most efficient salesman, and shortly made himself so valuable to his employers that he rapidly rose to an important position in the concern, frequently receiving tempting offers, of a more lucrative nature, from other houses. After occupying this position for two years, he removed to Milton, in 1827, and entered into partnership with John McCleary, of that place. While at Milton, he obtained some important contracts from the Pennsylvania Canal, then in course of construction, to furnish a portion of its supplies; and, furthermore, established branch stores at Muncy and McKeefe's Falls. In 1831, he dissolved his partnership and removed to Lewisburg, where he opened a store. In the following year, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of General Albert Green, who, after becoming the mother of ten children, died in 1858. About this time he entered into partnership with

Paul Getters, under the name of Wall & Getters. This association terminated in 1860, being succeeded by another, which he formed with his brother, and which lasted till the latter's decease, in 1860. After this event, he entered into the firm of Smith, Walls & Co., a name which it still bears; his interest in the same being a large and active one. In 1861, he was married a second time, to a daughter of William Wilson. His well known business qualifications have frequently thrust upon him unsought positions of responsibility and trust. He was for many years one of the directors of the Northumberland Bank. In 1860, he was elected Associate Judge, and, in 1864, was sent to the State Senate, where he has left an honorable record. The county in which he resided was largely Republican, usually giving a majority of 800 for that party; but, though the Democratic nominee, he carried the election by a majority of 300 votes. Although his life has been chiefly that of a private citizen, his well known character and position have not failed to exercise a marked influence over his fellow townsmen. He is now in his seventy-third year; still, however, in the enjoyment of robust health. He has been engaged in business for upwards of half a century, and is now the oldest merchant on the Susquehanna river.

DUFFEE, WASHINGTON JOSEPH, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 18th, 1815. His parents were of Scotch and Irish descent, and, as old residents of that city, were highly respected. His education commenced early, at the school of Thomas Walters, on Pine street; but his roving inclinations induced him to make a voyage to England as a sailor boy. Being satisfied with a few years' experience of seafaring life, during which he gained the esteem of his commander, he returned home and seriously began the study of medicine and surgery, under the instruction of Dr. George McClellan, father of General George B. McClellan. He commenced the study of his profession in his eighteenth year, and at twenty graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. Soon after receiving his diploma, he was elected Vaccine Physician in his native city, and subsequently was appointed Public Dissector for the City and County of Philadelphia. This position procured for him many remarkable experiences; such, for instance, as dissecting the brains of some of the rioters of 1844 and one or two of the coroners, by whom he had been appointed. He rapidly rose in his profession, and gained much reputation by a successful amputation of the hip joint, said to be the first on record in this country. This dangerous operation was performed on a woman in the Blockley Almshouse, and the patient subsequently became the mother of fine children. His system has since been taught in the medical schools of Europe and America, and is known as Duffee's method.

On the breaking out of the war, he was appointed by Governor Curtin as Surgeon of the 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, after the battle of Ball's Bluff, was ordered before the Army Medical Board, at Washington, for examination for the post of Brigade Surgeon. His knowledge of his profession, and his practical skill, more than satisfied the board, and, upon their recommendation, his commission was signed by President Lincoln. Being captured during the war, he was taken to Richmond, and forced, in spite of a fractured thigh, to attend professionally on Jefferson Davis and some other distinguished Southerners, not being allowed to proceed North, although he had a pass from General Johnston. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia University, succeeding Drs. McClellan, Neil, and other eminent surgeons. He was married to Mary Ann Woods, daughter of Major William Piper, a gentleman distinguished in the service of his country, and belonging to one of the oldest and most respected families of Bedford, Pennsylvania. This lady was also great grand-daughter of Colonel James Piper, of Revolutionary fame and civil note, as having been the first sheriff of Bedford county. She was a celebrated beauty, and has given her husband three children, one of whom alone survives.

ROCKEFELLER, WILLIAM M., Lawyer and Judge, was born in the town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, August 18th, 1830. He is a son of David and Catherine Rockefeller, the former having been widely known in that section of the Commonwealth as a surveyor for upwards of fifty years. He is the eldest and the only surviving member of a family of five brothers, one of whom, at the time of his premature decease, possessed a rapidly growing reputation in the legal profession. He was educated at the Sunbury Academy, and, during his vacations or absences from this school, varied his occupations by working on a farm, or acting as clerk in the store of Ira Clement, then, as now, one of the foremost business men in the town, and also by instructing the youth of his neighborhood. In 1847, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of J. B. Packer, of Sunbury; and, upon the election of the latter gentleman to the Legislature, he transferred his studies to the office of Judge Jordan, in the same town, under whose direction they were continued until his admission to the bar, in 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession in Minersville, Schuylkill county, where he remained about one year, and then returned to his native town, where he opened an office, and where he has since remained. In early life, as is commonly the case with our countrymen, he entered the field of politics, and was a prominent member of the Democratic party. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1851, he was Secretary of the Bigler Club of Schuylkill County, and in 1852 was President of



Edmund Coleman,

the Pierce and King Club of Northumberland County. He also held the office of Chief Burgess of the Borough of Sunbury for several years. In 1871, he was elected to the office he now holds, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, one of the largest in the State. Although this district, which includes Montour and Northumberland counties, is strongly Democratic, it was carried, in this instance, by a Republican majority of over fifteen hundred. The *Legal Intelligencer*, at the time of his election, remarked, that "our State Reports, from 1 Casey to 14 P. F. Smith, show that he has been counsel in the most important cases from his district." An innate fondness for legal studies has, for some years past, inclined him to give these his almost exclusive devotion. He is married and has three children.

JORDAN, ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Ayesburgh, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 19th, 1798. When four years of age, his parents removed to Milton, where they resided until their deaths, at a very advanced age. In 1812, their son entered a store in Milton as clerk, where he remained for three years. While so engaged, the war of 1812 broke out, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, in common with those of other States, issued a call for troops, both militia and volunteers. Then about fourteen years of age, he responded, and went with the former as far as Meadville, in the capacity of Deputy Commissary. After an absence of a few weeks, he returned, and resumed his duties in the store. In 1815, he repaired to Sunbury, where he became a clerk in the Prothonotary's office of Northumberland county, then held by Hugh Bellus. With the discharge of the requirements of the office just referred to, the latter gentleman, who subsequently achieved one of the foremost positions at the Northumberland bar, combined a successful practice of the law. While a clerk in this office, he determined to study under the direction and with the cordial interest of his superior, for the legal profession. The decision was attended with some irresolution, in consequence of a natural bias toward mechanical and artistic pursuits. The fondness and faculty for these latter survived his choice, and has afforded him, through life, a pleasant and useful recreation during his leisure hours. As his duties in the Prothonotary's office required all his attention during the day, he was limited to the night for his studies. It is a good evidence of diligence and earnestness in his studies, that, although they were prosecuted under these circumscribed conditions, he exceeded, even with such disadvantages, the present demands in this respect for admission to the profession. After the resignation of his patron from the position he had occupied, he continued to serve under his successors, Dr. George W. Brown (appointed by Governor Finley, and who lived but one year thereafter) and Andrew Albright. In 1820, he

was admitted to the bar, and most successfully practised his profession in Union, Northumberland and Montour counties. The bar of Northumberland county, at this time, was composed of some of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. Hall, Bradford, Bellus, Greenough, Hepburn and Man, all belonged to a high order of legal acquirement and ability. In 1850, he was elected President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, without opposition. At the close of his first term (of ten years), he was urged by his friends to become a candidate for reelection, and he consented; and obtained a handsome majority over his opponent. He was likewise solicited, when his second term was ending, to be nominated for the third time, but declined on the score of feeble health. He was married May 11th, 1820, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Hurley; and a second time, October 13th, 1850, to Hannah Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, but has no children.

COLEMAN, G. DAWSON, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, January 13th, 1825. His parents, as also all the rest of the family, belonged to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He attended the best schools in Princeton, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and graduated in the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1843. On his attaining his majority, he entered into the manufacture of iron, and erected furnaces at North Lebanon, and named them the "Lebanon Furnaces." In this enterprise he was associated jointly with his brother, who remained with him until 1852, when he retired, and since that period has resided in Paris. He has given, in all these years, except when absent in Europe, which he has twice visited, his undivided attention to the furnaces. In fact, he is in the fourth generation of those of his family who have made this their calling. His great-grandfather followed it in Lancaster county. His grandfather made shot, shell, and steel for Washington during the Revolution, receiving "prisoners of war" in payment, who were afterwards redeemed by the British in coin, which they paid to him. His father was one of those who supplied the United States Government with the same description of "iron castings" which were made use of in the "War of 1812" with Great Britain; and he himself, during the Rebellion, followed in their footsteps, not only in supplying the Government with these deadly missiles, but in largely contributing of his private means towards furnishing the men who would use these same "castings." For one regiment alone—the 93d Pennsylvania—he expended over \$10,000 to equip them. He has passed five years in the Legislature, including three years in the Senate, having been elected thereto, in 1857. He is also prominent as an agriculturist, having a large farm and one of the finest dairies in the State. He pays likewise great attention to the improve-

ment of cattle, and is the owner of a large number. A herd of one hundred cows furnishes an ample supply of milk to the cheese factory which is in operation on the estate. He is likewise much interested in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He is, furthermore, an able financier, and for some time past has filled the position of President of the First National Bank of Lebanon. In religious matters he takes a deep interest, having been for many years a pious and devoted churchman. For the express accommodation of his many work-people, he has erected a fine chapel on the estate. He has also, in Philadelphia, donated the lot—formerly occupied by the house where he first saw light—together with a large sum of money, to St. Peter's Church. It is situated at the south-west corner of Front and Pine streets, and in the present year (1873) there has been erected a substantial three-story plain brick edifice, together with a commodious basement, which is called "St. Peter's House." The first floor is occupied by a spacious hall, fitted up for the accommodation of the Guilds, and other religious and charitable societies belonging to the parish. A tablet on the wall attests to the magnificent act of the donor, while a large memorial window of beautifully-stained glass at the eastern end serves to adorn the apartment. The upper rooms are intended for the accommodation of seamen and others who may be under the care of the parish. He is a member of the Board of Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been indefatigable in his labors in this capacity, seeking by every means in his power to secure satisfactory management in all the charitable institutions of the State. Besides this, he takes a prominent part in providing for the wants and attending to the comforts of the poor and insane. In every good work he is "ready to give, and glad to distribute." He was married, in 1852, to Miss Brown, of Philadelphia, and has a family of seven children living.

MINOR, SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 27th, 1823. This town was settled by his ancestors, and the deed of cession from the Indians was witnessed by one of them, John Minor, in 1659. His father, Matthew Minor, was a prominent lawyer and member of the State Senate of Connecticut. His family was of English origin. He himself received a liberal education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1844. He also entered the Yale Law School, and graduated in that institution in 1847. After completing his studies, he travelled through the West, for about a year, and, in 1848, settled at Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio. Here he commenced the practice of law, which he continued till 1861, when failing health, produced by overwork in his profession, induced him to remove to Detroit,

Michigan, and to travel for nearly three years. In 1865, he established himself at Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of an oil company, incidentally occupying himself with legal business. In October, 1872, he was elected to represent the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of the State in which he resides, and in that body has faithfully fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by his constituents. In politics, he was originally a Whig; but, by a natural transition, has since become a Republican, having been an active member of the latter party from its commencement. He is a man of scholarly tastes, devoting a great portion of his leisure to literary and scientific pursuits. In 1850, he was married to Mary Broughton.

ROSKEY, HENRY, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 15th, 1815. His father was a lumber merchant in prosperous circumstances, and when he died, in 1829, his son, though only fourteen years of age, succeeded to a very extensive business. Although so young, yet he was peculiarly adapted to the position in which he was placed. He had always been fond of study, and his attainments, coupled with his disinclination to mingle in the sports of companions of his own age, led to his being familiarly known as "the old boy." Thus, when he found himself suddenly called forth into active life, he did not shrink from the responsibility, but took hold of business with a manful confidence and earnestness. He met with some reverses at first, but these were mingled with and counterbalanced by successes in other quarters; and, in 1842, his keen business faculty enabled him to make a stroke which brought to him a signal triumph. He had long perceived that a proper division of labor had not yet been effected in the lumber business, the manufacturers not only felling the trees and preparing them for market, but disposing of them directly to the retail dealers, thus uniting in themselves the double character of manufacturer and wholesale merchant. He determined to change this, and initiated another division or branch of the business, not only conferring a great benefit to trade, but laying the foundation of his present success. His first wholesale operation was a cargo of lumber, which he sold on commission for Bernard Taylor, and the knowledge of the state of the market, which his devotion to his own particular branch of the trade enabled him to obtain, caused him to effect a profitable sale. At other times he received a remunerating commission from similar transactions, and has continued this business for a long series of years. He has always manifested a respect and devotion to religious matters, and in 1857 was baptized and became a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which Dr. Brantley was pastor. He now holds the offices of deacon and treasurer in the church of which

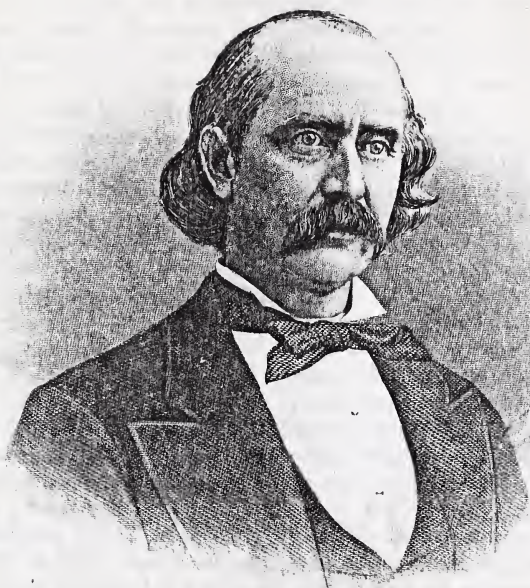


Colver, Phila. Pa. Philadelphia

Henry Croskey



George G. G. G.



Lin. Bartholomew
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the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith is pastor. In the latter position he has labored most indefatigably, manifesting great financial abilities, and enjoying the highest confidence of the members of the congregation. The wealth he has acquired in business has been bountifully used in furthering the interests of religion, and there are few charitable schemes which, when laid before him, have not received the aid of his helping hand. His benevolence is, moreover, as quiet and unostentatious as it is considerable. He has labored earnestly in the cause of education; has been for ten years a Trustee of the University of Lewisburg, and on several occasions has contributed to its fund. The great confidence that is placed in his ability, integrity and financial probity, has caused him to be selected as trustee of the fortunes of many persons in private life. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Consolidation Bank ever since its foundation; and for a long time was president of one of the city passenger railway companies. On his retirement from the latter position, he received, in token of the appreciation in which his valuable efforts were held by the company, a handsome silver service. He has always abstained from politics, and never sought any office.

BARTHOLOMEW, LIN, Lawyer, was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He is the third son of Benjamin Bartholomew, of Philadelphia, also a lawyer, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1846, representing the district of which Jefferson county was part, and afterwards District Attorney of Schuylkill county, to which place he had removed with his family. He is emphatically an American and a Pennsylvanian. His family, both on the paternal and maternal sides, at a period long antedating the Revolutionary war, became residents of the Colony of Pennsylvania. The Bartholomews claim a French Huguenot origin, whilst the Pretner, or maternal ancestry, were amongst those Swedes who disputed with the Holland Dutch of New York about colonial boundary lines, long before William Penn claimed his wide domain under the authority of the grant of an English king. During the war of the Revolution, both by the immediate and collateral branches of the family, the cause of the Colonies was earnestly espoused. Benjamin Bartholomew the elder, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in active service from the beginning to the end of the war, was a captain of horse, was severely wounded at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and from the effect of wounds received at Germantown afterwards died. He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati, was on intimate terms with Washington, and had close friendly relations with Knox and De Kalb. His grandson received a liberal education, mainly at the Pottsville Academy, then

under the charge of Elias Snyder, well-known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. The celebrated Daniel Kirkwood was at that time one of the professors. As a boy, after leaving school, he engaged in active business as an employer for a short time, but, under the advice of friends, and following the bent of his inclination, he commenced the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in the several courts of Schuylkill county in the year 1857. By force of circumstances and education, he had connected himself with the Republican party in its inception, and very soon after his admission to the bar, by ability and inclination, he occupied a prominent position in county politics. He was an aspirant for the office of District Attorney in 1859, but failed to secure the nomination of his party. In 1860, however, he was nominated and elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and served on the Committee of Judiciary (General) and also Ways and Means during that critical juncture in the nation's history when South Carolina and sister States passed ordinances of Secession, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and when the storm of civil war first burst upon the country. In 1861, he received the commission of Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Wynkoop, from Governor Curtin, and, in pursuance of his appointment, served in that position at York, Pennsylvania, and Cockeysville, Maryland. His commission was annulled by the War Department under a general order revoking and restricting appointments of that nature by State authority. He was then appointed by the Secretary of War, General Cameron, to the prominent and responsible position of Private Secretary, and served in that capacity until some time after the first battle of Bull Run, when he resigned and returned to Pottsville to resume the practice of his profession. In September, 1862, he was at the battle of Antietam, and in 1863, when the State was invaded by the Confederate Army, under command of General Lee, he served in the 27th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel J. G. Frick. Whilst not an aspirant for office, he has been for years an active politician of State reputation, has served as a delegate to a number of State conventions, and was, in 1868, a delegate at large from the State of Pennsylvania to the Chicago Convention, and there a supporter of General Grant for the Presidency of the United States. In October, 1872, he was elected one of the members at large to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in which convention he served on the Judiciary Committee, and also as Chairman of the Committee on Schedules. He is well known throughout the State as a political speaker and as a lawyer. He is possessed of a fine flow of language, good perceptive faculties, understands human nature, and has a keen sense of humor. He is forcible as a speaker, and sometimes rises to eloquence; is a good debater, ready in argument, and quick at repartee. Although a general practitioner, his greatest forensic triumphs have been won in the criminal courts.

BROWN, FREDERICK, Pharmaceutist, was born in the city of Philadelphia, March 12th, 1796. On his father's side he was of English descent, one of William Penn's followers being of that name, and the founder of the American branch of the family; while his mother traced her lineage from a French family of the Reformed faith who fled first to Holland and thence to the New World, to escape the prevalent religious persecution. His early education was in schools under the care and patronage of members of the Society of Friends, of which he was likewise a member, and he continued to attend their meetings for some years after he attained his majority, when his interest in religious matters underwent a change, and he became connected with St. Andrew's Episcopal church, of which he was an attendant for over thirty-five years. When he had attained his sixteenth year, he was indentured as an apprentice to learn the apothecary's art in the drug and prescription store of Charles Marshall, whose establishment was one of the most prominent in the city, having been founded by one of the same family long anterior to the Revolutionary war. It was located at (old) No. 56 Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, and was the frequent resort of many of the leading physicians and citizens of the day. His fellow-apprentices were young men of talent, who have since made themselves, as he likewise did, masters in their profession; among them may be named Dillwyn Parrish and Charles Ellis. He remained for ten years in this establishment, and having obtained the confidence of his instructor during his years of tutelage, continued with him for some time after his apprenticeship had ended, and for a considerable space officiated as the chief manager of the business. On March 1st, 1822, he commenced on his own account in a store at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, where the business has been conducted ever since. The building which formerly occupied this site was familiarly known as the old "War Office," having been used by the War Department during the Presidencies of General Washington and the elder Adams, and is in the immediate vicinity of old Independence Hall, and the buildings then occupied by the two Houses of Congress when in session. Here he prosecuted his calling with diligence and fidelity. He was one of the first to adopt the modern method of conducting the business, and his establishment always enjoyed a high reputation, which was in no small degree owing to his personal popularity with his patrons. He possessed more than an ordinary ability, and secured success and independence by uniting enterprise with cautiousness. He was one of the earliest members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and took a warm interest in its useful and progressive career. In public life he was connected with the banking and other institutions, among the latter chiefly those of a benevolent character. For the period of twenty-six years he was one of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and although re-

peatedly solicited to act as President of the same, invariably refused, on account of other important and urgent business matters. He was one of the four founders of Laurel Hill Cemetery, and his name will long be associated with those who have beautified and adorned the city of his birth. Politically, he was an Old Line Whig, and on the breaking out of the great Rebellion, was foremost among his fellow citizens in sustaining the Government. His father died in 1815, when he was but nineteen years old; and from this time the care of his mother and of a younger sister devolved entirely upon him. In 1833, he married Charlotte Augusta Hoppin, of Providence, Rhode Island. His summer residence was located in Burlington, New Jersey, where he had an ample opportunity to gratify his taste for horticulture. He died February 27th, 1864, leaving a widow, daughter and three sons, all of whom are still living. His eldest son, and the one bearing his father's name, has succeeded to the large and prosperous business, having thoroughly prepared himself by the usual studies pursued at the College of Pharmacy, to the success of which his father had contributed so largely.

TAGGART, COLONEL DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, May 28th, 1822. His parents, John and Hannah Huston Taggart, were of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestor having settled in Northumberland upwards of a century ago. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Huston, was an officer in the army during the War of Independence, a member of the State Legislature, and for many years clerk of the State Senate. He himself commenced his education under the tuition of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, at Milton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law in the office of Ebenezer Greenough, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar in 1843, after which he immediately entered upon the duties of his profession in his native town. In early life he became much interested in political matters, associating himself with the Whig party, of which he became an active supporter, remaining a member of it till its dissolution, when he joined the Republican ranks. From 1847 to 1859, he represented his party in many important conventions. In 1848, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and during the presidential campaign of 1852 was Chairman of the Whig State Committee. In 1854, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, in a district composed of Dauphin and Northumberland counties, by a majority of 3000 votes; his majority in his own county, then strongly Democratic, being over 1200. In 1856, he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in the following year, by an almost unanimous vote, was made Speaker of the State Senate, defeating his Democratic competitor, the Hon. William Wilkins. In this latter position he pre-



Felding L. Williams

sided over the joint convention of the two houses when Simon Cameron was elected to the United States Senate. In the same year, he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and re-elected in the years 1858 and 1859. His administration of the affairs of the society was marked with great ability. Its affairs had been in considerable disorder; but during his term of service it was rescued from debt and placed in a position enabling it to endow the Agricultural College with some \$8000 or \$10,000, without impairing its resources. In 1859, he was President of the Republican State Convention, and in the next year was a prominent candidate for Governor of his native State. He was also chosen, in 1860, as Presidential Elector, and selected as messenger to carry the vote of his State to Washington. In 1861, he was appointed Paymaster in the United States Regular Army, a position which he still retains. During the twelve years of his incumbency of this office he has had much and varied experience in many parts of the country. He has been on duty in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Omaha, Charleston and Portland, Oregon, and has naturally travelled extensively in his official capacity. In a recent eloquent address, delivered on a Fourth of July celebration, he alluded to his travels in glowing and picturesque language. After describing the countries he had seen, from the snowy peaks of British Columbia to the tropical splendors of Cuba, he came to the conclusion that no spot was so dear to him as his native town. He became very prominent during the agitation in favor of temperance, which prevailed in Pennsylvania some years since, and has always consistently maintained, by precept and example, the doctrine of the abolition of the sale of spirituous liquors, both in the Senate and elsewhere. To a commanding presence and great physical strength, he unites a rare gift of oratory, which, with a remarkable memory, exuberant humor and many other valuable qualifications, have singularly fitted him for the numerous and important public positions he has occupied. He was married on May the 5th, 1848, to Annie Cowden, eldest daughter of Colonel John H. Cowden, by whom he has had four children, three of them still living.

WILLIAMS, FIELDING LEWIS, Sugar Refiner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Lynchburg, Halifax county, Virginia, in the year 1832; his parents, Fielding Lewis and Mary Frances Williams, being also natives of that county. With them, he went to Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, in 1834, remaining till he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he was sent to Sing Sing, New York, for the purpose of completing his education. On the death of his father, his uncle, Howell Lewis Williams—of the firm of Robert & Williams, New York city—was appointed his guardian. This firm carried

on an extensive sugar refining business, being widely known throughout the United States, in commercial circles, for their uprightness, sagacity, integrity and other business qualifications, and it is not hazarding much to say, that the example and precepts of his uncle did much towards the foundation of those principles of rectitude and honorable dealing which, developed in after life, established the high character of his future reputation. On leaving school, he at once entered upon his commercial career, by accepting a clerkship in a sugar refinery in New York city, a position which he occupied for a period of two years, to the entire satisfaction of his employers. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where his knowledge of the business and his honorable record obtained for him a similar position in a sugar refinery. He discharged the duties of that situation for eight years, when he removed to Philadelphia. In that city he purchased a sugar refinery, at the corner of Fifth and Willow streets; commenced business there on his own account, and still continues it on the same premises. The establishment is very extensive, one of the most extensive in the city. Independently of his legitimate business, he is President of the Penn Fire Insurance Company, No. 408 Walnut street, and has been a Director in the same ever since its organization; he is also a Director in the Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia. A shrewd financier and keen business man, he is also possessed of generous instincts, which lead him to take a deep and intelligent interest in all movements calculated to advance the public welfare.

WAUX, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer and Politician, was born December 19th, 1819, and is a son of Hon. Robert Vaux, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia, and one of the originators of the public school system of Pennsylvania. He preferred to educate his son at home, with the assistance of private tutors, rather than to entrust him to the care of teachers over whom he could have no control. It was to his father, therefore, that he owed the thorough development and training of his mental powers. It was the father's wish that his son should adopt the profession of the law; he accordingly entered the office of William M. Meredith, and was admitted to practice nearly a year before he attained his majority. Soon after he sailed for Europe as the bearer of despatches to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, who then held the position of United States Minister to the Court of St. James. At the same time that he presented himself to the American Minister, an order arrived directing the gentleman who then held the position of Secretary of Legation to report at Berlin, when the former was appointed to the post, upon the duties of which he immediately entered. He held this position for a year, when he was relieved by the Hon. Benjamin Rush. Declining

the offer of Mr. Dallas of the post of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, he resumed his intended tour of the Continent. He accompanied Mr. Massey to Brussels to superintend the organization of the American embassy to the court there. On his return to London, he was prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Stevenson, to accept a position as his private secretary. He remained for some months in the capital, and was brought into intimate association with the court and the most distinguished men of that day, a fact which is chiefly noteworthy as indicating the origin of the finished manners and pleasing urbanity for which he is remarkable. He returned to America in the fall of 1843, and was shortly afterwards surprised by the intelligence that he had been nominated as a candidate for the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he having up to that time taken no active part in politics. In March, 1840, he was chosen a delegate to the Convention which nominated Van Buren and Johnson for President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1841, he was appointed to the office of Recorder of Philadelphia, which position he held for seven years, and it is a fact worthy of mention that no decision rendered by him during that period was ever reversed by the higher courts. A volume of reports of his decisions in this office is extant. In 1842, he was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia, on the Democratic ticket, and though not elected, his candidacy reduced the prevalent majority of the opposing party from five thousand to four hundred. About the same time, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as Inspector of the State Prison, and soon after was elected to the office so long and ably filled by his father, that of a Controller of Public Schools, thus serving in three important public positions at the same time. In 1847, he resigned the office of Recorder, and resumed the practice of the law, having, in the meantime, been twice renominated for Mayor. On the consolidation of the city, in 1854, he was again nominated and was again defeated, his competitor being Judge Conrad. At the next mayoralty election, however, he ran against Hon. Henry D. Moore, and was successful. On assuming the duties of the position, he found that much remained to be done for the organization of the city government after the consolidation, a work which he was able satisfactorily to complete, and the system which he introduced has ever since been in vogue. In 1858, he was chosen one of the directors of Girard College, and the following year was elected President of the Board. While an incumbent of this position, he introduced into the management a feature which excited considerable comment, and which a change in the control of the body of managers caused to be subsequently abandoned. Finding that many of the students were incapable of pursuing efficiently the higher branches of the college curriculum, he secured the adoption of a provision requiring such pupils to learn some useful handicraft. While occupying this position he was precluded from any active participation in politics, and from accepting any nomination

for an elective office. Mr. Buchanan being elected President of the United States, it was thought that the long and intimate friendship subsisting between the two might cause the President to avail himself of the talents and diplomatic training of his friend. It is related that he was sent for by the President, who wished to induce him to support certain measures of policy which he was not inclined to endorse. After exhausting his resources of reasoning and persuasion, the President is reported to have said: "Richard, remember that William Duane and Samuel D. Ingham were ruined by their desertion of Andrew Jackson." The reply of Mr. Vaux was characteristically acute and bold: "My dear sir," said he, "it will be the greatest mistake of your life if ever you allow yourself to suppose that you are an Andrew Jackson." As would be presumed, he received no appointment from President Buchanan. He remained politically inactive during this presidential term, and also during the period of the civil war, his views being opposed to those of a majority of his countrymen. Yet notwithstanding that his convictions in this instance were obnoxious to the greater portion of his fellow citizens, his integrity and honesty of purpose were never doubted, and he has retained the unswerving esteem of all who know him. In 1866, he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Pennsylvania. For years he served as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

LEMENT, IRA T., Merchant, was born in New Jersey, January 11th, 1813. He is the posthumous son of a soldier of the War of 1812. When three years of age, his mother removed to Sunbury, and thence shortly after to Snyder-town. In a short time an important change occurred in the family, by the second marriage of his mother, and though he was but four years old, he was at this early age duly indentured to a farmer to learn that "art and mystery." The articles of apprenticeship are expressed in the usual quaint style then in vogue, and specify, among other particulars, that he was to serve his master faithfully until the age of eighteen, and that during the many years he should receive "four quarter years of schooling." It is to be presumed that the stipulations were faithfully adhered to. However, when he was free, he was induced to learn the trade of a carpenter, as he disliked the occupation of an agriculturist, and he devoted the remaining three years of his minority to a calling which was more in accordance with his tastes. As early as 1833, railroads had been built and operated in Pennsylvania, and a variety of routes had been selected for the construction of others. Among these was the Catawissa Railroad; and upon this new improvement he secured a contract. Subsequently, he accompanied a corps of engineers in the survey of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, in the capacity of teamster. The country through which the projected improvement was to pass, though now

dotted over with cities, towns and villages, with the intervening acres carefully and scientifically tilled, was then an almost unbroken wilderness. The company which originated this road soon failed, and were unable to meet their liabilities; even their laborers were unpaid, and, among others, he lost all his hard earnings. His next move was to rent a saw-mill, and after a short season he went into the mercantile business at Sunbury, and built a saw-mill there, which he carried on in connection with the former interest. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he withdrew from mercantile pursuits, but within the past two years has resumed his former calling. As partner in one of the principal stores in Sunbury, the proprietor of a large saw and planing mill, the owner of a ferry boat, and possessing a handsome farm, within a short distance of the town, he finds ample employment for his brain and hands. He was married, in 1835, to Sarah Martz, and has a numerous family.

PENCER, CHARLES, Manufacturer, was born at Enderby, near Leicester, England, June 12th, 1821. His father, William Spencer, was a tradesman in that town, where his ancestors had lived for many generations; he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1842, and landed in New York May 4th, 1842. The next day they went to Philadelphia, where they found themselves entirely among strangers. After a diligent search for employment, Charles secured a situation to keep books and collect accounts for Samuel E. Cassiday, straw hat finisher, 43 Lombard street, at five dollars per week. Here he continued until July, 1843, when with his savings of fifty dollars out of his meagre salary he prepared to engage in business on his own account. In the following October he commenced the knitting business in the garret of a house on Germantown avenue, above Haines street. After various removals to accommodate his increasing business, he purchased the present site, in 1850, and erected a mill seventy-five by thirty-five feet, to which he has from time to time made the necessary additions, until the works now occupy about two acres of ground. His father, William Spencer, was superintendent of the works from their origin until his death, in 1863. He formed a copartnership with his brother, William G. Spencer, January 1st, 1857, under the style of Charles Spencer & Co., and Charles Paulson, who had for many years had charge of the New York warehouse, was admitted January 1st, 1867. His elder son, Robert S. Spencer, became a partner January 1st, 1868, William G. Spencer retired in January, 1869, and his younger son, Charles H. Spencer, was admitted January 1st, 1870. He was married, May 27th, 1845, to Priscilla Smethurst, the sister of Richard and Robert Smethurst, of Philadelphia, and a native of Lancashire, England, where her father had been an extensive manufacturer. He became a citizen at the earliest opportunity; but though he

has been an earnest advocate of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties, he has never sought nor held a political office. During the war he was an active supporter of the Union cause, and a liberal contributor to the maintenance of soldiers' families. He is a prominent and active member of various charitable corporations, and a generous promoter of all the benevolent enterprises of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though his liberal religious sentiments enable him to support every effort for the alleviation of suffering or the good of humanity. He is a self-made man, and owes all his success to his diligence, energy and ability. Modest and retiring, he shrinks from notoriety, and his philanthropic designs are so quietly executed that they only become known subsequently through their comprehensiveness and liberality.

ALMER, ROBERT M., Lawyer, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1820. He was a son of the late Judge Strange N. Palmer, who having settled in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1829, was for the space of thirty-six years a resident of that place; and a grandson of Hon. Nathan Palmer, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, who, born at Plainfield, Connecticut, in early manhood removed to Pennsylvania, and served in the Senate of his adopted State for three years, having been chosen thereto by his constituents of Luzerne and Northumberland counties, as holding the views and political faith of Thomas Jefferson. He also had been previously commissioned by Governor McKean, whose election he had warmly seconded, as Prothonotary of Luzerne county. Robert was but nine years of age when his father removed to Pottsville, and inherited the same tastes as his parent and grandfather, both of whom had been connected with the typographical art and editorial fraternity. He served successively in various positions in the printing office, and finally reached the editorial chair of the *Emporium*. While so occupied, he studied law, and, in 1845, was admitted to practice. In his political faith, he was a firm supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and so continued until 1854. Previous to this date, namely in 1850, he was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill county, for the term of three years, and from that period took a high position as a criminal lawyer, and stood subsequently in the front rank of his profession in the Commonwealth. In 1854, he allied himself to the "People's Party," which opposed the pro-slavery dogma of the modern Democracy. In 1856, he was a member of the Union State Central Committee, and Chairman *pro tem*. of the Committee to arrange the Electoral ticket. In 1858, he was elected to the State Senate from Schuylkill county, and during his term, and mainly through his exertions, that county received more local legislation of a reformatory character than any other in the State outside of Philadelphia, amounting to an annual saving of \$50,000 to the people in

taxes. He was elected Speaker of the Senate during his last year of service, and filled the chair with distinguished ability. A half century before, his grandfather had occupied the same position. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and sailed for that country in May of the same year. His health was not good during his residence, and, in less than a year, he resolved to return home, his physicians trusting that the sea air might be of benefit to him. He died April 26th, 1862, on the thirteenth day out, and on the following day his remains were committed to the deep. He left a widow and six children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Dr. Charles Thomas Palmer, after serving for two years as Resident Physician of Wills' Hospital, Philadelphia, returned to Pottsville, and, in 1871, was elected Coroner of Schuylkill county, which position he yet holds.

BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, Scientist, was a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was born July 19th, 1809, in Philadelphia, and was educated at the Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from that institution with the highest honors. In 1825, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers, and was ordered to aid in the construction of fortifications. Two years later, he occupied the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1841, he organized the High School of Philadelphia, and filled the position of Principal during that and the following year. In 1842, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1843, he assumed the Presidency of Girard College. In the same year, he was called to fill a still larger and more important field of usefulness as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. This position he occupied until his death; and the services which he rendered the country by the efficient manner in which he organized the Survey Bureau and carried on its complicated operations can scarcely be over estimated. Under his superintendence the work of surveying our extensive coast was conducted in such a manner as to elicit the most cordial commendations from all quarters, and the charts prepared by the Bureau are acknowledged to be models of excellence which have no superiors. He was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, and a frequent contributor to the different scientific publications of this country and of Europe. In 1839, he published a very valuable work on the *Educational Systems of Europe*, the result of a trip across the Atlantic for the purpose of inspecting the schools of England and the Continent. He also edited, with notes, *Brewster's Optics*, and published in three large volumes, with plates, *Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory of Girard College*. *The Annual Reports of the Coast Survey*, which

were filled with scientific data, were issued under his superintendence; and from 1849 to 1858, he published a large number of valuable papers in *The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*. He also contributed to *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*; *The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*; *The American Journal of Science*, and *The Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*. For a number of years the *Annual Reports of the Treasury Department on Weights and Measures* were prepared by him. He was a member of nearly all of the principal scientific societies in America and Europe, and, in 1858, he was the recipient of the medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He died in 1867.

DUNCAN, C. M.; Lawyer, was born May 28th, 1831, at Cashtown, Adams county, Pennsylvania. His early education was thorough, and after due preparation, he entered Franklin and Marshal College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with high honors. He immediately applied himself to the law, and pursued his professional studies in the office of Hon. Wilson Reiley, completing them under the auspices of Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe. Upon his admission to the bar, he commenced practice in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and quickly made for himself a reputation as a gentleman of refined instincts, a successful lawyer, and a keen politician. In 1865, he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin. The eminent qualities for the service of the State which he possessed; his thorough devotion to the best interests of his district, as well as the entire country; his ready sacrifice of selfish and sectional feeling to the general welfare, and his fearless maintenance of the high demands of virtue and right, amid the strife and tumult of party warfare, and all the engrossing anxieties of secular concerns, were duly recognised by his constituents. In 1868, he was renominated, and, though opposed by a competitor of high standing, was re-elected. On all the great questions which regarded the substantial and important commercial and industrial interests of the State, while a member of the Senate, he took a position prominent and decided. He is a ready and able debater, forcible and eloquent. In the debate which took place, during his term in the Senate, upon the question of payment by the State of the losses and damages sustained by the people of the border counties during the war of the Rebellion, he particularly distinguished himself, and the success of the appeal was largely due to his efforts. His term of service in the Senate having expired, he declined re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession in the town of Chambersburg. There he still resides, conducting a large and lucrative practice, and enjoying the high esteem of the community.



Wm. Hall Warler



WAXLER, WILLIAM HALL, Lawyer, was born in the Twenty-third Ward, of Philadelphia, December 13th, 1837. His family were among the oldest settlers in the State, and his father, John Waxler, was a progressive farmer in Oxford Township. During the earlier period of his boyhood he attended the public schools, but finished his education at Port Royal Seminary (a mathematical and classical institute), near Frankford. His natural mathematical genius led him to devote great attention to that branch and to look forward to civil engineering as his profession in life, but, considering the wider field offered by the law, he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1858. He became a student in the office of George W. Biddle, about April 1st, 1859; graduated from the University July 3d, 1860; was admitted to the bar January 19th, 1861, and at once energetically engaged in practice. He was married to Fannie E. Galligher, formerly of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on April 8th, 1862. He is a prominent member of, and ruling elder in, the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the originators and Secretary of the Frankford & Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, afterward merged into the Second & Third Street Road, and is an officer in various other local corporations, including the North Cedar Hill Cemetery Company, of which he is a Director and an originator. He has been a Delegate to every Republican Judicial Convention held in Philadelphia since he became a voter, but has uniformly eschewed politics and devoted himself to his profession, in which he has achieved great success by the power of superior intellect and inherent energy.



JENKS, HON. MICHAEL HUTCHINSON, Conveyancer and Congressman, was born at Bridgetown Mills, near Attleborough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1795. Thomas Jenks, his great grandfather, was born in England, in the latter part of December, 1699, and came to the United States when a child, with his widowed mother, Susan Jenks. They settled in Wrightstown Township, Bucks county, and, in 1708, she married Benjamin Wiggins, of Buckingham, where their descendants still reside. Thomas, upon attaining his majority, purchased a tract of land in Middletown Township, two miles northeast of Attleborough, and named it "Pomona Farm." He married Mercy Wildman, in 1731, and died May 4th, 1797, leaving three sons, Thomas, John, and Joseph, and three daughters. Joseph Jenks was born December 22d, 1743, and, having married Elizabeth Pearson, resided on a part of the homestead estate until his death, in 1820. He left one son, William, and two daughters. William Jenks was born August 12th, 1766, and died in 1818, leaving a number of children, of whom Michael Hutchinson was the second

son. After attending the district schools in and near Attleborough, he was placed under the care of John Comly, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, at "Pleasant Hill" Boarding School, in Byberry Township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. There his character was moulded, and a resolution formed to refrain from all common human excesses. He says in his memoirs: "I have often thanked a kind Providence for preserving me and enabling me to keep a resolve of my youth, that I would never smoke or chew tobacco, get intoxicated, or play at cards, and thus far, at the age of sixty-three, I have withstood the temptation of all." After leaving school he procured a surveyor's chain and compass to practise the theories he had learned. During the succeeding period of forty-six years, he surveyed and wrote the conveyances of a large portion of the lower end of Bucks county. In 1816, he took charge of the farm of his aged grandfather, upon whose death, in 1820, he succeeded to the estate. He married Mary Ridgway Earl, of Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 14th, 1821. He continued to farm, in conjunction with the practice of his profession, until 1827, when other matters claimed so much of his attention that, to the great regret of his children, he sold the estate that had been in the family for over one hundred years. He at once removed to Newtown, where he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in connection with his duties as surveyor and conveyancer, and for the succeeding twenty-nine years continued the chief reliance in that line of his neighborhood. He was elected, in autumn, 1830, Commissioner of Bucks county, for three years, at the expiration of which time he was, in appreciation of his service, unanimously elected Treasurer of the county, and so continued until 1835. He was appointed, by Governor Ritner, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, in September, 1838, and during the succeeding five years filled the position with such dignity and credit that upon his retirement very complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by the Bucks county bar. In the fall of 1842, he was elected by the Whigs of Bucks and Lehigh counties a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, by a large majority, as an advocate of protection to American industry—a question then prominently before the people. He was Chairman of the Committee on Post offices and Post-roads, and his services were so acceptable to his constituents that he was renominated, but that being the memorable Clay campaign the Democracy carried everything in his district. He at once returned to his business, and continued it in connection with the office of Chief Burgess of Newtown until within a few years of his death. He was a man of the strictest integrity, methodical, punctual and just. As Justice of the Peace he usually effected an arrangement of disputes without an entry upon his docket. He took a deep and lively interest in the war of the Rebellion, and heartily rejoiced over the death knell of slavery and the triumph of the Union arms. He died October 16th, 1867, leaving three sons and two

daughters. His remains rest in the "Friends'" Burying Ground at Newtown, of which society he and all his ancestors had been members.

URVIANCE, SAMUEL ANDERSON, Lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born January 10th, 1809, in Butler, Pennsylvania. He is partly of French and partly of Scotch and American descent, his ancestors on his father's side having been among the early settlers of western Pennsylvania. After receiving a preliminary education, he entered college, and, after pursuing a partial course, applied himself to the study of law. In this he made such rapid progress that, when but eighteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar. He served for two years as Prosecuting Attorney for Warren county, earning such a reputation as a lawyer that he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Butler county in 1836, and, in 1838, was returned to the Legislature. In 1854, he was elected to the United States Congress, and re-elected to the same in 1856. He was a member of the following nominating conventions: In 1844, that which nominated Henry Clay; in 1856, that which nominated Fremont; in 1860 and 1864, those which nominated Lincoln; and finally, in 1868, that which nominated Grant. He was also an elector, in 1848, when Taylor was a candidate for the Presidency, and, in 1852, when General Scott was seeking the same office. He was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania in 1861, but resigned that office, greatly to the disappointment of his party. It will be gathered from the foregoing that he was a Whig in politics; in fact, he was a firm supporter of that party as long as it had a separate existence, and followed it, on its dissolution, into the ranks of the Republicans, with whom he has since cordially coöperated. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, assembled in 1872. He was married, in 1839, to Caroline M. Irwin, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and has three children.

HEPPARD, FURMAN, Lawyer and Politician, was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in that institution, in 1845, with honors, being selected to deliver the valedictory address at the college commencement of that year. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of law under the direction of Ex-Judge Garrick Mallery, and was admitted to the bar September 7th, 1848. He was nominated Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia, and in October, 1868, was elected to that office for a term of three years. In that year the entire city ticket was claimed to have been elected by the Democrats;

but this being disputed, a contest was entered upon by the Republicans, and the matter went before the courts. In the first instance, a decision was rendered, confirming the election of D. M. Fox as Mayor, but annulling that of the District Attorney, the Receiver of Taxes, and some others. An appeal from this decision was made, and the case carried before the Supreme Court, where, on review, the judgment of the inferior court was reversed in his case, and an order made upon his opponent, Charles Gibbons,—who, pending the result of the appeal, had occupied the office,—to account to its rightful possessor. He then entered upon the duties of his office, which he discharged till the expiration of his term, his administration being marked throughout by energy and a high sense of responsibility. He is the author of an educational work on the Constitution of the United States, entitled, *The Constitutional Text Book*, which has met with much favor, and been very extensively used in colleges and schools in various parts of the country.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, Author, was born in Philadelphia, in 1771. He was one of the first American romance writers to win distinction and to obtain the commendation of trans-Atlantic critics. He appears to have been greatly fascinated by the writings of William Godwin, the author of *Caleb Williams*, and they undoubtedly exerted a decided influence on his style, a fact which will perhaps account for the partial non-success of his novels; for, in spite of their many remarkable qualities, they have not obtained that rank among the standard works of fiction that their undoubted merits seem to entitle them to. His first novel was *Wieland; or, The Transformation*, and was published in 1798. It made a marked impression on the reading public, and is to-day considered by competent critics as one of the best, if not the very best, of its author's works of fiction. *Wieland* was issued in London, in 1811, and was received with much cordiality by the literary coterie of which Godwin and his wife were the leaders. It was looked upon as the beginning of a school of American fiction which would rapidly rival that of the old world in its claims upon the regards of cultivated readers. *Wieland* was followed by *Ormond; or, The Secret Witness*, which did not create the same sensation as its predecessor; and by *Arthur Merzynn*, which is chiefly remarkable for the powerful description it gives of the devastations caused by the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 1793. His other novels were, *Edgar Huntly; or, The Memoirs of a Sleep Walker*; *Clara Howard*, and *Jane Talbot*. An unfinished story, entitled, *Memoir of Carwin the Biloquist*, is also to be included in the list, although the leading idea was worked up in a somewhat different shape in *Wieland*. In addition to his novels, he wrote a number of very able political pamphlets, and contributed frequently to the dif-

ferent magazines. In 1799, he started a serial publication of his own, under the title of *The Monthly Magazine and American Review*. The venture, however, was not a success. About four years afterwards, he issued the first number of *The Literary Magazine and American Register*, which lived for five years. To this magazine he himself contributed most of the matter. In 1803, he made a third attempt to establish a magazine. This was called *The American Register*, and was published until his death. He made several translations, and was the author of a number of memoirs. His novels are remarkable for the invention they display, for the ingenious manner in which the narrative is managed so as to engage the attention of the reader, for their imagination, and for their subtle psychological insight.

PRINCE, SAMUEL F., Merchant, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1821. Left fatherless at the age of eight years, he was obliged, when only twelve years old, to rely for support on his own exertions. The first situation he obtained was that of "Post Boy," at Norristown. His duty was to deliver the mails and the papers of two weekly publications, printed in Norristown, which required him to make a journey on horseback embracing a circuit of fifty to sixty miles, and to traverse the entire route winter and summer, without regard to weather, three times a week. For two years he served in this exposed and laborious capacity, and afterwards attended a country school for one year. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he served a full apprenticeship at cabinet making—working at the business about a year after he was free. At this period occurred the commercial disasters of 1841, sweeping away many old established and theretofore rich and prosperous firms, and rendering employment scarce and difficult to obtain. At the request of an uncle, who, in addition to his legal profession, was engaged in the production and sale of marble, he accepted a position under him in his business. In 1846, his uncle, being elected to Congress, relinquished his marble interest, and he commenced the business on his own account, struggling with competitors, old in the trade, but determined, by close application and careful management, to succeed. As his business prospered, he extended his operations by purchasing quarries in Vermont, and erecting improved mills and machinery for preparing marble to suit the wants of the trade. His enterprise was crowned with success, and his business became widely extended, so that now he is shipping the products of his quarries and mills in Vermont to all parts of the United States. He also owns and operates a large farm on the margin of the river Schuylkill, nine miles from the heart of the city, on which is located a large soapstone quarry, which he works extensively in producing soapstone for the lining of puddling

furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. This quarry is one of the old landmarks of Philadelphia, and has been in operation for more than a century. Before the introduction of marble, the products of this quarry were used for general building purposes, as the old State House in Philadelphia shows; and it is said that the steps from which the Declaration of Independence was first read, and the quoins in the building, which are soapstone, but now painted white, were the products of this quarry. When the iron interest in this State was in its infancy, he foresaw that soapstone would be a valuable acquisition to that trade. This idea led to his purchasing the soapstone property, adding to the original purchase as opportunity offered, until now he owns in the one tract about one hundred and seventy acres, the majority being within the city limits. At the time of purchase, the property was unimproved and unproductive; but, under his careful supervision, it has been cleared, cultivated and otherwise improved with buildings, etc., so that at the present time it is one of the most productive and desirable locations in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

DÜHRING, LOUIS A., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, on the 23d of December, 1845. His father, Henry Dühring, came to this country in 1818, from Mecklenburg, Germany, and became one among the most successful merchants in Philadelphia. His mother was a native of St. Gall, in Switzerland. He pursued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from the Medical Department in 1867, and was shortly after elected one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. In this position he remained fifteen months, during which time he commenced the study of cutaneous diseases, a branch of medicine for which he already showed marked aptitude and taste. On the expiration of his term as resident Physician, he sailed for Europe, and spent two years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of Dermatology in the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna, the greater part of his time being passed in the latter city, under the tuition of the celebrated Hebra. While abroad, he wrote several papers on affections of the skin, for the medical journals, all of which gave evidence of careful study and practical ability. He returned home, and, in the latter part of 1870, founded and opened the Philadelphia Dispensary for Skin Diseases, a branch of medicine theretofore sadly neglected in the United States. About this time he also became one of the editors of the *Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery*. In the spring of 1871, he was elected Clinical Lecturer upon Diseases of the Skin in the University of Pennsylvania. He had, prior to this, been elected a member of the College of Physicians, also of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the New York Dermatological Society. He

is a close and careful student, an acute and intelligent observer, and possesses great clearness and force in his logical deductions.

ALFRED H. INEY, HON. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born in the village of Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 30th, 1833. He had the usual advantages of education presented by our public schools, together with a preparatory course at Dimock Academy, in 1849 and 1850. After which, at the age of seventeen, he entered Hartford University at Hartford, Pennsylvania, then an institution of learning of high standing in that section. He continued there during the next three years, viz: 1851-'52 and 1853, which completed his educational training. After the death of his father, early in 1854, he commenced the study of the law, under Hon. E. B. Chase, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, being then about twenty years old. During this and a portion of 1855, he was also engaged in teaching in the academy in his native village. Subsequently he removed to Lehigh county, where he was also engaged a portion of the time in teaching, while pursuing his legal studies. These he completed in the office of Hon. Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and was admitted to the bar, January 6th, 1857. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession in that city, and by his talents and energy soon secured a large clientele. In politics a thorough Republican, in 1859 he was nominated by that party for the office of District Attorney, but as the county was then strongly Democratic, he was defeated by a small majority. He now began to develop a talent for finance, and, in the winter of 1859 and 1860, projected and organized the Allentown Savings Institution. He was chosen its President, and still holds the position. Under his management the institution has grown to importance, and is now a monetary concern of high standing. In 1862, he purchased the *Lehigh Register*, the Republican journal of that county, and conducted its editorial columns in connection with law practice until the latter part of 1863. In the following year he was chosen Senatorial Delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats. He also served as member of the State Central Committee, and was appointed one of a sub or executive committee of nine; authorized to conduct the campaign of 1863. In 1864, he entered another moneyed enterprise. This was the projection and organization of the Second National Bank of Allentown. It proved a success, and he was chosen and still remains its President. He also projected and set afloat the Lehigh Valley Fire Insurance Company, of Allentown, and was elected Vice President after having declined to serve as President. The Lehigh Iron Company (blast furnaces) also owes its origin and successful establishment to him, and he is its President. The company has a capital of

\$500,000, and its pay-rolls amount to about \$60,000 per month for labor at the works, mines and quarries, including coal and ore. He naturally feels a pride in this great industrial enterprise, and looks forward with confidence to its further enlargement, until it shall be second in magnitude to few, if any, iron manufacturing establishments in the country. He was again chosen by the Republicans as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention of 1869, which renominated the late Governor Geary. In 1870, he was elected a member of the Select Council of the city of Allentown, and served as President until the spring of 1873. In 1870, there being no State officers to elect, he, with a few friends, deemed it a fit time to urge the calling of a Convention to revise our State Constitution, and especially to agitate reform in legislation and legislative representation. Accordingly, an informal meeting for consultation was held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1870, and subsequently the Reading Convention of August 31st, 1870. The Reading assembly took strong ground in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and appointed a committee, of which he was a member, to urge it upon the Governor and Legislature. This committee procured favorable recommendation by the Governor, and the desired action on the part of the Legislature followed. In 1872, he was nominated and elected one of the fourteen State Delegates at Large, on the Republican State ticket, to the Constitutional Convention, in which he served on the committees on Suffrage, Election and Representation, and on Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Fund. He was married, June 5th, 1860, to Miss Anna C. Unger, of Allentown, and has three daughters, Carrie, May and Kate. He resides at Allentown, where he has identified himself with its local interests and growth.

BILLMEYER, PHILIP, Lumber Merchant and Canal Boat Builder, was born in Liberty township, Montour (then Columbia) county, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1814. He is the son of George and Anna Billmeyer, and lived on his father's farm until about twenty-seven years of age. His father owned a saw mill in connection with his farm, and the young man occupied a portion of his time in that establishment, where he took his first lessons in that business, which he afterwards so extensively carried on. He exhibited in early life manifestations of that force of character and industry which distinguished his after career. He was appointed by Governor Porter, in 1837, Registrar and Recorder of Deeds for Columbia county, a position which he held until a subsequent change in the Constitution rendered that office elective. In 1840, he was married to Susan Follman, daughter of Daniel Follman, of Lime-stone township. During the ensuing ten years he was



John H. Ainey

engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business, in the neighborhood of Milton, Pennsylvania. He remained there till 1853, when he moved to Lewisburg, and became a partner in the firm of Frick, Slifer & Co., in the same business; but he subsequently purchased the interest of his partners and organized the firm of Billmeyer, Dill & Co., a name which it still bears. This firm is one of the most extensive in the lumber business in Central Pennsylvania, manufacturing five million feet of lumber and building one hundred canal boats annually, giving employment to upwards of one hundred men. A considerable portion of the timber used in these works is cut on lands belonging to the firm, which operation also affords employment to many hands during the winter. The senior partner is one of the oldest lumber merchants on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Besides his regular business, he is a large stockholder in one of the principal banks of the county, and has been for many years a director in that institution, contributing largely by his energy and judgment to its success.

BUCHER, JOSEPH C., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, January 28th, 1836. His father, the Rev. J. C. Bucher, D. D., was a prominent clergyman of the German Reformed Church. In 1842, he moved, with his family, to Reading, Pennsylvania, to fill the position of pastor to a church in that town, where he continued to reside until its removal to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, a few years later. Whilst at Reading, his son was a pupil of Father Kelley, a Roman Catholic priest, then enjoying considerable reputation as a teacher. In 1852, he entered Marshall's College, at Mercersburg, after having previously passed through its preparatory department. In 1854, this college was consolidated with that of Franklin, at Lancaster, and in that year the young student graduated with the highest honors of his class, being chosen, on that occasion, to pronounce the valedictory address. After this event, he became principal of an academy in Maryland, which position he occupied for a year, and, in 1856, began the study of law at New Berlin, Union county, under the instruction of the Hon. Isaac Slender, a distinguished lawyer. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar of Union county, and immediately formed a partnership with his late preceptor, successfully engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1859, he was elected District Attorney of Union county, an office which he held until the completion of his term. His partnership with Mr. Slender was dissolved in 1862, upon the election of the latter to the office of Auditor General of the State, and he removed to Lewisburg, where he continued the practice of law till 1871, when he was raised to the bench as President Judge of the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, a position which he now occupies. His district, especially Snyder

county, contains many Germans, and the *Legal Intelligencer*, in noticing his election, laid especial stress upon the great advantage the public would derive from his familiarity with the German language whilst acting in his official capacity. He is one of the youngest, if not quite the youngest, of the judges of Pennsylvania. In 1861, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of the Hon. John Walls, of Lewisburg, and has, by this marriage, a family of two children.

SCHOMACKER, J. H., Manufacturer, was born in the province of Holstein, Germany, January 1st, 1800. He was educated in the best schools of his native country, and then, in accordance with the universal custom, was apprenticed to a mechanical trade. He finished his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker in 1818, and continued to work as a journeyman until 1825, when his attention was first called to the construction of pianos. After investigation and labor in the leading piano manufactories of Germany, he fully mastered his art at Vienna, and engaged in business for himself. He emigrated to the United States in 1837, settled in Philadelphia, and, after years of energetic labor, made the manufacturing of pianos one of the leading industries of that city, becoming himself the head of the largest establishment of the kind in the State. In 1855, he erected a large factory at Eleventh and Catharine streets, still occupied by the "Schomacker Piano-Forte Manufacturing Company," which was organized in 1864. Many prizes and medals from leading institutes and expositions attest the superior excellence of his instruments. He is a life-member of the German Hospital of the city of Philadelphia, and was for four years a director. He was also a director for two years in the German Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, of which he has been for many years a member. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, he is also an active promoter of other charitable and benevolent associations. An orphan boy, he has achieved his own destiny, and illustrated the truth of the maxim, that success surely attends well directed industry and perseverance. Though advanced in years, he maintains great physical and mental vigor. Public spirited, liberal, affable and kind, he has won the esteem and regard of his associates.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH B., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 13th, 1821. His parents were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives, with the exception of about two years, when they lived near Baltimore, and during which period he was born. His ancestors were English, Joseph Townsend, of Berkshire, England, with his wife,

Joanna England, of Burton upon Trent, having come over with William Penn and settled near West Chester, Pennsylvania, where their descendants now compose a large portion of the population. He was educated in Chester county, receiving the larger part at Bolmar's Academy, in West Chester. After leaving school, he studied law with Eli Kirk Price, of Philadelphia, and having been examined, December 13th, 1842, the day he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar the same month. Though he has enjoyed a large miscellaneous practice, his extended knowledge and research in the laws pertaining to real estate have led him principally into that field, where he has been eminently successful. He has for some years resided continuously at a handsome country seat at Overbrook, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he finds a happy relief from the cares incident to a large practice. He has been so wedded to his profession that the proffer of political honors failed to draw him from it, and he has never sought nor held a purely political office. He was for four and a half years a Member of the Board of Guardians for the Poor, and has been for four years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He is also identified with many other charitable and benevolent associations, and with true public spirit lends his influence to the promotion of every public and private enterprise commending itself to his judgment.

HURLOCK, WILLIAM CHARLES, M.D., late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1835, where he has ever since resided. He was also educated in his native county, and obtained a liberal store of learning at the Dartington Academy, which he left, in 1855, to enter the office of the late Dr. William S. Cochran of Dartington, whom he had selected as his preceptor, and with whom he engaged in the study of medicine. He matriculated, in 1856, in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated, March 9th, 1858, and returning to Dartington was engaged in the practice of his profession until August 1st, 1861. At this date, being then the first year of the War of the Rebellion, he entered the army as Captain of Company D, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, familiarly known as the "Roundheads," with which he served until December 16th following, when he resigned, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on account of ill health. He thereupon returned home, where he remained until his health was re-established, and, in June, 1862, returned to the same command, having been commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, and continued there until December 28th, 1863, when he was made a Surgeon with the rank of Major, and was assigned to the 51st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He was detailed, May 5th, 1864, as operating Surgeon of the First Division Hospital, Ninth Army Corps, in which he continued until after the close of the war, being mustered out of the service, June 6th, 1865. He thereupon returned to Beaver county, and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1869, he was elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature to represent Beaver and Washington counties, was re-elected to the same, in 1870, and during both terms served on several important committees. At the close of the session of 1871, he returned to his professional duties, from which he was called, in January, 1874, to fill the position of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and served as such during its long session, terminating in May of that year. After the close of the session of 1874, he was commissioned Surgeon-in-Chief of the 19th Division National Guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a member of the Beaver County Medical Society, and also of the State Association. He gives particular attention to surgical and obstetrical practice. He was married, May 11th, 1858, to Rebecca C., daughter of George and Sarah Dilworth, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

McCREDY, BERNARD, Manufacturer, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in January, 1775. After due preparation, he studied six years in the Dublin University, whence he graduated in his twenty-first year. He soon after came to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where for three years he taught a private school, on Twelfth street, above Chestnut, then a suburban district. He then associated with his twin brother, Dennis McCredy, in the wholesale grocery business, on Second street, but after two years withdrew, and is said to have established the second cotton mill operated in this country. In partnership with Samuel R. Wood, he purchased the site of the Wyoming Mills, May 2d, 1825, and an additional property July 5th of the same year. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 4th of February, 1826, but on the 30th of November, 1844, Bernard McCredy became the owner of the part previously set off to Samuel R. Wood. In 1846, he associated with him his only son, Thomas McCredy, under the firm name of B. McCredy & Son. He was also the owner of an extensive property and several mills at Rockdale (now Glen Riddle), Chester county, Pennsylvania. Early in life he married Martha Newlin, a daughter of Dr. Nicholas Newlin, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He died November 29th, 1854, and by his will, admitted to probate December 4th, 1854, all his real estate descended to his son. He was a thorough and eminently successful business man, and yet he never seemed so happy as when seated by his own fireside in the enjoyment of the society of his family and friends. His generous hospitality was



Mr. C. Shurlock

extended to the pure and good of all classes, and his benevolence was manifested in the hearty support he gave the church, and the active and practical sympathy he always showed to the suffering and needy.

MCCREDY, THOMAS, Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, October 18th, 1825. At the age of four years, owing to the loss of his mother, he was sent to Burlington to school, and when nine years old entered St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, Maryland. From that institution he graduated in his sixteenth year. He then became a student in the Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and, after pursuing the usual three years course, graduated, and was sent to Europe to receive the benefits to be derived from foreign travel. At the age of twenty-one he became associated with his father in the manufacturing business, under the firm name of B. McCredy & Son, but continued to devote his evenings and leisure time to study. He married Emma Wilson, of Santiago, Cuba, December 9th, 1850. Upon the death of his father, November 29th, 1854, he inherited the large estates at Norristown and Rockdale, and associated with him his brother-in-law, John D. Ewing, under the style of Thomas McCredy & Co. He died May 29th, 1856, just in the prime of manhood. He was a man of great talent, but so unassuming and retiring that his worth was known to few.

CONRAD, ROBERT T., Judge, Orator and Author, was born in Philadelphia, in 1809. He studied law, and on being admitted to the bar, speedily took a place in the front rank of the Philadelphia lawyers of the day, acquiring an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1840, he was elevated to the bench, and while upon it distinguished himself by the learning and impartiality of his decisions. In 1854, the American party nominated him for Mayor of Philadelphia, and elected him by a handsome majority. As a brilliant and forcible orator he achieved a distinguished reputation. His arguments were clear and convincing, his illustrations most happy and his manner of delivery exceedingly impressive. He understood the fine art of appealing both to the intelligence and the sensibilities of his hearers, and his speeches are remembered by those who heard them as among the most impressive specimens of forensic eloquence ever heard at the Philadelphia bar. He however was not only a learned lawyer, an impartial judge and an eloquent orator, but a poet of more than ordinary ability, and by far the best play-writer that America has yet produced. He frequently contributed poems to the newspapers, and some of his verses became very popular: his poem of *The Fire-*

man, in particular, enjoyed great favor. In 1854, Judge Conrad published a small volume of poems, which was warmly commended by the press, and met with a cordial reception from the reading public. The titles of Judge Conrad's plays are, *Conrad of Naples*; *Aylmere*, and *Jack Cade, the Kentish Bondman*. All of these were acted with success, and the last named furnished Edwin Forrest with one of his most striking characters. *Jack Cade* was written in response to the offer from that artist of a prize for the best play suited to his purposes, and it is certainly a work of remarkable power. It was a decided favorite with the great tragedian, who frequently performed the leading character, and kept it in his repertoire up to the time of his final exit from the stage. Its author was also a prose writer of very great ability, and a frequent contributor to the magazines and other publications. His death occurred in 1858.

KENNEDY, THOMAS B., Lawyer, was born in August, 1827, in Warren county, New Jersey. His father, Hon. James J. Kennedy, removed, in 1839, to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the academy of which town the son was fitted for college. He entered the sophomore class of Marshall College, at fourteen, and graduated with honors, in 1844. He read law with the Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar, in 1848. The next year he crossed the Plains as the leader of a company bound for California. There he entered upon the practice of law, in Downieville. In 1851, he returned to Chambersburg, opened an office, and speedily grew into practice. He served one term as District Attorney with general approbation. He married, and spent a year travelling in Europe. On his return, he became the partner of Hon. James Nill, one of the leading practitioners of that day. The business of the firm rapidly increased, so that, upon the elevation of Judge Nill to the bench of the district, in 1862, his partner found himself in control of the largest and most lucrative practice at that bar, which he has steadily maintained ever since. Notwithstanding the incessant labors of his professional life and the demands upon his time, arising from the care of his large private estate, he has been prominently identified with every movement tending to the advancement of the section of the country in which he resides. While aiding liberally in all local measures, as a Master of the Academy, one of the originators and founders of Wilson College, and a Trustee in its management, he has effectively aided the cause of education. The two railroads, recently completed in the county, owe their success, in a great measure, to his influence and public spirit. He has lately been elected Vice-president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, with the control of the road, and President of the Southern Pennsylvania Road.

B OUDINOT, ELIAS LOUIS, Lawyer, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, October 2d, 1843. He is a son of the late Elias E. and Jane Mary (Kip) Boudinot, both natives of Newark in the same State. His early education was received at home until he had attained the age of eleven years, when he entered St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire. At this seminary he passed eight years, and was thoroughly prepared for college. His father having removed to Philadelphia, in 1853, he returned, at the age of nineteen, and entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, at its final term. About the middle of the closing term of the senior class he left the University without taking the usual degree. Soon after attaining his majority, having determined to embrace the profession of the law (as had been done by his father and grandfather), he entered the office of Morton P. Henry, and after a full and systematic course of reading was admitted to practice as an attorney, in 1867. As soon as he was eligible to membership, he became connected with the "Union League," and has been constantly associated with the same for upwards of eight years. From the commencement of the "Reform movement" in the government of the city, he has become much interested, and has taken an active part in the labors of the association which, at no distant day, is destined to make its influence felt at the several municipal elections. He is a zealous churchman, and a member of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, of which congregation he is a vestryman. He was married in April, 1868, to Coleman Hall, of this city.

W ILER, WILLIAM, Manufacturer of Stair-rods, etc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in the old District of Southwark, in that city, July 9th, 1822, on Second street below Christian. His parents, John and Mary Wiler, were both natives of this country, and his grandparents lived in the Wyoming Valley during the war of the Revolution. They were spectators, and experienced all the horrors of the dreadful massacre of the Wyoming Valley, from which his father and aunt were only saved by the timely flight of his grandfather on horseback. After completing his education (in Walnut street below Fifth), he was apprenticed, at the age of seventeen years, to Edward Jones, a manufacturer of stair-rods, on the south side of Library street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, with whom he served his time; then worked as a journeyman, and finally became foreman in the factory. On leaving that employment, he commenced business for himself, without one cent of capital, at No. 225 South Fifth street, under the name of Wiler & Thomas. This firm existed for two years, when it was changed, by the admission of Henry Billington, to Wiler, Thomas & Co., remaining thus

for another two years. A second change took place, and the business was permanently established, with the title of Wiler & Moss, an association which lasted for twenty-one years, and was only dissolved by the retirement of the junior partner, on July 1st, 1873. The concern is now carried on by the senior partner, who has, through a business experience of some twenty-five years, steadily maintained his position and credit, notwithstanding all the monetary shocks sustained during that period, and his firm has been able at all times to meet its obligations "on sight." He is a director in the Sixth National Bank (Second and Pine streets), and has occupied that position for the last eight years. In politics, he formerly belonged to the Democratic party, being an active member of that body; but of late has associated himself with the Municipal Reform party, with which he now coöperates. He was married in the year 1843, to Mary A. Day, daughter of Joseph Day, of Philadelphia.

B ABER, CHARLES, Merchant, Builder and President, was born at New Rochelle, West Chester county, New York, April 1st, 1812. His father, James I. Baber, was a manufacturer of the same place. After obtaining the usual education of the district schools of that period, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and subsequently carried on that business at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed in 1830. A year afterwards, he embarked in the lumbering and building trades; and, although he had no capital, he succeeded, by shrewd, skilful management, eminent business tact and ability in taking advantage of opportunities, in making rapid strides towards fortune. He had been generally successful in all his undertakings till about the year 1847, when, in common with many others, he was totally ruined by disastrous mining speculations, losing everything he possessed and remaining heavily in debt. His failure was a heavy one; but he ultimately redeemed all his liabilities in full, and gained, by so doing, a reputation for integrity which enabled him to command three times the credit he had previously enjoyed. About the year 1845, he was prominent as a promoter of the Schuylkill Canal and Railroad (now owned by the Reading Railroad Company), and was elected, in 1862, a director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He built the street railroad to Minersville, for the account of some speculators, who, however, failed to manage it in such a manner as to make it pay, and he therefore organized a stock company, of which he was elected President; the road, under the present administration, has become remunerative. He was instrumental in taking measures for the erection of the Public Hall, and also for the laying out of the Mount Laurel Cemetery, which latter property he owns. He has constantly held positions of trust both in



Mr. Wiler

the town councils and the public schools. He has been married three times, his last wife being Mrs. Jacob Esher, of Philadelphia, and has a family of four children. One of his sons (William) is keeping a store, and destined to succeed his father in his business. Industry, integrity, economy and a progressive spirit have characterized him through life and been the foundation of his success. Although he bought coal lands long ago at low rates, and has since sold them at higher prices, his business has mainly been of a legitimate character.

BROWN, JOHN A., Merchant and Banker, was born at Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, on May 21st, 1788. Alexander Brown, his father, a gentleman of good family and large fortune, left Ireland in consequence of the political agitation. Bringing with him considerable capital, he established himself at Baltimore, as a general merchant, about the opening of the present century. At that time the subject of this sketch, the third son of the family, was twelve years of age. He had been attending school at Rochdale, England, and, after completing his education in this country, he was taken into his father's counting house, in which his two elder brothers were already engaged. William, the eldest of these, was soon sent to Liverpool, where he established a branch house, became a member of Parliament, was instrumental in founding the free library of the city, and was created a Baronet. The English house, which has also a branch in London, is now known as Brown, Shipley & Co. In 1818, John A. Brown was sent to Philadelphia by his father to establish another branch, and still another was soon after established in New York city by a younger brother, James, this last branch house doing business under the name of Brown Brothers & Co., being the first of the three American establishments to assume that title, which is at present common to all. The second son, George, remained in Baltimore, and, in 1834, succeeded to the head of the house in that city, on the death of his father. The business of all the concerns gradually embraced the leading features of banking, although at one time the Baltimore branch almost monopolized the cotton trade between that port and England. John A. Brown commenced business in Philadelphia principally as an importer of linens, receiving consignments from the manufactories of John Patrick & Sons, and others in the North of Ireland. The Philadelphia house for many years carried on the business of an importing, jobbing and general commission concern, but gradually, like the other branches, became engaged in banking, until at last all the branches were so occupied exclusively. The subject of this sketch soon attained a leading position in the business community, and was elected a director of the old United States Bank, under the Presidency of Nicholas

Biddle. When that institution became embarrassed, in consequence of the withdrawal of Government support, he undertook a mission to England on its behalf; and, although he succeeded in accomplishing much, great as was the assistance he secured, it was not sufficient to keep the bank from failure. In 1838, he retired from active business pursuits, but still continued, as long as his health would permit, to take an influential part in the management of many public institutions. He had served as a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society from 1827, in which position he still continued, his name for many years heading the list; and mainly through his influence the handsome and substantial building at Seventh and Walnut streets, in which its business is now conducted, was erected. He was always active in religious and benevolent enterprises. He acted for many years as President of the American Sunday School Union and of the Sabbath Association; served as a manager of the Blind Asylum; was chiefly instrumental, in connection with Henry Baldwin, in founding the Calvary Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and most useful in the city, contributing also the ground and a large share of the money for the chapel; and finally crowned a long career of usefulness and benevolence by donating \$300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, which was founded in West Philadelphia in 1871. This amount was fully secured to the hospital in August, 1871, by the transfer of bonds and securities of various kinds, on the sole condition that the entire income should be devoted forever to the support of the institution, no part either of principal or interest to be used for any other purpose than the payment of its current expenses after its opening. He was twice married; first to Isabella Patrick, daughter of the linen manufacturer, of Ballymena, Ireland; and subsequently to his cousin Grace, daughter of George Brown, M. D., of Baltimore. He died in Philadelphia, on December 31st, 1872, leaving an only son, Alexander Brown, of that city. His generous charities while living were supplemented by large bequests to numerous public institutions by the provisions of his will.

SNYDER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Manufacturer and Coal Operator, was born in Philadelphia, where he was indentured as an apprentice in the well-known establishment of Rush & Muhlenberg, and remained until he attained his majority. He removed to Pottsville in 1835, and in 1850 became sole proprietor of the works formerly owned by Haywood & Snyder, and has so continued to the present time. He had a contract for thirteen years to build and repair the cars belonging to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and during this period the number constructed was over three thousand. During this time also he was the heaviest (individual) coal miner in that section, employing no less than seven hundred hands. In the

machine shop, which he still conducts, and which has of late years been largely increased in extent, he manufactures mining engines, pumps and the machinery required in coal mining operations. The number of hands are about one hundred and seventy-five, and the yearly products average in value a quarter million of dollars. Personally, he is of a quiet, retiring disposition, the possessor of a fortune, respected as a good citizen, liberal and charitable in all matters pertaining to the public weal.

MAHON, THADDEUS McLAY, Lawyer, was born in Green Village, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1840. His father was Robert Mahon; his mother's maiden name was Jane Wallace, and she came of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy, and entered the law office of Kemmell & McClellan, as a student, in 1860. He pursued his studies until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his term, being mustered out at its close. He reenlisted in the 21st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company E, was elected First Sergeant, was severely wounded while on picket, November 4th, 1864, at Hatch's Run, Virginia, and was honorably discharged, July 15th, 1865. At the close of the war, he resumed his legal studies, and was soon after admitted to the bar, at Chambersburg. In 1866, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Franklin county. September 7th, 1867, he married Martha Robinson, only daughter of William Robinson. In 1869, he began practice at the bar. In 1870, he was defeated on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature; but in 1871 and 1872 was successful by large majorities. His public course has given great satisfaction to his constituents, and reflects great credit upon him. He has always consistently supported all measures he believed calculated to advance the best interests of the State, and has firmly opposed reckless expenditures. When the subject of the Border Claims came up for consideration, he made an able argument in favor of their payment; and earnestly advocated the passage of the Local Option Law.

BUCKALEW, CHARLES ROLLIN, Lawyer and Politician, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1821. He is of French descent, his ancestors having been Huguenots, who fled to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His grandfather, John Buckalew, resided in Maryland, and as a miller furnished the Revolutionary army with flour; and his father, John M. Buckalew, was also engaged in business, being a millwright. He himself lived on a farm till the age of fifteen, when he

entered Harford Academy. He acted for some years as teacher and merchant's clerk; but, finally, commenced the study of the law, at Berwick, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, in 1843. In 1844, he settled at Bloomsburg, where he still resides. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of his native county in 1845, which office he retained till 1847. In 1850, he was sent to the State Senate, was re-elected in 1853, and again in 1857. He was appointed Commissioner for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between the United States Government and that of Paraguay, and, in 1856, was elected a Senatorial Presidential Elector. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee in 1857, and in the same year received the appointment of Commissioner to revise the penal laws of the State of Pennsylvania. He resigned his positions as Senator and Commissioner, in 1858, having been appointed by President Buchanan resident-minister to Ecuador. He resided at Quito with his family for three years; but, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he returned to this country. Although a staunch Democrat, and remaining so during the whole of the war, he never evinced the slightest sympathy with the rebels. In 1863, he was elected to the United States Senate, by a bare majority of one vote, succeeding the Hon. D. Wilmot, Republican; his colleague in office during the first four years being the Hon. E. Cowan. At the expiration of his term, in 1869, he was succeeded by the Hon. John Scott. During his senatorial course he served on numerous committees; such as that on Indian Affairs, Post-offices, Postroads, Foreign Relations, etc., etc., but was not a frequent speaker, believing the times too unsettled for the development of his favorite idea of "proportional representation." In his first notable speech, delivered February 21st, 1865, on the Basis of Representation in Congress, he regretted that the affairs of the war should be allowed to absorb all other topics, interfering with matters of civil policy which demanded immediate attention; and, at the same time, strongly urged the necessity of restoring the Southern States to their representative rights. The whole tenor of his senatorial career was of a decidedly Democratic character. He was opposed to the granting of suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia, being undesirous of multiplying the votes of ignorant persons, liable to improper influences. He steadfastly opposed the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill and the Military Reconstruction Bill. In 1870, at the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was once more elected to the State Senate for three years, which terminate in 1873. He considered his position as State Senator a favorable one for bringing strongly before the public, through the Senate, his favorite doctrine of minority representation, and lost no opportunity of putting forward his views on the subject; but, whether from indifference regarding this innovation or from the interest excited by party strife, he found few persons willing to listen to him, and still fewer ready to be convinced, but he persevered, and to some extent has been



Engraving by Philada

C. R. Buckalew

successful. In the session of 1870, the State Legislature showed its willingness to allow the experiment to be tried, by passing an act relative to the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in which he resides, defining its boundaries, completing its organization, and giving full scope to the principle of "cumulative voting," which it must be admitted has thus far proved successful. In 1871, he was chairman of the committee on Constitutional Revision and Reform. In 1872, he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of his native State, but the election resulted in the return of the Republican candidate. In the same year he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in the place of Colonel John G. Freeze, who resigned for that purpose, in November, 1872. He has fully identified himself with the labors of that Convention, not omitting to urge upon it his favorite theory. During the terms of the State Legislature of 1871 and 1872, he obtained the passage of several bills embodying this principle, and has also frequently made public speeches on the subject. Throughout his political course he has steadfastly adhered to the principles of Democracy, laboring zealously and indefatigably in the cause; but, even in the State Senate, his bitterest enemies have never been able to accuse him of a single act of venality or corruption. His great native talent has been judiciously cultivated and his pleasing manners and oratorical power have rendered him universally popular. He was married, in 1849, to Parmelia Wadsworth, of Luzerne county, by whom he has had two children.

PLEASANTS, GENERAL HENRY, Soldier and Civil Engineer, was born in Buenos Ayres, South America, February 17th, 1833. He is the son of John Pleasants, merchant, of Philadelphia. He arrived from South America in 1846, and entered the Philadelphia High School, where he graduated in 1851. He commenced the practice of railroad engineering with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and afterwards went into the service of the Collinsville Railroad Company. In 1857, he began to practise mining engineering in Pottsville, and continued to follow that branch of the profession till 1861, when he entered the army, being mustered in on September 11th of that year for a term of three years' service. He was promoted from Captain of Company C, to be Lieutenant Colonel, September 20th, 1862. In June, 1864, he was commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, then stationed in front of, Petersburg, and there he rendered a most efficient service, which became memorable in the annals of the war as the Petersburg Mine. As this was said by General Meade and Major Duane, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, to be the first work of the kind ever attempted, it is worthy of record. Opposite his position, the enemy had constructed a strong redoubt, which could not

be taken by assault without an enormous sacrifice of life. He conceived the idea of exploding a mine underneath this work; and, having obtained permission of General Burnside, commenced operations on June 25th, under the most unfavorable circumstances, being unprovided with the necessary tools and materials, which he had to improvise as he best could, and also against the convictions of all the officers of high rank (General Meade included), except those belonging to his own corps. He, nevertheless, persevered, and, in spite of obstacles which would have discouraged a less determined man, completed the work by July 23d, and on the 27th commenced putting in the powder (four tons). The mine was fired on the 29th, producing results far beyond his expectations. For this service he received a letter of congratulation and thanks from General Meade himself. On October 1st, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and on December 18th, was mustered out, his term of service having expired; but, on March 13th, 1865, he was advanced to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return to Pottsville, he resumed the practice of his profession, and when the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company was formed, he accepted the position of Chief Engineer to the company, which office he still retains. His career, previous to the war, during its course and since its termination, has exhibited a more than ordinary talent and practical acquaintance with the details of his profession.

ROKE, LEVI, M. D., Physician, and Iron Manufacturer, was born in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1826. He is the son of James and Mary (Murray) Rooke, both of these being of English descent, and both members of families thoroughly identified with the agricultural interests of the country. He enjoyed the best educational advantages the neighborhood afforded; he attended the grammar school of Benjamin Tucker, and subsequently the Unionville Academy, then presided over by John Gause. On leaving the latter institution, he taught school for a period of two years, and then entered the office of Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, for the study of medicine. Afterwards he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and attended the usual courses of lectures there. On the completion of his studies, he graduated in the spring of 1848 with the degree of M. D. For three years thereafter he practised his profession, but abandoned it and removed to Union county, Pennsylvania, where he commenced the manufacture of iron, at the "Berlin Iron Works," on Penn's creek, four miles west of Huntingdon. Later he entered into a partnership and erected a large anthracite furnace, known as the "Union Furnace," situated on the Susquehanna river, four miles below Lewisburg. As one of the

proprietors, and also acting as superintendent, he has conducted these works for the past twenty years. He has also been engaged in the manufacture of iron in Snyder county, and has been interested at other points in similar works, as well as in the manufacture of lumber. His talents for inaugurating and conducting large establishments having become well known and recognized, he has been constantly solicited to undertake new enterprises. He has accordingly been chosen a director of the different companies in which he is pecuniarily interested: most of them incorporated banking companies. It may be said that he was the first to thoroughly inaugurate the iron business in both Union and Snyder counties; for although many persons had attempted it, even so far back as 1824, yet after a brief season of labor, during which disaster after disaster occurred, it would be abandoned, again and again, until at last no one could be found bold enough to hazard another attempt, until he appeared and carried out the enterprise successfully. He is very popular among his employes, some of whom, if not a majority, it is believed, have been in his service for the long period of twenty years. As a practical iron-worker he stands deservedly high; and was one of the first Pennsylvania iron-masters who undertook the immediate control of the working of an iron furnace. His long experience and continued success as an iron founder gives to his opinions much force and weight, with those of his acquaintance who are engaged in the same undertaking. He is no politician, and has always declined office, but has ever been an active supporter of his party. He was originally a Whig, a warm advocate of a protective tariff, thoroughly opposed to slavery and the extension of its territory; when, therefore, the former party was disintegrated his transition to the Republican views was an easy matter. In sustaining the principles of the latter, he has aided it materially with his purse and his personal efforts. In 1872, he was elected a Delegate to the Convention called for the purpose of Amending the Constitution of the State. In this body he has been bold and progressive, advocating the most important reforms of the day. He is a widower; was married, in 1849, to Elizabeth H. Church, of Churchtown, Lancaster county, who recently died, leaving four children. She was a woman of most excellent judgment, and her husband attributes much of his success to her counsels and advice.

ANDREWS, ALEXANDER J., Merchant, was born in Upper Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on May 9th, 1812. The place of his birth had been settled by Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and his parents, as well as his grand-parents on both sides, were of Scotch descent. Both grandfathers served with distinction at Brandywine, Chadd's Ford, Germantown and Trenton, during the Revolutionary struggle, and his father partici-

pated in the engagements near Baltimore during the War of 1812. He enjoyed the educational advantages of academic institutions in Newark and Delaware as well as Dr. Magraw's Academy, near Rising Sun, Cecil county, Maryland. After leaving school, he was for two years an assistant in a country store, and then for a like period served as clerk in the Henrietta Iron Works, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Philadelphia in 1832, and learned the engraving business, after which he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and engaged in business for himself. He was married on June 5th, 1838, to Amelia D. Van Amringe, of Philadelphia. He enjoyed an unusually prosperous career until he sold out, in 1847, and returned to Philadelphia, where he associated himself with an established machinist, and embarked in the manufacture of machinery and steam engines. This enterprise proved unsuccessful, owing to the betrayal of the trust he reposed in others, and having lost all his previous accumulations, he closed the concern, in 1851. In 1856, he commenced the grain business, at Thirty-first and Market streets, and since that time his course has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. In 1863, he built a larger establishment, on Market above Twenty-first, and continued there until 1868, when he sold that property and, in 1869, erected a capacious and convenient warehouse and grain elevator for storage and merchandise purposes at the southwest corner of Thirtieth and Market streets. He then associated with him his only son, Frederick H. Andrews, under the firm name of Alexander J. Andrews & Son. Beside this son, he has two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Rev. H. Augustus Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia, of which he himself is a much esteemed elder. His strict integrity has won for him the confidence and appreciation of the business community, while his energy and executive ability have secured for him an ample store of material prosperity. Kind and courteous in manner, and benevolent in disposition, he is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

HODGE, H. LENOX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born July 30th, 1836, in Philadelphia. His ancestors settled in this country as early as 1730; his grandfather served in the army during the War of Independence, and his father was the well known physician Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, lately deceased, whose services during the cholera epidemic of 1832 are still remembered by many. His mother, Margaret E. Aspinwall, was of New York city. He received a collegiate education, which terminated in 1855, in his native city, and afterwards studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1858. In the fall of the same year, he became Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, retaining that office till the spring

of 1860, when he began the practice of medicine in the house where he was born, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. He was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1861, commenced giving instruction to private classes, on Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and subsequently lectured, in Chant street, on Anatomy and Operative Surgery. In 1870, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and has been, for nearly ten years, Attending Surgeon at the Children's Hospital. At the opening of the Presbyterian Hospital, in 1872, he was appointed Attending Surgeon to that institution. He was married, in 1869, to Harriet Roosevelt Woolsey, of New York city. During the war of the Rebellion he did very active service on the medical staff. He served in the volunteer call of surgeons attached to the Saterlee Hospital, at West Philadelphia, and also joined the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Surgeons. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac at the time of General McClellan's advance on Richmond; was engaged, professionally, in the campaign of Pennsylvania during the invasion of Lee, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg. He also served under General Grant, during his advance on Richmond, and was with the army at the battle of Fredericksburgh, besides doing good service on minor occasions. On his return from the war, he resumed his practice, in the house where he was born, in Philadelphia, with success, and is at present a member of many medical societies and associations in that city.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH G., M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Philadelphia, January 10th, 1836. He is of English descent, his ancestors immigrating in the time of William Penn, whose signature attached to an original grant of land is still in the possession of the family. At an early age he evinced a strong predilection for the medical profession, and laid a substantial foundation for a comprehensive knowledge of its secrets by graduating with first honors at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in 1857, and engaging for some years in the occupation of a pharmacist. In 1862, he received the diploma of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, serving for several months as Acting Assistant-Surgeon, in charge of some of the first sick and wounded soldiers of the war of the Rebellion cared for in Philadelphia. The following year, in compliance with an urgent invitation, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York. In 1864, he married Mary Randolph, daughter of Oliver Parry, of Philadelphia. He soon acquired a large and lucrative country practice, the laborious duties of which he discharged with marked suc-

cess until 1868, when he returned to his native city. Here, in the following year, he was elected Microscopist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Assistant Physician to the Episcopal Hospital. These distinctions were followed, in 1871, by his election as Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, the University of Pennsylvania. His professional reputation rests principally upon his microscopical discoveries in regard to the salivary globules and the red and white corpuscles of the blood, particularly as concerned in inflammation, and as connected with the detection of blood stains in criminal trials; also upon his researches into the pathology of Bright's diseases, of which he has made a special study. He claims to have been the first to demonstrate, by actual personal experiment, the fact that minute fungi, analogous to those producing the potato rot and the vine blight, may when taken into the stomach penetrate its minute veins, and be carried thence by the blood into every part of the human system. He has also advanced the doctrine that all hereditary and diathetic diseases are parts of the conservative workings of a grand law of nature, which he formulates as the *Extinction of the Unfit*; this, if established, will doubtless lead to important results in modifying municipal or even national sanitary regulations. In authorship he has engaged a large portion of his time. His most considerable effort in this direction is his *Hand-book of Medical Microscopy*, published in 1871, which has been conceded standard rank. In addition, he has contributed numerous papers to scientific periodicals, commencing with his *Inaugural Thesis*, which appeared in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, for 1857, and including various articles and reports in the *Transactions of the National Medical Association*, *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports*, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, *New York Medical Record*, and other journals.

RILAND, WILLIAM, Soldier of 1812, was born in Berks county, near Reading, August 19th, 1793. He is the son of Andrew Riland, a miller. He was brought up on a farm, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, and, at the age of sixteen years, went to work at the trade of blacksmithing, at Chestnut Hill. In 1812, he entered the army in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania, with the drafts from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Krickbaum and Captain William Richardson. His company acted as Coast Guard along the Delaware river. In 1814, on peace being proclaimed, he returned to Philadelphia and continued at his trade, till 1838, when he commenced farming, following that occupation till 1861. In that year he was appointed Collector of Taxes, and has been reappointed to the office for the last thirteen years. He now resides in Pottsville, and, at the advanced age of eighty years, is still hale and hearty, retaining all his facul-

ties, both mental and physical, perfect and unimpaired. He performs the duties of his office, as collector of taxes, better than a younger man, as, being held in high esteem in consideration of his age and past history, the citizens flock to his office to save him physical labor. On the breaking out of the war with the South, though sixty-eight years old, the martial ardor still burned in his breast, and he did his utmost to participate in the struggle. After shaving his beard, he went to Harrisburg and offered himself as a recruit. Standing up straight as a ramrod, he sought to deceive the authorities; but, to his grief and chagrin, was detected and dismissed. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, however, he was permitted to serve in the Governor's body-guard at Harrisburg. He had three sons, James Munroe, Richard Rush, and William H., in the late war. Richard lost his life in his country's service, and his two brothers bear honorable and serious wounds. The fine old fellow talks with much feeling of his past life, and tears flow from his aged eyes when he speaks of his darling boys, especially of the one he has lost.

RALSTON, JAMES GRIER, D.D., LL.D., Clergyman and Preceptor, the third son of Samuel Ralston, who married the daughter of John Grier, April 30th, 1811, was born December 28th, 1815, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His family originally came from Scotland, and his grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, being a delegate to the Congress that met in 1774. He was also a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. His great grandfather, on his mother's side, was from the north of Ireland; two of the sons, Nathan and James, were prominent Presbyterian ministers; another son, Joseph Grier, was a colonel in the War of 1812. John Grier, the grandfather of James Grier Ralston, was a farmer of wealth and sterling integrity; he also had a son a clergyman, and another a physician. The family have always been Presbyterians. After attending the schools of Chester county, he prepared for college at the New London Academy, and graduated with honors at Washington College in 1838. He then taught for two years in the "Grove Academy," at Steubenville, Ohio, beginning the study of Theology with John W. Scott, D.D., of Steubenville. From early youth his inclinations had drawn him to the ministerial profession; and, having completed the full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, he was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian of New Castle. He was at once commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions a missionary to the Winnebago Indians, then on their reservation in Wisconsin, but failing health prevented him from entering upon that duty. Being laid aside from the ministry, he became Principal of the Female Seminary at Oxford, Pennsylvania, and so continued for four years, meanwhile preaching as frequently as his health would permit. He was ordained an

evangelist in 1845; but being entirely disqualified, by hemorrhage of the lungs, for the arduous duties of his chosen profession, he resolved to devote his life to teaching. He accordingly purchased a property at Norristown, Pennsylvania, the same year, and opened the Oakland Female Institute, which, in a few years, grew from a school of four pupils to one of about two hundred. To meet the demand for the accommodation of increasing patronage, he added year by year to the original building until it grew to its present handsome proportions. Nearly 2500 pupils have been educated in this school, many of whom completed the course, receiving the diploma and merit medal. These graduates have represented every State in the Union, also Canada, South America, Cuba, Great Britain, Germany, and Greece. Thus the fame of "Oakland," with that of its able and conscientious proprietor, has become wide-spread. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1865, and in 1868 Washington and Jefferson College gave him the degree of D.D. He is a member of many literary and scientific societies, and to him science is indebted for the discovery of a mineral among the cryolite of Greenland, which bears his name. Among his published literary efforts are numerous sermons, addresses, and journalistic articles of a scientific nature. He has been a diligent student, and his research has brought to light many valuable hidden truths. His life has been one of singular usefulness in his peculiar field of labor and of devotion to the cause of science and general knowledge.

IRARD, STEPHEN, Merchant and Banker, was born near Bordeaux, France, May 21st, 1750. When but ten years old, he shipped as cabin boy on a trading vessel bound to the West Indies, and subsequently to New York. He continued in sea-faring life for several years, rapidly advancing through the several grades, until at the age of eighteen he was master and part owner of a coasting vessel. In this latter capacity he earned enough to warrant him in engaging in business in Philadelphia towards the close of 1769. Here, by judicious management, aided by a remarkable business tact, he succeeded more and more year after year. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was engaged in the grocery and liquor business, which pursuit he followed both in Philadelphia and Mount Holly, finding many customers in the ranks of the army. In 1780 he renewed his trade with the West Indies and Louisiana, and for a while was associated with his brother John. Having erected a row of spacious stores, he effected an advantageous lease of the same, which returned him a handsome income. In 1792 the insurrection in the island of St. Domingo was the means of largely augmenting his fortunes. Two of his vessels happened to be in the port of Cape François at the time, and these received on board treasure to the amount

of over \$50,000, for which the owners never applied, they having subsequently perished in the massacre. It was about this period that the terrible pestilence of more southern climes—the yellow fever—made its first appearance in his adopted city. Those of the inhabitants who could do so conveniently fled from the scourge, and sought a refuge in a more healthy neighborhood; but there were more whose means or avocations would not permit them to leave their homes, and these were smitten with the plague. A noble band of citizens, however, remained in the stricken city, who, surrendering their time, comforts, business engagements, and health, enacted the part of good Samaritans in the care of the sick and relief of the needy; and the “noblest Roman of them all” was Stephen Girard, who took the parts of physician and nurse. Twenty years thereafter his already large fortune had so materially increased, that in 1812 he purchased the old building of the Bank of the United States—of which he already owned much of the stock—and commenced the banking business himself. When the “War of 1812” with Great Britain was declared, he took the whole of the Loan of Five Millions of Dollars, which in those days was considered almost impossible to be borne by a single individual. After a residence of over sixty years in the city of his adoption, he died December 26th, 1831, leaving the princely fortune of over nine millions almost exclusively to charitable and benevolent objects. The great college which bears his name, and is supported solely from the revenue of the estate donated by him, is undoubtedly the finest monument ever designed to commemorate the virtues of a philanthropist. It is perpetually devoted to the “poor orphan children” of the city of Philadelphia.

HUSTON, ANDREW C., the oldest living journalist in Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, March, 1787. His father, Matthew Huston, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother's ancestors came over with the Swedes and Finns more than two centuries ago. His father's family had long been residents in the country. Both his father and uncle, John Huston, were officers in the Revolutionary army. He learned the printer's trade under Zachariah Poulson. In 1807 he went to Northumberland with his father, who took charge of the Northumberland *Argus*, founded some years before by the late John Binns. His father dying soon after, the conduct of the paper devolved upon him. He was a pointed and vigorous writer, both in prose and rhyme; and though now in his 87th year, possesses in a great measure his native originality and power. For the last fifty-four years of his life he has lived in the family of his brother-in-law, John Taggart, where three generations of children have played about his knees. In all that time he has been a constant and untiring reader. He has certainly averaged ten hours a day for half a century. He has employed some

of his leisure hours in manufacturing with his own hands a library of scrap books of almost inestimable value. In his selections he has shown remarkable literary taste, and in naming his books a humorous originality. Few men of his natural gifts and attainments have led so uneventful a life.

NEWLIN, JAMES W. M., Lawyer, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1844. The family of which he is a member is one closely identified with the early history of this commonwealth. Their common progenitor, Nicholas Newlin, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, settled in Chester county in 1683, and was a member of the Provincial Council, as well as Justice of the county court. Nathaniel Newlin, son of this immigrant, first purchased and settled Newlin township, Chester county. In 1725 the title of Nathaniel Newlin to this township was disputed by the Indians, and the matter brought before the Assembly. The question threatened to disturb the peaceful relations with the Indians, and was the subject of an address from the Assembly to the Governor. Finally, an amicable settlement was made between the Indians and Nathaniel Newlin, and this agreement was filed in open Assembly. The Assembly minute for April 3d, 1726, recording this agreement, concludes thus: “Then Nathaniel Newlin was called in and acknowledged the said writing to them; so they shook hands together, and parted fully reconciled.” He was one of the Trustees of the Provincial Treasury, for many years a member of the Assembly, and in 1701 one of the committee of five who framed the new Charter of Liberties, the constitution of the then province, which made radical changes in the organic law. His son, of the same name, was likewise member of the Assembly of the province and Presiding Justice of the county courts. Still another Nathaniel Newlin, grandson of the last named, was elected a delegate from Delaware county, in 1790, to the Constitutional Convention of the State; he also was at various times a member of the Senate and House of the State Legislature, and was tendered a seat in Congress by the dominant party, but declined. It is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence that a third member of the family, who is the fifth lineal descendant from the second named Nathaniel Newlin, should also have been chosen by his fellow-citizens to assist in framing a new constitution for the State. By profession a lawyer, he was appointed, in July, 1867, Deputy Attorney General of the State, and subsequently served for two years as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and in numerous party conventions. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872-'73, he was elected from Philadelphia county, and was chairman of the committee of fifteen which perfected the organization of that body, and served on other important committees. In its deliberations he advocated numerous reforms in the admin-

istration of justice, particularly those permitting parties to testify in their own behalf in all criminal proceedings; changing the jury system so as in civil cases to allow three-fourths of a jury to give a verdict; allowing parties to waive jury trial and leave both law and facts to the court, and prohibiting the waiver of exemption laws. He also favored provisions giving seats in the Legislature, without votes, to the heads of executive departments and permitting constituencies to elect any citizen a member of the Legislature whether a resident or non-resident of the district. He secured the adoption of an amendment to the Eighth Section of the Bill of Rights, prohibiting any warrant of arrest or search being issued unless the oath or affirmation upon which it issued was first "subscribed to by the affiant," thus breaking up a dangerous and common practice of making arrests and seizures on insufficient verbal testimony which, not being reduced to writing, could rarely be proved against the affiant. He advocated the total abolition of all municipal commissions, but failed twice. Finally, he procured the adoption of an amendment prohibiting such commissions—present or future—from making any contract or incurring any liability, "except in pursuance of an appropriation therefor first made by the municipal government." He opposed all sectarian appropriations, and favored a complete separation of Church and State. He voted to restrict the powers of corporations, and contended that Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the States, should take control of the transportation system of the country.

FULTON, ROBERT, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. He was of Irish descent. Having received a common school education, he went to Philadelphia, in 1782, and commenced painting landscapes and portraits. By this means he was enabled to purchase a small farm for his widowed mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty, by the advice of friends, he repaired to London and became a student of Sir Benjamin West, remaining with him several years, and forming a member of his household. During all these years he was attracted to the shops of mechanics; and while prosecuting his profession as a painter in Devonshire, he became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater, and also with Lord Stanhope, the latter of whom was an able mechanic. While in Birmingham he devised an improved mill for sawing marble; a machine for spinning flax and making rope; projected a plan for an improved inland navigation, with double inclined planes for the raising and lowering of canal boats; and in 1796 published a work on canals. In the following year he went to Paris, and was received into the family of Joel Barlow, with whom he remained seven years,

studying physics, chemistry, and mathematics, besides becoming acquainted with several modern languages. In December, 1797, he made his first experiment in the Seine, for a submarine explosion. It was a failure, though his plan for a submarine boat was afterwards successful. In 1801 he made the acquaintance of Chancellor Livingston, of New York, who explained to him the importance, in America, of navigating boats by steam. Fulton had already been impressed with this idea, having some eight years previously addressed Lord Stanhope on the subject. He reapplied himself to the matter, and succeeded. He did not, however, claim the steamboat as his invention; but only the application of water wheels to move the vessel. In 1807, by the help of Livingston, he built the "Clermont," with which he navigated the Hudson, at the rate of five miles per hour. In February, 1809, he patented his steamboat. In 1810 he published his torpedo war. In 1811 he constructed two steam ferryboats for crossing the Hudson river, and also projected an ingenious floating dock for their reception. In 1813 he obtained letters patent for a submarine battery. Next he conceived the idea of a steam man of war, and Congress passed a bill making a heavy appropriation for this object, which was built and launched: she was called "Fulton, the first." He was employed in improving his submarine boat, when he suddenly died, February 14th, 1815. He married, in 1808, Harriet, daughter of Robert R. Livingston.

BUTCHER, WASHINGTON, Merchant and Railway Director, was born at No. 49, North Water street, in Philadelphia, December 9th, 1814. His parents, Amos Wright and Susannah Tyson Butcher, were highly esteemed members of the Orthodox division of the Society of Friends. There is little record of his early life; but as in those days there were no Commercial or Business Colleges, his mercantile education was of necessity a practical one. He commenced business for himself, at the age of twenty-four, by forming a partnership with his brother, Thomas Tyson Butcher, with the title of T. T. & W. Butcher. The brothers succeeded to their father's business, in the same premises, on Water street, which their grandfather and father had occupied for many years previously. In 1841, he joined the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, of which he remained a valuable member till his death. On May 27th, in the same year, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Watson. In 1856, he was elected a deacon of the church to which he belonged, and also one of its almoners, which positions he held till his decease, fulfilling his duties with zeal and punctuality. During the eighteen years which had intervened since he started, his business, though checked by occasional reverses, had been in the main highly prosperous, and had extended to many parts of the

Union, especially to the Southern States, with which his transactions had been very important. The store in Water street was found too small to accommodate this increased trade, and he, accordingly, removed to a larger one, in Front street, where his sons still carry on the business. The commencement of the war, in 1861, utterly paralyzed him and he was compelled to suspend payments. He met this blow with fortitude, using every exertion to retrieve his position, and was ultimately able to pay every dollar of his indebtedness, when his business became more prosperous than before his failure. As an evidence of the appreciation of his conduct by business men, the following extract from the minutes of the Directors of the ——— Bank, under date October 26th, 1868, is worthy of record :

“ The Board of Directors have learned with great pleasure of the payment by Washington Butcher, Esq., of the balance of principal and interest of a debt due from him to the Bank, and from which obligation he was fully discharged by compromise many years ago. The Board, with a full appreciation of the feeling prompting Mr. Butcher, beg to congratulate him on the consummation of an act so highly honorable to him as a man and as a merchant, and unite in the expression of the hope that he may long live to enjoy the reflection of so worthy a deed, and the respect of his fellow-citizens.”

The foregoing was ordered to be recorded, and a copy sent to him. A second congratulation, from another bank, was couched in similar language, and was accompanied by the present of a silver pitcher and a pair of silver goblets as a token of regard. With the lapse of years, he accumulated a far greater fortune than he had lost. So highly esteemed was he by his fellow-citizens that at the time of his death he held the following offices of trust : Deacon and Trustee of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia ; Senior Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ; President of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia ; Director of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad Company ; Director of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company ; Director of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company ; Director of the West Jersey Railroad Company ; Director of the Connecting Railroad Company ; Director of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company ; Director of the South American Mining Company ; and Manager of the Commercial Exchange. When the illness which terminated his life became known, a general sorrow was expressed, and the press issued daily bulletins of his condition till his decease, which took place on the morning of January 8th, 1873. Letters of condolence came from all parts of the country, and resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed at meetings of the Boards of all of the companies with which he had been connected. These cannot be quoted here in detail ; but, as throwing some light on his business career, this short extract from those adopted by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dated January 10th, 1873, has value :

“ Mr. Butcher became a member of this Board, in December, 1849, and has served the interests of the company for a longer period than any of his colleagues. . . . His zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duties were especially devoted to the prosperity of the city of Philadelphia, and to the promotion of its commercial welfare, etc.”



SCHALL, EDWIN, Journalist and Soldier, was born with his twin brother, Edward, at the Green Lane Works, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on February 15th, 1835. He was the son of General William Schall, proprietor of extensive iron works in Norristown. He obtained his elementary education at Elmwood Institute, Norristown, afterwards spending several years in military academies, at Norwich, Vermont, Pennbrooke, Brandywine Springs, and Bristol. After graduating at the last-named institution he entered the office of B. M. Boyer, of the Montgomery county bar, to study law. Subsequently he went to the Poughkeepsie Law College and later to the Ohio State Law School, whence he graduated, and was admitted to the bar. For a time he practised law in Iowa, but returning home he reentered the office of Mr. Boyer, and after the prescribed probation, was admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania, and opened an office in Norristown. At the solicitation of many of his friends he also assumed the Editorship of the *National Defender*, a local newspaper, and soon after became its proprietor. This journal he conducted with marked ability, and while its editor, was elected twice in succession Chief Burgess of the borough, which office he held at the outbreak of the rebellion. At the call of the President for three months volunteers he enlisted, with four of his brothers, and was elected Major of the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up almost entirely from Montgomery county, and in great part from Norristown. At the expiration of their term of service he returned with his regiment, and with his twin brother Lieutenant Colonel Edward Schall, was publicly presented with an elegant sword, by the men whom they had commanded. Resigning the office of Chief Burgess he volunteered again, this time for three years, and was appointed Major of the 51st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subsequently he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and then Colonelcy of the regiment. He served with the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, in all its campaigns, distinguishing himself always as a gallant and efficient leader. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, and Camden ; the forced marches to reinforce the retreating army of General Pope and rescue Washington from Lee's pursuing forces, being present at the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly ; the protection of Maryland and Pennsylvania from invasion ; the battle of South Mountain, with his colonel (now Governor Hartranft),

and brother officers, at the head of his men storming at the point of the bayonet the bridge at Antietam; the battle of Sulphur Springs, Virginia; the desperate attack upon Fredericksburg; the campaigns in Kentucky and around Vicksburg, passing safely through the battles near Jackson and the Siege of Vicksburg; and in East Tennessee, the battle of Campbell's Station, and the heroic defence of Knoxville. During the campaign in East Tennessee he commanded the Brigade, of which his regiment formed a part. After a short leave of absence with his regiment at home, he again joined Burnside's Corps, and, by forced marches, reinforced General Grant. He was present in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. In the last engagement, on June 3d, 1864, he fell in front of his men, while gallantly rallying the left wing of his regiment. A true patriot, his heart and soul were in the cause for which he fought and died. He was beloved and honored by his men, and in private life was esteemed for his ability, attainments, high integrity, pure life, earnest purpose and public spirit.

BOYER, ZACCUR P., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1832. He is the son of Samuel P. Boyer, an early operator, in various ways, in that region, who died when his son was but ten years of age, leaving him and the rest of the family very poor. The lad, however, obtained a fair education, commenced in the public schools of Pottsville and finished in a private academy. His natural industry and perseverance manifested themselves even at this early age, as when still a little boy he worked hard in the mines, and, with the assistance of his brothers, managed to support the family and educate the younger children by the proceeds of their joint labor. He afterwards went to Patterson, where he worked at mining for Charles Silliman, who, taking a great fancy to him, helped him up the ladder which he had already begun rapidly to climb. He rose from miner to the position of clerk and bookkeeper, at the same time devoting much of his leisure to the improvement of his mind and increasing his knowledge of books, of which he was very fond. When twenty-one, he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and having saved some money, in a year's time (1854) he married Catharine C. Williams, of Port Carbon, by whom he has five children. In the same year, he started, with a few hundred dollars of capital, in the mining business on his own account, and at first was successful; but, after working for three years, failed, owing to adverse circumstances. Not disheartened by this check, he again commenced, without any means, and working steadily until the outbreak of the Rebellion, just managed to make a living. In 1861, he entered the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, as Lieutenant, leaving Pottsville November 8th of that

year for the front, to join the Army of the Potomac. For eleven months he saw active service with his regiment, participating in the seven days' campaign and all the preliminary engagements of that army. He was then appointed, by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 173d Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and, at about the same time, was elected Major in his original regiment (Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers). He went with his new regiment to Norfolk, Virginia, on staff duty, and while there was appointed President of the Military Commission and Assistant Military Governor of that portion of Virginia, holding these offices until the battle of Gettysburg. He remained in the army, engaged in various duties, till August, 1864, when he resigned. Returning home, he entered into the coal business, which he carried on successfully till 1870. Having made money, in 1866 he purchased, from an Eastern company, the Port Carbon Iron Works, for the sum of \$85,000. The establishment was then producing an annual value of \$50,000; but, by the additions and improvements which he rapidly effected, in the erection of a rolling mill and a spike factory, the latter shortly afterwards enlarged, it soon reached the capacity of thirty-five tons a day, requiring the employment of 130 additional hands, and increasing the productions to \$300,000 a year. These additions cost \$125,000. In 1870, he disposed of his interest in his coal and other outside business, in order to devote his time and attention exclusively to the development of the iron works, to which, in 1872, he made further addition, by building a blast furnace, capable of producing 200 tons of metal a week. This new erection cost \$156,000, and required the addition of fifty men to the force employed. It actually produces 175 tons a week, or about \$250,000 a year. In 1873, he put up a building for making T rails and street rails, the manufacture of the latter increasing the business \$250,000, and adding seventy-five more hands to those already employed. The goods manufactured, viz., bars, squares, flats, muck bars, railroad iron and spikes, are sold in the neighborhood, to Pittsburgh and to railroads generally; the production of the last article alone amounts to four tons in every ten hours. The total annual returns of the business now reach to nearly \$1,000,000. This enormous and almost unprecedented increase, of twenty-fold from its production (\$50,000) in 1863, sufficiently attests the business capacity of its proprietor. He is assisted, in the direction of the works, by his brother, Valentine, a young man about twenty years old, who acts as general superintendent. He is a thorough and practical mechanic and moulder—trades which he learned on the premises—and, being honest, sober, energetic and careful in everything, constitutes a most valuable manager. He has, it is understood, an interest in the concern. The works are models of good arrangement, and are almost independent of outside help. They have their own railroad cars and lime quarries, and mine their own coal and most of their ore. Everything is systematized, and



J. H. Boyer



Engraving by P. C. Pintado

Wm Baird

economy, in the employment of the most approved labor-saving machinery, is everywhere visible. The street rail mill is one of the best constructed and most perfect in the country, and the blast furnace is generally admitted, by experts, to be the best in the State. It was erected under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, and there has never been a single interruption in the casting. Besides having the burden of this immense concern on his mind, he is also one of the proprietors of the Ringgold Iron and Coal Company, now erecting works and a blast furnace, at Ringgold, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He is a warm supporter of the church, contributing regularly and liberally to its needs, and an esteemed and valued member of the congregation. Still young and active, he is remarkable for his dashing and energetic character, his clear head and foresight in matters of business, and the determined will and persevering industry that marked him, from the commencement of his career, as a man destined to succeed. It cannot fail to be a matter of gratification to him to look back to his youthful days, when undergoing all the trials and hard knocks of poverty, and from them to turn his eyes on his present prosperity, with the reflection that to himself and his own exertions he owes it all.

STROUD, GEORGE M., Lawyer and Ex-Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, was born October 12th, 1795, at Stroudsburgh; then in Northampton county, but since 1836 in Munroe county, Pennsylvania.

Originally his name was Macdowel Stroud, his paternal grandmother having been a daughter of John Macdowel, who emigrated from the North of Ireland. This lady, Elizabeth Macdowel, married Colonel Jacob Stroud, whose parents were English. He was the founder of Stroudsburgh, and took an active part in the French and English war of 1756-61. He participated in the memorable events of the time: the siege of Fort William Henry, capture of Louisburg, the taking of Quebec, etc. He had been brought up as a farmer and, at the close of the French war, was possessed of no other property than a pair of horses and a wagon; but, eventually, by strict economy, untiring industry, excellent judgment, temperate habits and the hearty co-operation of his wife, succeeded in amassing an immense fortune, and attaining so high a social position that he was chosen a member of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1776. He was elected to the House of Representatives, in the fall of 1781, and in three successive years. George M. Stroud, whose ancestors were, as already shown, intimately identified with the exciting events of our early history, entered the College of Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated, and then commenced the study of law, in the office of John Hallo-

well—afterwards President of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In March, 1835, he was appointed, by Governor Wolf, one of the Judges of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia; to which office he was subsequently elected on two occasions, retiring at the expiration of his second term, on December 1st, 1871, being then more than seventy-six years of age. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of Judge Hollowell, his preceptor in the study of the law. He is the oldest living judge in the State, and for more than a third of a century presided over the same court with marked ability and admitted impartiality. In public life he has been a man of sterling integrity, the strictest justice and remarkable decision of character. In his social relations, he is distinguished by an eminently sympathetic, kind and benevolent nature, and, being a man of profound learning, is equally entertaining to young and old. He is now in his seventy-eighth year and lives in quiet retirement, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, enjoying the happiness earned in a well-spent life.

AIRD, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the month of April, 1816. His parents were poor but reputable members of the Presbyterian Church, and, had removed, about 1812, from the North of Ireland to Scotland, where they continued to reside until their death. As his parents were poor, his educational advantages were very limited. He attended for a short time the day schools of Glasgow, but received the principal part of his elementary training in the Sunday-schools. He lost his mother at the early age of six years, and at ten was put to work in the mills of Glasgow, where he learned the trade of a hand-loom weaver. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. In 1834, he joined an expedition fitting out in Glasgow for Portugal, during the civil war of Don Pedro, whose daughter, Donna Maria, was heir to the throne which had been usurped by her uncle, Don Miguel, the brother of Don Pedro. When Don Miguel was finally driven from the throne, he left Portugal for England, and found his uncle at Bolton, Lancashire, where he remained for about twelve years. In 1838, he married Miss Kershaw, a native of that place. In the following year he came to the United States, but after remaining a short time in Philadelphia returned to England, and remained there about seven years. He returned to the United States in 1848, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was for about seven years the foreman of James P. Smyth & Co., at the Washington Mills, Twenty-first and Hamilton streets. In 1856, he removed to Frankford and engaged in business for himself in the Aramingo Mills, which he operated until 1864, when having built the Lanark Mills he removed thither.

In 1861, he was elected a member of the Select Council from the Twenty-third Ward, and served three years. In 1868, he erected a handsome structure four stories in height and surmounted by a French roof, fronting on Frankford avenue. This entire building, except a portion of the lower floor used for his offices, is devoted, as his free gift, to the use of various benevolent associations. In 1869, he erected a large hall, with front on Green street, which contains saloons, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, a spacious audience room, etc. All these buildings are fitted out in magnificent style, the noble generosity of the owner regarding the mere item of expense as no barrier to the accomplishment of his philanthropic designs. In the spring of 1872, he rented his mills to M. R. Stroud & Son, and retired to his elegant residence, on Nicetown Lane, but almost every day finds him at the mills and in the buildings as of old. In 1871, he was elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, and continues to hold that office. He is ever ready to extend the helping hand to the needy, and every benevolent enterprise is sure to find in him a warm and true friend.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M. D., Physician, Philanthropist, and Author, was born at Byberry, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 24th, 1745. He was of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain at an early period. He acquired his education in the academy of his maternal uncle, Dr. Finley, in Nottingham, Maryland, where he remained eight years. He graduated at Princeton, in 1760, and studied medicine with Doctors Redman and Shippen, of Philadelphia, and afterwards at Edinburgh, where he passed two years in attendance on the lectures. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1769, and was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College. At the commencement of the difficulties with the mother country, he espoused the patriotic cause, and was chosen a member of the Continental Congress. His signature is affixed to the Declaration of Independence, as one of the delegates from Pennsylvania. In 1777, he was appointed Physician-general of the Hospital in the Middle Military Department. In 1787, he was a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. In 1791, he was appointed a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In the yellow fever of 1793, when over 4000 persons perished from this scourge, he successfully resorted to his favorite practice, the free use of the lancet and powerful cathartics. In 1799, he was made Treasurer of the United States Mint—which office he retained till the close of his life. He died April 19th, 1813, after an illness of but five days. He married Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton, also one of the Signers. His son, Richard, was Secretary of the Treasury during John Quincy Adams'

administration; also United States Minister to England and France. Dr. Rush was President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery; a Vice-President of the Philadelphia Bible Society; and was connected with numerous charitable and literary societies. He wrote forcibly against the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and was thus one of the earliest advocates of temperance; he also was the author of an essay against the use of tobacco. He was one of the founders of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was an eloquent advocate for the introduction of free schools. He was one of the most eminent physicians of the day, and a voluminous author. His abilities were of the most unquestioned character, and his intimate knowledge on these topics was universally recognized at home and abroad.

DANIEL, CHARLES B., the Pioneer of the Northampton county slate business, is a son of Adam Daniel, surveyor and member of the Legislature, who resided near Bath, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England and became a farmer. He himself was born on his father's farm, September 2d, 1819, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. When but nineteen years of age, he commenced as teacher during the winter months, while he labored in the summer season in a quarry, of which he is at the present time the proprietor. He was the first individual in the county to engage in the business of slate quarrying, learning the same from a Welshman, one of his employes. He then visited England and Wales in order to become acquainted with all the minutie of the business, so that on his return to the United States he was enabled to prosecute it thoroughly and scientifically. He was a prominent leader in the movement which led to the formation of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and was a Director of the same and its Treasurer for several years. He was the founder, and, since 1867, the President of the Bethlehem Dime Savings Bank. He was also instrumental in organizing the Saucon Iron Company, of Hellertown, and building the New Street Bridge, at Bethlehem; was also one of the projectors of the new "Christ's Reformed Church," of Bethlehem, to which he has largely contributed. With all these honorable and incontestable proofs of merit, his leading characteristic is a total absence of ostentation. Though he is the constant associate of men of wealth, he feels no degradation in the manual labor in which he is constantly engaged. For a long time he has had the oversight of two farms, and with his own hands each year has sowed twenty acres or more, without abandoning, or in any degree neglecting, his other avocations. His manner of conducting his own affairs, coupled with the fact of his sympathy with the poor laborer (many of whom he has furnished with homes free of rent), has endeared him to the people with



Chas B Daniel



James M. Smith

whom he lives, and has caused him to be everywhere respected. He has been a member of the Town Council and School Director for six years past. He married, in 1848, Eliza, daughter of John Riegel, of Northampton county. They have one child, a daughter. Modest, humane, and honorable, while at the same time he is earnest, resolute and determined, his success is the fair fruit of his own industry and capacity.

HODGE, HUGH L., M. D., LL. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, June 27th, 1796, at his father's house in Water street, Philadelphia. He was of Scotch-Irish-Presbyterian lineage. His grandfather, Andrew Hodge, emigrated to this country in 1730, and became a well known and successful merchant in Philadelphia; while his father, Dr. Hugh Hodge, was identified with our national history, having served in the continental army during the War of Independence. At an early age he was sent to the grammar school connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1812, entered the sophomore class of Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated at the head of his class with honors, in 1814. On leaving college he immediately began the study of medicine, becoming the private pupil of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; at the same time following the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Philadelphia Alms House. In 1818, he received the degree of M. D. and, soon after that, resolved to go to India as surgeon of a vessel. While in that country, he had many opportunities of witnessing and investigating cases of malignant cholera—a disease at that time totally unknown either in Europe or America—and from his experience there, he acquired a knowledge of its symptoms and proper treatment which subsequently proved invaluable when that disease became an epidemic in this country, in 1832. During that great pestilence, he rendered incalculable service by his activity in the cholera hospitals, for which he received a vote of thanks from the city and was presented, by the authorities, with a silver pitcher as a testimonial. After his return from India, he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, was elected one of the physicians to the Southern Dispensary and, afterwards, to the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1821, he commenced teaching his profession, by taking charge of Dr. Horner's anatomical class, during the absence of the latter in Europe. He became Lecturer (1823) on the Principles of Surgery, having for his colleagues Drs. Chapman, Dewees, Horner, Bills, Mitchell, Jackson, and Harris. He was appointed (1830) Obstetrical Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He made some important contributions to medical literature, among which are his work on *Diseases Peculiar to Women, Including Displacement of the Uterus*, pub-

lished in 1860, and his work on *Obstetrics*, published in 1864, which was dedicated to the memory of Drs. T. C. James and Wm. P. Dewees, who were the first and second professors of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Both of these are standard works in that class of literature. In 1872, the authorities of the Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. On February 24th, 1873, he died, in his seventy-seventh year, ending a long and useful professional career, embracing a period of over half a century.

WHITE, RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM, D. D., the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, April 4th, 1748. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated, A. B., in the class of 1765. In 1770 he sailed for England, and there received at the hands of the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Young, the sacred order of deacon and afterwards of priest in the Church of England. On his return to his native city, he was appointed an assistant minister of the parish of Christ Church and Saint Peter's, to which was added at a later day the additional chapel of Saint James. During the war of the Revolution, having embraced the patriotic side, he was made Chaplain to the Continental Congress. In 1782, his *alma mater* honored him with the degree of D. D. When the independence of the States had been effected, and the United States constituted a nation, it became apparent that the Church of England as the State Church must cease to exist; but its constitution and order were altered to suit the circumstances of the great political change that had been inaugurated. An independent church was the result, and Dr. White with others were elected Bishops by the clergy of their respective Dioceses. It was in 1786, when he was but thirty-eight years of age, that he was chosen for this high office, and having sailed for England he was, in company with Dr. Provoost, of New York, consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chapel of the arch-Episcopal palace, at Lambeth, on February 4th, 1787. For nearly fifty years thereafter he performed the duties of chief-pastor and Bishop with ability, prudence and zeal, and was held by his fellow citizens—of all denominations—in the highest esteem. For many years he was the Senior and Presiding Bishop of the Church, and he laid his hands on over thirty persons who were elevated to the Episcopacy. Some ten years before his decease, when the infirmities of age were pressing upon him, he gave his canonical consent to the appointment of a co-adjutor or assistant Bishop, who relieved him of the increasing duties to which his office now rendered him liable, and he thenceforward confined his visitations to the churches of Philadelphia and vicinity. He died in his native city,

July 17th, 1836, and was buried in the shadow of the church of which he had been Assistant Minister, and subsequently Rector for so many years. A few years since, his remains were removed and reinterred under the chancel of Christ Church. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that at the very time of his decease the interior of the edifice was being altered to its present style; and that as the old-time ornaments and antique pews were being destroyed, the soul of its venerated Rector should have taken its flight.

ALCORN, SAMUEL, Merchant, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Omah, County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents, William and Sarah Alcorn, were also natives of that country. He emigrated to the United States in 1839, landing in New York city on September 24th of that year. There he learned the trade which was to be the foundation of his fortune; namely, that of bread and cake baking. After remaining in New York some thirteen years, he moved to Philadelphia, in 1852, and commenced business on his own account, at the corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets, premises which he occupied for three years. He then removed to No. 1709 Lombard street, where he stayed for fourteen years, and during that time acquired a comfortable competency. He has, since giving up his business, limited his commercial operations to the management of his property. The Hon. James L. Alcorn, Ex-Governor of Mississippi and present Senator from that State, is a member of his family. He is a valued member of the Methodist Church, and, notwithstanding the engrossing occupations of his business life, has always manifested a deep interest in its prosperity, as also in the dissemination and triumph of the Gospel universally. In this respect he has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, his grand-parents having been active workers in the same cause.

GALLIS, MAJOR JAMES, Soldier, Lawyer, and Politician, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 2d, 1835. When but two years of age, he accompanied his family to this country, where he received his education, at the Central Academy, Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania. He afterwards studied law, under F. W. Hughes, and was admitted to the bar, in 1858. He practised till 1861, when he entered the army as a private, but was elected First Lieutenant of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served on General Burnside's staff, and formed part of the expedition to Hatteras Inlet under that General. On December 20th, 1862, subsequently to the battle of Fredericksburg, he resigned, owing to ill

health, after doing signally good service and bearing with him an honorable record. He then returned home to Pottsville; but, on the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, he once more entered the army for a three months' service. Having been mainly instrumental in raising and organizing the 53rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he became its Major, and went to the front, remaining in his command till after the battle of Gettysburg. Then again returning home he resumed his practice, and, in 1864, entered upon the field of politics with success, as in 1865 he was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill county. He served the State in the Legislative session of 1870-'71, and, in 1873, was elected Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in that year. He had been previously appointed (1872) counsel to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and also to the Philadelphia & Reading Iron & Coal Company. He was married, in 1863, to Emily M. Meyers, of Audenreid, Pennsylvania, by whom he has a family of three children. In his several careers, of lawyer, soldier, and politician, he has uniformly been successful and gained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been connected.

BINKERD, ADAM D., Physician, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1831, of Franco-German lineage. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but his tastes leading him to scientific pursuits, he devoted his leisure to reading and study, attending, at intervals, the Glade Run Academy, in his native county. Two years passed in Kansas satisfied his thirst for frontier life, and he returned eastward, where for several years he taught school, and studied by turns in Ohio and Kentucky. He was teaching in Bourbon county, in the latter State, when the Rebellion commenced. Necessarily this disturbed his relations, and he took the first opportunity to remove to Philadelphia, and give his whole time to the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1865, he received his diploma from the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and immediately applied for admission to the Medical Staff of the United States Army. The required examination successfully passed, he was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, and assigned to the 3d Regiment United States Colored Artillery, United States Army. With this he was on duty at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequently was placed in charge of the Post Hospital at the latter city. At the expiration of the war, he was mustered out of service with his regiment. For a year or two he gave his principal attention to perfecting himself in his professional studies, at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and in contributing various articles of interest to professional and general literature, among which should



James. Ellis



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be especially mentioned an interesting little work descriptive of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (1868). In 1866, he married Sarah E. Criswell, daughter of Robert Criswell, of Aurora, Indiana, and, in 1870, removed with his family to Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, near the old homestead. Here he soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice, the legitimate fruit of his earnest study of his profession, and of the confidence with which his abilities inspired the residents of his locality.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was born in the Island of Jamaica, in 1759. He was of Scotch ancestry, and was educated at Edinburgh and Westminster. After the death of his father, he came to America, and commenced the study of law in Philadelphia. He was also engaged in various literary enterprises, and was for some time editor of the *Columbian Magazine*. In January, 1791, he was appointed, by President Washington, Secretary of State, and again in 1793 and 1797. In 1801, he was named Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President Jefferson. In October, 1814, he was nominated by President Madison Secretary of the Treasury, and in March, 1815, he was also intrusted with the portfolio of the War Department, and on the return of peace with Great Britain was instrumental in the reduction of the army. Soon after this latter task had been effected he resigned his position, intending to devote himself thenceforth to the practice of his profession. But shortly after his return to Philadelphia he was attacked by a sickness which resulted fatally, on January 16th, 1817. He was a most eminent lawyer and accomplished statesman. While in office, he promoted the establishment of a tariff, and of the National Bank. He was the father of the late George Mifflin Dallas, at one time Vice-President of the United States (1845 to 1849); also of Commodore A. J. Dallas, United States Navy.

SILLYMAN, SAMUEL, Coal Operator, was born in Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1796. His family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and assisted in the settlement of the colony. His father was born and reared in Northampton county, but after his marriage settled at Hamburg. The family consisted of five sons—viz., Thomas, Alexander, Samuel, James, and John—and three daughters, Nancy, Susan, and Jane. The children were all born in Berks county, but the sons settled in Schuylkill county at an early day, engaged extensively in business, became widely known and universally respected. Samuel received some

education at Orwigsburg, but left school at an early age to learn the trade of millwright, at which he worked as a journeyman for a short time in Northampton county. He was, however, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and very soon developed something of the business capacity for which he was afterwards remarkable. He was, as a consequence, advanced to a share in the business, as clerk and bookkeeper, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employer until the year 1825, when, with others, he was attracted to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The same kind of excitement which in 1849 turned the eyes of the world to the gold fields of California and attracted thither bold, enterprising, energetic, dashing men of that day, in 1825, to a more limited extent, found its counterpart in Schuylkill county. Anthracite coal was recognized as an article of commerce, and rugged mountains, until then held in undisputed possession by the bear and wildcat, unmindful of the surveys safely filed in the Land Office at Harrisburg, assumed value. Speculators flocked from all directions to Pottsville, and a thriving town sprung up as if by magic in the mountains. He possessed energy and ability, but having little other capital, although attracted by and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of coal enterprise, was unable to engage in coal operations. He resolved to build up from small beginnings, and at once formed a copartnership with his brother, Thomas Sillyman, and his friend George Fister (afterwards prominent citizens), for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business. The firm was successful, and additional means gave to its founder the opportunity he had long desired. In 1839, he engaged in mining coal, and, to a greater or less extent, continued therein with varied fortune until the time of his death. The history of the mining of anthracite coal up to the year 1861, and to some extent since, is that of a continued struggle against adverse fortune, with occasional eras of great prosperity. Notwithstanding his enterprise and business judgment, he was unable, from force of adverse circumstances, to weather the financial storm of 1857, and in his old age in failing health was the victim of financial embarrassment. But the reputation he had made for himself was one in no degree dependent on mere financial success. His character, founded upon a basis of strict integrity, was a compound of energy, perseverance, enthusiasm and large benevolence. A pioneer in the coal region and in Pottsville, he was thoroughly identified with the progress of the region and the town. For years, eminently successful, he not only aided greatly in developing the mineral resources of the county by individual enterprise, but by well-considered advice; backed by his personal credit in very many instances, he assisted in laying the foundation of success in others. As might be expected in thus identifying himself with others, he sometimes met with losses, and from such losses, it is said, arose, to a very great extent, his financial embarrassment. In all enterprises for the improvement of Pottsville, from the date of his first residence to

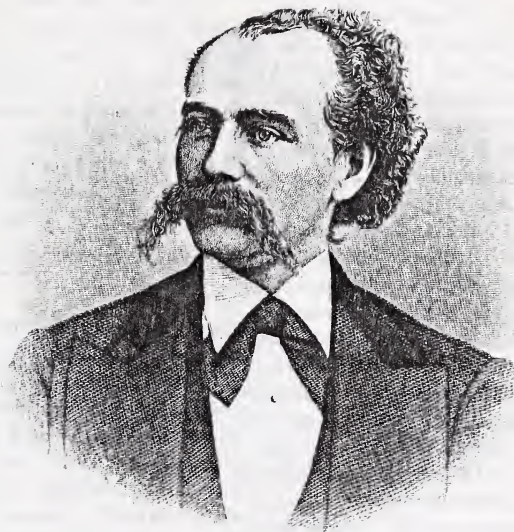
the time of his death, he was identified and generally in a leading position. He built on his own account a number of handsome private residences and stores, and was connected with the building of three of the largest hotels of the town. He was earnest and efficient in his efforts to move the county seat from Orwigsburg to Pottsville; was prominent upon the building Committee, and a large contributor in the erection of the new Court House. He superintended the erection of the old Town Hall. He was an originator and the first President of the Pottsville Gas Company. An enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay, through his individual exertions and heavy contributions, the first monumental statue in the United States erected to the memory of that great statesman now overlooks the borough of Pottsville. His death, which occurred on October 18th, 1859, caused general regret. On the occasion of the funeral the bells of all the churches and of the Court House were tolled, and places of business closed.

HEVERIN, JAMES HENRY, Lawyer, was born April 21st, 1844, in Dover, Delaware. He is a son of James L. and Priscilla Heverin, of Delaware. After receiving a good elementary education, he became a student of Princeton (New Jersey) College, and graduated in the class of 1864. Having decided to embrace the profession of law, he repaired to the Law School of Harvard University, whence he graduated in July, 1866. He then returned to his native town of Dover, and entered the office of Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, where he continued his legal studies until his admission to practice, in the fall of the same year, at the bar of Delaware State. A short time after this event, he determined to remove to Philadelphia, as the best field where he might reap success. The desired change of location having been effected, although he was a complete stranger in the city, and without business or family connections, he had not, like most young men, to pass months and years in wearily awaiting for cases and clients, but almost immediately obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1869 and 1870, he held the office of Assistant District Attorney under Furman Sheppard; but the demands of his own private practice obliged him to resign the position. In 1872, he was nominated and elected as one of the three Democratic delegates at large from the city of Philadelphia to the Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The nomination for this most responsible and honorable position was made in a Convention composed of the leading men of his party in the city, over a large number of competitors, among whom were some of Philadelphia's most distinguished lawyers. He received the second highest vote in the Convention, and next to the largest vote before the people. Although, with

one exception, the youngest member of the Convention, he took high rank in that able body, being more noted, however, for the ability of his addresses than for their number. He is, at present, the youngest of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, having in the five years of his connection therewith acquired a practice second in size and importance to but few of the many attorneys and counsellors of which that distinguished bar can boast. As a lawyer he is noted for the earnest, industrious, and indefatigable care with which he prepares his cases, and for his great success before juries. His style of oratory is fervid and florid, yet thoroughly logical from the premises. He is possessed of a remarkable flow of language, and has singular rhetorical power. He commands a wealth of imagery, and great originality in his mode of expression. He is married.

McKEAN, THOMAS, Governor of Pennsylvania, and a Patriot of the Revolution, was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 19th, 1734. On his father's side he was of Irish descent. He received his education in Dr. Allison's school, at New London; subsequently studied law, and was duly admitted to practice at the bar. He settled at New Castle, Delaware—then termed in the "three lower counties." He was a member of the Legislature in 1762; of the Congress of 1765; and also of 1774; and at this last period he was a resident of Philadelphia. He represented the State of Delaware in Congress from 1774 to 1783, yet was at the same time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1777. His signature was affixed to the Declaration of Independence as engrossed on August 2d, 1776, though in the printed journal his name was omitted. He was a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania, and urged the adoption of the Constitution. After holding the office of Chief Justice of the Commonwealth for twenty-two years he resigned the same, having meanwhile been elected Governor of the State, to which he was twice subsequently re-elected, thus continuing in that office for nine years. After the close of 1808 he retired to private life. In politics he favored the creed of Jefferson. As Chief Justice he was distinguished for the accuracy and profundity of his decisions. He died June 24th, 1817.

EVANS, OLIVER, Blacksmith, was a descendant of Dr. Evan Evans, the first Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He was born in that city in the year 1755. Much of our steam invention is chiefly due to him. He understood the application of it to wagons, and, in 1787, the Maryland Legislature granted him its exclusive use for fourteen years. Even prior to the Revolutionary



James A. Heverin

War he had thought of and experimented on the expansive power of steam, but nobody believed him, and many deemed him insane. Among some of his published writings may be quoted the following :

"The time will come when people will travel in stages, moved by steam engines, at fifteen miles an hour !

"A carriage will leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, and sup at New York *on the same day !*

"*Railways* will be laid, of wood or iron, or on smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, to travel as well by night as by day.

"Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles an hour; and hundreds of boats will run upon the *Mississippi* and other waters, as *prophesied thirty years ago*," etc., etc.

Finally, he published his bet of three thousand dollars, engaging "to make a carriage to run upon a level road against the swiftest horse to be found." His iron foundry, steam factory and mill were located at Philadelphia. He died at New York April 15th, 1819. He published the "Miller's and Millwright's Guide," 1795; the "Young Engineer's Guide," 1805. The former work was patronized by Washington, Jefferson, and others.

GREBLE, EDWIN, Master Mechanic and Marble Mason, was born in Philadelphia, October 13th, 1806. His ancestors were Germans, and among the original Reformers contemporaneous with Martin Luther. His grandfather, Andrew Greble, was a native of Saxe Coburg Gotha; at an early age emigrated to America, in the year 1742, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married a lady of German birth, by whom he had five sons, all of whom, except the youngest, entered the Revolutionary Army, and fought in many of its battles. Edwin received a liberal English education, and was desirous of embracing the profession of arms, but at the request of his father, placed himself with a marble mason, with whom he remained, without indenture, until he attained the age of twenty-one years. He then went to New York city, in order that he might acquire a knowledge of some of the finer branches of the trade. Returning to Philadelphia, he commenced business in the lower part of the city. Soon his operations became so extended that he found the place too small; he therefore purchased a large lot and steam saw mill on Willow street, west of Twelfth street, and erected other buildings and machinery for supplying the trade with building material. By the explosion of the boilers in 1849, the mill and machinery were much injured; damages were repaired, but in the course of a few weeks the whole was destroyed by fire, involving him in heavy loss, he having only a small insurance thereon. His next removal was to Chestnut street, west of Seventeenth, where he erected his present works, adding machinery for the preparation of stone for the facing of buildings. The introduction of this machinery caused a

combination among the journeymen and a strike, which left him without workmen for several months. This difficulty was no sooner adjusted than a strike was made against the apprentices, whereupon, determined to be master of his own business, he discharged the conspirators, and selected other workmen not affiliated with the Trades Union, and has had no trouble with the workmen since. He has now a large number of excellent workmen, many of whom have been in his employ from twenty to thirty-five years. Some of the finest stone fronts and interior marble work of houses in Philadelphia and other cities are the product of his workshops. Notwithstanding the earnest attention which he bestows upon his calling, he has found time for other pursuits. He was one of the originators of the "Young Men's Institute," whose hall is located at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Eighteenth streets, of which he has been the vice president from the commencement. He was also for many years a director of the Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the Gray Reserves, a regiment composed of the leading citizens of Philadelphia; he also equipped nine of his apprentices at his own expense. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Eighth Ward in Select Council, and at the end of his term was appointed chairman of the committee to pay the re-enlisted veterans and one hundred day-men. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, previous to the battle of Gettysburg, he raised an independent company of eighty men, who offered their services, and were accepted for the defence of the city. In 1864 he accompanied the expedition against Fort Fisher, and subsequently travelled over a large portion of the Southern States. He has recently returned from an extended tour through portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and has written an interesting account of his journeyings. Although over sixty years of age, he has all the activity and appearance of a man in the prime of life. He was married to Susan Virginia Major in 1831, and is the father of Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Greble, who was killed at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10th, 1861, being the first man to fall fighting in the Union cause. Edwin Greble, his surviving son, was a volunteer in the Union army during the war, and devoted his whole pay to the objects of the Sanitary Commission, refusing to receive a money recompense for his loyalty.

HAINESTOCK, BENJAMIN A., Physician and Capitalist, was born at Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on July 8th, 1799. After a careful elementary education, during which he displayed considerable ability, he was placed at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he acquitted himself with great credit. After graduating honorably, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Luther, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His kind and sympathizing

nature rendered the heroic practice of that day uncongenial to him. For this reason he abandoned the active practice of his profession, and commenced a large enterprise in the town of Chambersburg, where he remained for some years. About 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he established the well known drug house of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., with branches in New York and Philadelphia. In this business he accumulated a greater part of the large fortune which he so liberally disbursed in acts of friendship and benevolence. A gentleman, whose scientific and literary tastes were of the highest order, he was specially devoted to botany and horticulture, and also encouraged the improvement of poultry and live stock at a time when those subjects were not sufficiently considered in his immediate neighborhood. At his beautiful country-seat, "Oakland," near Pittsburgh, his gardens and poultry yards were a great attraction to visitors. He was an earnest and active Christian. In Pittsburgh he was a ruling elder of the Third Presbyterian Church; and upon his removal to Philadelphia, he connected himself with the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Wadsworth, where he continued serving the church in the arduous duties of the eldership until his death, July 11th, 1862. He was a great traveller; his latest journey, taken in company with his accomplished wife, the daughter of C. Wolff, of Chambersburg, embraced the tour of Europe and the traversing of the Holy Land. During it her care and responsibility were very considerable, her husband being already an invalid. His death followed shortly upon their return to their native land.

FAHNESTOCK, GEORGE WOLFF, Merchant and Bibliopole, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on September 23d, 1823. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Fahnestock and Anne Maria Wolff, a member of one of the oldest and best families of Pennsylvania. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and selected a mercantile life; but the drudgery and detail of business being uncongenial to his tastes, he from his earliest youth sought and found pleasure in scientific pursuits. For a while he busied himself as a naturalist, bringing together a collection of insects and reptiles. Then he took up geological studies, and made a rare cabinet of minerals. Conchology also engaged his attention, and he succeeded in bringing together numerous rare specimens of shells. Botany again was a special pleasure to him. While still quite a youth, his varied and technical knowledge was a matter of great surprise to the numerous visitors who frequented his father's residence; his botanical researches, especially, rendering him ever ready with scientific descriptions and a resumé of the characteristics of any plant, from the choicest in the forcing house to the simplest in the field.

He devoted some time to literary pursuits. "The Alarm Bell," "The History of his Maternal Family," and "Memorial of the Wolff Family," from his pen, attracted much attention at the time of their publication. His later life was occupied in accumulating a library of rare books, and more particularly in the formation of a full and complete collection of pamphlets upon all subjects, which he bequeathed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Minnesota; also a Manager of the American Sunday School Union and Academy of Natural Sciences, Director of City National Bank of Philadelphia and the Enterprise Insurance Company. He filled the position of Trustee of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Executive Board of the Orphans' Home at Gettysburg. Active and honorable in his public career, his private life was of spotless purity, and distinguished by its domestic virtues. He died December 4th, 1863, on the Ohio river, in consequence of the collision of the steamers "America" and "United States."

BISPHAM, SAMUEL, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia in 1796. His father was a hatter, and in moderate circumstances. In 1798, when the city was visited by that terrible scourge, the yellow fever, he took his family to a farm, near Moorestown, New Jersey, where he remained until his demise, in 1808. When but a small child, Samuel was sent to market with produce, and it was while vending butter, eggs, etc., in the midst of the bustle of Market street, that he adopted a resolution to become a merchant. The death of his father threw the lad on his own resources, and when but twelve years of age, he sought employment in the grocery store of William Carman, on Market street, above Front. Here he remained two years in the capacity of errand boy. In 1810 he entered the grocery store of John Snyder, on Market street, below Ninth. At this period the trade between Philadelphia and the West began to assume importance, the traffic being carried on by means of the great, lumbering Conestoga wagons, and transportation was extremely slow and expensive. His employer was engaged in this trade, and he had ample opportunities for learning its mysteries and appreciating its difficulties while serving an apprenticeship as book-keeper and salesman. Always nursing his ambition to achieve to high position in the business world, he economized his earnings, and cultivated habits of attention, promptitude, and industry, so that when, in 1815, he determined to embark in business on his own account, he had a small capital, excellent qualifications, and considerable experience to strengthen his confidence. He entered into partnership with Jacob Alter, the firm opening at 825 Market street under the style of Alter & Bispham. They started vigorously in the trade with the interior and the West, and were so successful that soon there was,

scarcely a house upon the great road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in which the firm of Alter & Bispham was not known. They continued to prosper and to enlarge their sphere of business operations until 1830, when the senior partner retired, and the remaining one took the business entirely under his own control. In 1833 he purchased the building now No. 629 Market street, below Seventh, and moved his establishment to that structure, where he has remained until the present day. In 1851 Samuel A. and John I. Bispham were taken into partnership, and the style of the firm was changed to Samuel Bispham & Sons, by which it is still known. He is the oldest grocer in Philadelphia, having been engaged in this branch of trade about sixty years. Of all the grocery houses that existed here at the time he began business on his own account, not one is left. He has been director of the Bank of Penn Township, to which institution he was one of the original subscribers; is a member of the Board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and a director of the Reliance Insurance Company.

MORRIS, ROBERT, Superintendent of the Finances of the United States, was a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born June, 1734. While a lad of thirteen years, he accompanied his father to America, and about 1749 entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, after whose death he was taken into partnership by his son, Thomas Willing. The co-partnership lasted from 1754 to 1793, a period of thirty-nine years. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the firm of Willing & Morris was the most affluent in the city, and their enterprise and credit have rarely been equalled. In 1776 the junior partner was a member of Congress, and as such his name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence. In the beginning of 1781 he became manager of the finances, and the services he rendered his adopted country were of the utmost benefit: indeed, it was owing to his exertions that the decisive operations of the campaign of '81 were not impeded or defeated from the want of supplies; for he had pledged his private fortune to raise the means to purchase articles of the most absolute necessity for the army. He originated the scheme for a national bank, which was incorporated December 31, 1781. The army depended principally upon Pennsylvania for flour, and he himself raised the whole supplies of this State, on being assured that he would be re-imbursed from the taxes which had been levied to accomplish this object. The position he occupied was a most thankless one, for when, in 1782, the public resources failed, and he was obliged to struggle with the greatest difficulties, the unsatisfied claimants complained of his mal-administration. He resigned his position, after holding it about three years. During this period he was ably assisted by Gouverneur Morris (who was no kinsman

of his), and who, after the war terminated, engaged with him in commercial enterprises. After the dissolution of the firm of Willing & Morris, he engaged in land speculations, whereby he lost his immense fortune, and in his last years was confined in prison for debt: that penalty for a misfortune, and not a crime, not being removed from the Statute Book of Pennsylvania for many years thereafter. He died May 8th, 1806, aged 71 years. His wife was the sister of Bishop White.

HOPKINSON, JOSEPH, Judge, and author of "Hail Columbia," was born in Philadelphia, November 12th, 1770. He was a son of Francis Hopkinson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1786, and studied law with Judge Wilson and William Rawle. He commenced the practice of his profession in Easton, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he acquired a high reputation. He was a counsel for Dr. Rush in his libel suit against Colbitt, and for Judge Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, when the latter was impeached by the Senate. He was a member of Congress from 1815 to 1819, where he opposed the re-charter of the United States Bank. After a residence of three years in Bordentown, New Jersey, he returned to Philadelphia, and in 1828 was appointed by President Adams Judge of the United States District Court, an office which his grandfather had held under the British Crown, and to which his father had been chosen when the Judiciary was organized, in 1789, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He filled this office until his death, January 15th, 1842. He was vice president of the American Philosophical Society, president of the Academy of the Fine Arts, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. The song of "Hail Columbia" was composed by him in the summer of 1798, when war with France was supposed to be impending. It was instantly received with enthusiasm, and sung in all parts of the Union.

LOGAN, GEORGE, M. D., United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born at Stanton, near Philadelphia, September 9th, 1758. He was the son of William, and grandson of James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, and founder of the Loganian Library of Philadelphia. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and after graduation, returned home in 1779. He applied himself to agriculture, and made experiments with gypsum as a fertilizer. He was a member of the State Legislature for several years. In June, 1798, he sailed for Europe for the sole purpose of preventing a war between this country and France. On his arrival in France, the American Minister, Gerry, had

already left, an embargo had been laid on our shipping, and many sailors imprisoned. Dr. Logan persuaded the French Government to raise the embargo, and prepared the way for a negotiation which terminated in peace. He was United States Senator for six years, 1801 to 1807; and, in 1810, went to England on the same peaceful mission which led him to France; but in this instance was unsuccessful. He died at Stenton, April 9th, 1821. He published *Experiments on Gypsum, and on the Rotation of Crops*, 1797.

UPONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN, Lawyer and Scholar, was born in the Isle of Rhé, France, June 3d, 1760. When fifteen years of age he entered the Ecclesiastical Order and received the tonsure; but disliking the restraints of a religious life, shortly after abandoned it. He went to Paris, made the acquaintance of Baron Steuben, and became his private secretary and aide-de-camp. From 1777 to 1779, he attended the Baron in his military operations during the War of American Revolution, and then left the army. In 1781, he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and was appointed secretary to Livingston, who had charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs. At the close of the war, he studied law and was admitted to practice. For many years he occupied a very prominent position at the Philadelphia bar, and also before the Supreme Court during its sessions at Washington. He was thoroughly Americanized; spoke and wrote the language with great precision and facility. Among his various acquirements, he was a great philologist. His treatises on the Chinese tongue are full of learning, and, with his other writings, brought him much reputation at home and abroad. He was President of the American Philosophical Society for many years. He resided for a very long time at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, where he died, April 1st, 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The University of Pennsylvania, in 1782, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In after years, he was a Trustee of the same institution.

ORNE, JAMES, Merchant, was born June 7th, 1790, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and received his early education in the same town. After leaving school, he adopted a seafaring life, which he followed so successfully that in a few years he became commander—at an unusually early age—of the ship “Jason,” sailing out of the above-named port. Becoming tired of that occupation, he determined to turn his attention to other and less dangerous pursuits, and, accordingly, embarked extensively in the iron business, first

in Delaware county and, subsequently, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He remained in that business till 1822, when he removed to Philadelphia, making that city his permanent residence. From 1822 to 1849, he was located in Market street, above Fifth; in the latter year he removed to Chestnut street, opposite the State House. The business in which he engaged—that of selling carpetings—was entirely new to him; but though personally unacquainted with the details of the trade, his natural business tact, energy and ability were such that his sales rapidly increased, and he found himself growing daily in prosperity and wealth, and the concern was in a fair way of attaining its present important proportions. He continued thus enlarging and consolidating his business till the day of his death, which occurred on November 12th, 1852. At his death, he left a widow and five children—two daughters and three sons, the latter of whom succeed him in the business. His political opinions induced him to identify himself with the Whig party, of which he always manifested himself a consistent and firm supporter. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, being an active, zealous and valuable member of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. In his social relations he was remarkable for his kind-hearted disposition, his amiable character, active benevolence and unaffected piety, qualities which endeared him to the household circle of his own family as well as to all those outside of it who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. His commercial career was marked by unusual ability, the strictest integrity and straightforwardness of purpose, which gained him the esteem of his fellow merchants, and of all those who had business transactions with his house. The original name of the firm was J. & B. Orne; but, since July, 1858, it has been carried on under the style of J. F. & E. B. Orne. The present members are John Flagg Orne & Edward Benjamin Orne; the locality of the business has been moved to No. 904 Chestnut street.

LINTON, JOHN L., was born in Philadelphia, on January 12th, 1871. His grandfather came from the northern part of Ireland, prior to the Revolution, took an active part in it, and was wounded several times on the retreat of the army with General Washington, when crossing the Delaware at Trenton. His father, John Linton, was also in the field in the war of 1812. He himself was educated for commercial pursuits, and entered his father's store at an early age. He was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad, at the age of eighteen years, and held the position for seven years. During the latter part of this period he became one of the originators of, and, in fact, one of three who started, the project of a railroad to Pittsburgh from Harrisburg. He afterwards

entered the steamship business, and started a line between Philadelphia and Charleston. The first steamship ever brought to sail from Philadelphia he was instrumental in bringing to the port. He labored for the interest and prosperity of his native city with all his powers. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, as Major Linton, he was one of the first to enter the field, and did good service. In 1863, he was sent to Europe by the Government on important service, which was well performed. Subsequently, he was appointed Revenue Agent, under the Internal Revenue Law, for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and a portion of New York; in which position he worked up the largest whisky fraud on the Government on record—that of John Devlin, of Brooklyn, New York—being highly applauded, at the time, by the press for his energy and integrity. He was one of the clerks of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of 1872-'73, and enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of that body.

ULLY, THOMAS, Artist, was born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in 1782. When he was about ten years of age, his parents came to the United States for the purpose of following their profession as actors. While quite a youth, he developed a strong disposition to become an artist, and after a vain attempt to train him to business habits, his father placed him with his brother-in-law, Mr. Belzons, for instruction in the arts of design. He soon quarrelled with his tutor, however, and finally left the house with a determination to go to sea. A friend offered to procure him an appointment as midshipman, but before it arrived he was invited by his brother, Lawrence, who was settled in Richmond, Virginia, as a portrait painter, to make his home with him. This invitation he gladly accepted; became his brother's pupil, and very shortly his assistant. In 1801, the family removed to Norfolk, and on arriving there he commenced to take portraits in oil. He received considerable assistance from a portrait painter named Bainbridge, who was settled in Norfolk, and was so successful, in a business point of view, that when, in 1803, Lawrence and his family returned to Richmond he remained in Norfolk. Very shortly after Lawrence Sully died, and the maintenance of his family fell upon Thomas, who somewhat more than a year after his brother's death married his widow and adopted his children. About this time, he attracted the attention of Thomas A. Cooper, the eminent tragedian, who, struck by his evident talents, made him an exceedingly liberal offer to induce him to remove to New York. From him he received, rent free, a studio in the New York Theatre, and through him many orders. He now availed himself of every opportunity for improvement, and took particular pains to study the styles of Trumbull and Jarvis, who were then the fashionable portrait painters in New York, and, in

1807, he went to Boston and studied for a year under Gilbert Stuart. Shortly after, he established himself in Philadelphia, when he speedily obtained an abundance of sitters. In 1807, he visited England, and made the acquaintance of Benjamin West, from whom he received such assistance that at the end of nine months he returned home a very much better artist than before. For a number of years thereafter he was the fashionable portrait painter of Philadelphia. Stephen Girard, who knew him well and admired him exceedingly, built him a studio and exhibition gallery at his home, on Fifth street, above Chestnut, and offered to sell him the property on remarkably advantageous terms. This house was inhabited by him during the balance of his life, and he painted regularly in the studio up to within a short time before his death. In 1837, he again visited England, with a commission from the St. George's Society of Philadelphia to paint a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, who had then just ascended the throne. The artist had considerable trouble in gaining access to the Queen, who, however, on being informed of his desire to paint her portrait, very graciously consented to give him all the sittings necessary. This was the first portrait of the Queen ever painted, and the engraved copies of it that were made attained a ready sale. On his return home, he proceeded to make a copy of this portrait for the purpose of placing it on exhibition. This was objected to by some of the members of the St. George's Society, and the result was a quarrel between the artist and his patrons, the exhibition of the picture in the meantime being rendered useless for any purposes of profit by the appearance of one painted by E. Leutze from the engraving of his rival's work. The portrait of Queen Victoria was his last large work, but he continued to paint with success for a great number of years, and produced a large number of fine portraits of distinguished citizens. The chief characteristics of his style were delicacy and refinement, although he also excelled greatly as a colorist, and he was particularly successful with the portraits of ladies and children. Without intentionally flattering his subjects, he had the art of representing what was best in them, and of making agreeable portraits of very unpromising sitters. Some of his works are among the finest specimens of portraiture in this country. The portrait of George Frederick Cooke, in the character of "Richard III.," which belongs to the Academy of Fine Arts, and his portrait of Lafayette, in Independence Hall, are noble works of art. Among his other noticeable works, may be mentioned portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Samuel Coates, Dr. Rush, Commodore Decatur, Fanny Kemble, Charles Kemble, and Nicholas Biddle, and a large painting of *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, executed for the Legislature of North Carolina, but now in the Boston Museum. He was not only a fine artist, but he was also a skilful musician. He was an active member of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia for a number of years, and was for a long time its Vice-President. He

took a great interest in musical matters, and did much to promote the cultivation of musical taste in Philadelphia. He died on November 5th, 1872.

HARE, ROBERT, M. D., Chemist, was born in Philadelphia, January 17th, 1781. In early life he managed an extensive brewery which his father had established, but, having a scientific taste, soon abandoned manufacturing and turned his attention to chemistry. When but twenty years of age he invented the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, for which the Rumford medal was awarded him by the American Academy, at Boston. The so-called "Drummond Light" and the Calcium Light is, in fact, solely due to this discovery. His researches were so full and his knowledge so complete respecting the modern science of chemistry that he was elected to the Professorship of that science in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1818, and discharged its duties until his resignation, in 1847. He devoted great labor and skill to the construction of new and improved forms of the voltaic pile, which Professor Faraday, in 1835, adopted, after striving for twenty-five years to improve upon Dr. Hare's ideas. His "Deflagrator" enabled Silliman, in 1823, to demonstrate the fusion and volatilization of carbon, which before had been deemed impossible. This apparatus was produced in 1820. Four years previously he had invented his "Calorimeter," which even at the present day has not been improved upon. He was one of the limited number of life-members of the Smithsonian Institute; to it he gave, soon after he resigned his professorship, all his chemical and physical apparatus, which has thus become the property of the nation. He died May 15th, 1858.

ARRETSON, JAMES EDMUND, M. D., Physician, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 4th, 1828. He is of German descent, and his ancestors originally settled at Newport in that State, whence the family, at a later day, removed to Wilmington. He was educated at the Mantua Classical Institute, in the latter city. After leaving school he was articled to an attorney, and read law under the preceptorship of the then Attorney-General of the State. Conceiving, however, a predilection for the profession of medicine, he abandoned his legal aspirations for the more interesting study of medicine; and, after the usual course of reading and lectures, delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from that institution. In 1860, he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, as the successor of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. This position, in the most famous school in the country, has always been filled

by the ablest surgeons of the day. From this appointment he passed to the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of General Surgery in the "Philadelphia Dental College," which position he subsequently resigned to accept the clinical post of Aural Surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania. He is now, in connection with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, conducting the clinical surgical cases in that school. For the past twenty years he has been ardently devoted to surgery, and has contributed largely to both medical and general literature. The details of his surgical clinics have been extensively published, and through them he has become widely known in the medical world. He is the author of: 1. *Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts*; 2. *A System of Aural Surgery*. Both of these works have been widely read and circulated both in this country and in Europe. In general literature, over the *nom de plume* of "John Darby," he has written *Odd Hours of a Physician*, which has been most favorably received, and is highly spoken of by the public press. He is also the author of a philosophical work entitled, *Thinkers and Thinking*; founded upon the text: "What is life? what is it to live? what is it to get the most out of living?" In this book the author reviews the thinking of the world from the time of the Ionic philosophers down to the Positivists of to-day. He is married to a daughter of George Craft, a prominent Friend of New Jersey.

LYON, PATRICK, the famous Blacksmith and Lock Manufacturer, was born in London, England, about 1779, and landed in Philadelphia November 25th, 1793. He was, in many respects, an extraordinary man, but it was accident rather than intellectual endowments which made him celebrated. This accident originated with the great robbery perpetrated in the Bank of Pennsylvania. Lyon had been employed by the directors to make alterations in the vaults of the bank and attend to the doors. While so engaged, impressions of the locks were taken, but this did not attract attention at the time. On Sunday, September 2d, 1798, in the height of an epidemic of yellow fever, the astounding discovery was made that the bank had been robbed of over \$160,000; and as Lyon's celebrity in making and picking locks was so well known, it was at once conjectured that he was the burglar. What still further added to the suspicion was his absence from the city. He had gone to Lewistown, Delaware, to escape the pestilence. As soon as he heard of the charge against him he returned and delivered himself up. Bail was asked to the amount of \$150,000, and in default he was committed. He suffered terribly in prison, for the yellow fever was raging there. Subsequently the bail was reduced to \$6000, and he was released. The grand jury ignored the bill; and he thereupon sued the



Galaxy 1861, p. 116

C. Meidhard

bank and recovered \$12,000 damages. It was subsequently ascertained that the bank had been robbed by the inside porter and another, who being taken down with the fever made a confession, and nearly all the money was recovered. Lyon in after years was celebrated as the builder of the famous hand fire-engine used by the "Diligent" Engine Company of the Volunteer Fire Department, which in its repeated trials with the "crack" engines of other cities carried off the victory, both as to vertical and horizontal streams. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in his adopted city, respected by all who knew him. His portrait, at full length, is the property of the Academy of Fine Arts, and represents him while working at the forge.

NEIDHARD, CHARLES, M. D., Physician, was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and is a stepson of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. The professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, General Lafayette; and followed Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart. Commencing the study of medicine with Isaac Hiestor, M. D., of Reading, in this State, and continuing it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and two years of the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he fell seriously ill from over-application after completing his studies. He thereupon consulted Dr. W. Wesselheft, of Bath, Pennsylvania, a personal friend who had adopted homeopathy. His own recovery, and his physician's arguments, led him in the same course. As his friend, Professor List, had been made United States Consul to Leipzig, Saxony, he followed him, and there thoroughly mastered the principles of medicine, and became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, in 1835. He afterwards took his degree as Doctor of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics at Jena. Returning to America, in 1836, Dr. Neidhard commenced the practice of homeopathy in Philadelphia, and, excepting visits to Europe, has remained here permanently ever since. His European visits were to the famous hospitals of the great capitals to learn every advance. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures, that were published under the title of, "*Homeopathy in England, France, and Germany, with a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things.*" In 1837, he graduated at the Allentown Homeopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Having been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he lectured regularly for three years. In addition to these labors, he has enriched the medical literature of the country with the

following treatises: 1. *A Translation from the French of "Crosorio on Homeopathic Medicine;"* 2. *Answer to the Delusions of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes;* 3. *Public Address before the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society on the Homeopathic Law of Cure;* 4. *On Crotalus horridus in Yellow Fever.* This last work has been translated into the Spanish language, at Havana, Cuba. His treatise on *Diphtheria in the United States* is admirable and exhaustive, and is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published. His essay entitled, *Where do we Stand? How can we Best Promote the Scientific Progress of Homeopathy?* was published in the *British Journal of Homeopathy*, in 1869. In this essay he defends with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of the homeopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from a thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression upon the professional and the public mind.

FUTHEY, JOHN SMITH, Lawyer, was born of American parents, on September 3d, 1820, in West Fallowfield (now Highland) Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is the eldest child of Robert and Margaret Futhey. His ancestors came from Arbroath, in the county of Forfar, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where the family was very prominent and influential, Alexander and Henry Futhey being members of the old Scottish Parliament in the reign of Charles II., while others filled other positions of trust and honor. The family came to this country about the year 1720, and were early members of the Octorara Presbyterian Church. His father, Robert, was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1841-'42. He himself was educated at the Unionville Academy, Chester county, and, in 1841-'42, was a student of the Law Department of Dickinson College, of Pennsylvania. He also studied law in the office of Townsend Haines, of the West Chester bar, and was admitted to the practice of law, February 7th, 1843. He was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of Amos M. Miller, of West Fallowfield Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1845. In 1848-'49, he was appointed by the Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Deputy Attorney-General for Chester county; and, in 1853, he was elected District Attorney of Chester county by the popular vote; this position he held from November of the latter year until November 1856, discharging the duties with great ability. He has been for many years one of the leading members of the West Chester bar, and has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He has a decided and a well-improved taste for archaeological investigation, and has contributed much

valuable antiquarian information to the press. He is now engaged in gathering materials for a *History of Chester County*. He is the author of a work of decided merit entitled, *The History of the Upper Octorara Church*, which he wrote in honor of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of West Chester, and, in 1872, was elected a ruling elder thereof for three years.

FRY, JACOB, D. D., Clergyman, was born at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1834. He is a son of the late Hon. Jacob Fry. He received a thorough classical education, which enabled him to enter Union College, at Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with the class of 1851. Having decided to enter the work of the ministry, he studied theology at the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, and thence graduated in the autumn of 1853. He was at once called to the First English Lutheran Church, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and became its pastor, February 1st, 1854, being then not quite twenty years of age. In this town he remained for eleven years, during which time the congregation enjoyed an increasing and continued prosperity, no less than 398 new communicant members being added, while the church edifice was greatly enlarged and beautified; a parsonage was also erected adjoining the church, and a house for the sexton. During his residence here, he was married to Eliza Jane Wattles, of Gettysburg. In June, 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee's army, the rebels held the entire population prisoners for one week; and while all the other churches were closed, Dr. Fry opened his, and preached to many of the invaders. On their departure the town was shelled, and the church building was struck by the missiles. In 1863, he was elected Secretary of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, and during the same year was chosen one of the Directors of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. On Christmas day, 1864, he was unanimously elected pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, of Reading, Pennsylvania, which call he accepted. He removed to that city, February 1st, 1865, and at once entered upon his pastoral duties. Previous to his arrival, the congregation, owing to various causes, were very much scattered, and the church was in a reduced condition. By his indefatigable exertions, a favorable change was soon effected; the absentees returned, new members were added, and it has prospered exceedingly. In 1867, the present parsonage, adjoining the church, was erected at the cost of \$10,500. During the same year the church edifice was entirely renovated. In 1868, he induced the congregation to purchase ground and erect a chapel in the northeastern part of the

city, and to organize a society now known as St. Luke's Lutheran Church. In 1873, he proposed to the congregation that they should erect another chapel beside Trinity Church to be used for every-day services; to remodel and refit the basement of the main church building for Sunday-school purposes; also, to dispose of the old organ, and to purchase a new and more powerful instrument. To all these propositions the congregation responded favorably, and the work has been completed. The cost of the organ alone was \$6000. During his pastorate of nine years, 822 new communicants have been added to the congregation, which has also developed great spiritual life, and benevolent influence, making it one of the most powerful for good in the Commonwealth. The congregation is by far the largest in the city, as is also the church edifice; and the attendance on the services is so general that the building is always filled. In 1869, he was elected Secretary of the Synod of Pennsylvania; in 1870, a Trustee of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown; and during the past six years he has been chosen one of the delegates to represent the Synod of Pennsylvania in the General Council of the Lutheran Church of America. He received his degree of D. D. from Union College, his *Alma Mater*, July 1st, 1873. Some six leading sermons, delivered by him on various occasions, have been published for general sale. In addition to these, he has prepared and published a *Catechism on the Reformation*, designed for Sunday-schools; also a pamphlet, explaining, in questions and answers, the order of service in use by Lutheran congregations. For a number of years past, he has been a stated contributor to the columns of the *Lutheran Missionary*. His sermons are preached without notes, and are characterized by their fluency of expression, soundness of doctrine and incisive character. He is very energetic in his pastoral duties, attending over one hundred families.

BLOUDINOT, ELIAS, LL.D., first President of the American Bible Society, was born in Philadelphia, May 2d, 1740. On his father's side he was of French extraction, while his mother was of Welsh descent. After receiving a thorough classical education, he commenced the study of the law under Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, whose eldest sister he married, and on commencing the practice of his profession was very successful. At the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced the patriot cause, and, in 1777, was appointed by Congress Commissary-General of prisoners. In the same year he was elected delegate to Congress, and became President of the same, November, 1782, and in that capacity signed the Treaty of Peace. Returning to his profession for a few years, he was again elected a member of Congress under the Constitution, and served in all six years. In 1796, President Washington named him Director of the

United States Mint, which position he resigned in 1805, and retired to Burlington, New Jersey, where he died, October 24th, 1821. He was very charitable during his life time, and his large estate was bequeathed almost entirely to benevolent objects; among which was the gift of 13,000 acres of land to the corporation of Philadelphia for the support of the poor; and over 3000 acres to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the income to be applied for the care of foreigners.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, the celebrated Grammarian, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1745. He was descended from an eminent Quaker family, and received his primary education in Philadelphia, at the Academy under the control of that Society. He removed with his father to New York, in 1753, and after attending school for a while there, entered a counting-house, with a view of learning the mercantile business. But he soon abandoned this pursuit, and repaired to Burlington, New Jersey, again to study, having a strong passion for literature. On his return to New York, in addition to the continuance of his classical studies, he entered a lawyer's office, where he was a fellow-student of the celebrated John Jay. Soon after attaining his majority, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and became very successful in his profession. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, his health being poor, he retired to the country, where he passed four years, and becoming impoverished, returned to the city, but as his profession had ceased to be lucrative, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was so successful in this as to be able to retire, possessed of an ample fortune, soon after the establishment of American independence. Impaired health, however, caused him to go to England with his family, where he remained, and ultimately died, February 16th, 1826. His celebrated *Readers*, *Grammar*, *Spelling-Book*, and reading books in the French and English languages, have been published by millions, so that he is known wherever the English language is spoken.

MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1799. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother, a Friend, placed him in an academy under the control of that Society. Thence he passed to a counting-house, but having no taste for business, was allowed to study medicine. He became a student in the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Parrish, and eventually graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after, he sailed for Europe on a visit to his uncle; passed two years in Edinburgh, attending the lectures of that famous school, and one year in Paris, where he was

similarly occupied. He returned, in 1824, and commenced practice. Prior to his departure for Europe he had been elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and he now took an active interest in the same. Geology and craniology were his favorite pursuits. He was made Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College, in 1839, where he continued four years. He also, for several years, was one of the physicians and clinical teachers of the Alms House Hospital. He is the author of: 1. *Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County*, 1827; 2. *A Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States*, 1834; 3. *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, etc.*, 1834; 4. *An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, etc.*, 1849; His *Crania Americana* was published in 1839; followed, in 1844, by the *Crania Aegyptiaca*. His magnificent collection of 918 human specimens—the finest in the world—was purchased by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, May 15th, 1851.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, President of the United States Bank, was born in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1786. He was a son of Charles Biddle, a Revolutionary patriot, who had been Vice-President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the period that Dr. Franklin was President. He himself at the age of thirteen had completed his preparatory studies in the University of Pennsylvania, and two years later graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, taking the first honors of his class. He studied law for three years, but being too young to be admitted attorney, went as an attaché to the legation to France, being General Armstrong's Secretary, in 1804, and while in Paris witnessed the coronation of Napoleon. On his return to the United States, in 1807, he was admitted to the bar, and also engaged in literary pursuits. He was a member of the State Legislature, in 1810, and there advocated a system of education which was not adopted till 1836. During the War of 1812 he was a State Senator, and supported the measures of the national administration for carrying on the contest. He and all his brothers were in the service of the country, in the public councils, the army, navy and militia. He was twice nominated for Congress but defeated by the Federal candidates. In 1819, he was nominated a Government Director of the United States Bank, and, in 1823, succeeded Mr. Cheves as President, and continued until the expiration of its charter. He was also chosen President of the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania," which became insolvent shortly afterwards. He retired to his country seat in broken health, and shortly afterwards died, February 27th, 1844, of a disease of the heart. He it was who had the famous bank controversy with President Andrew Jackson.

MANN, COLONEL WILLIAM B., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on Nov. 27th, 1816. He is the son of Rev. Wm. Mann, A. M., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came of a good old Saxon stock, pretty thoroughly crossed with Celtic blood.

He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, but, his parents dying while he was almost an infant, he was taken at the age of five years to Troy, New York, where he grew up, and became an expert in the art of printing. Marrying at an early age and returning to his native place, his talents soon began to attract attention. He now undertook the conduct of Mount Holly Academy, and at the same time devoting himself to the study of the classics, ultimately became a polished and graceful scholar. In 1821, he moved to Philadelphia, where he resided for nearly half a century, teaching a classical school founded by himself, and performing ministerial functions, to which he was ordained at an early age. He died on July 6th, 1867, having lived to see his son's success, and many of his pupils occupying prominent positions, official, professional and otherwise. He was widely regretted. The mother of Colonel Mann was a lady of great personal worth and benevolence, who was highly esteemed in all the relations of life. Her maiden name was Alice Benson, her son receiving the latter for his middle name. She died in 1848. Coming with his parents to Philadelphia, in 1821, Colonel Mann has always lived in the Northern Liberties. He grew to manhood under excellent educational advantages, having access to his father's academy, and receiving his personal supervision. He perfected his studies by assisting as a teacher in the institution. While thus occupied, he was also studying for the legal profession in the office of the Hon. Charles Naylor, then a member of Congress from the Third Pennsylvania District. He was admitted to the bar in 1838; in the same year married, and at once commenced practice. He may be said to have been a hereditary Whig, his father having been one before him. He was nominated on that ticket for Mayor of the district in which he resided when only twenty-eight years old, but, though running far ahead of his ticket, he was not elected. In 1850, he received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney from William B. Reed, whom he had ably represented in a famous contested election case, and, in 1853, entered upon a second term with the same gentleman. In 1856, he himself received the nomination for the chief position by both the "American" and "Republican" Conventions, and by a union of the votes of both these parties was elected, running 3000 ahead of any other candidate on the fusion ticket. Three years later, he was re-elected on what was called the People's ticket. In 1862, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected for a third term. Three years subsequently he was again elected, and by over 10,000 majority, the highest on his ticket. In 1872, he was once more returned to the position, having thus served the public for nearly twenty years

in the District Attorney's office, six being passed as Assistant and fourteen as chief. During all this time he has personally attended, and with distinguished ability, to its duties, except for a few months while he was in the army, a special act of the Legislature being then passed to allow him to appoint a deputy. On the outbreak of the war, he was largely instrumental in raising the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he was elected Colonel. In November, 1861, he sent in his resignation, and returned to the urgent duties of his profession at home. He may be described as an embodiment of the genius of Young America. Bold and resolute, a master of that art above all arts, oratory, he is just the leader to attract the masses. A poet, a scholar, a gymnast, and athlete, a natural ruler, he to-day wields more personal influence than any other statesman in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By his never-questioned ability and indefatigable industry, he has secured wealth. His children are, Charles N., a rising lawyer; Emma, married to F. F. Brightly; Harold, now a student at Princeton; another daughter, Alice, died just on the threshold of womanhood.

POTTS, HENRY, Ironfounder, was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1797. He was intimately connected with the history of his native place, being the son of Joseph and Sarah Potts, and the great grand-son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown. He obtained his education in the place of his birth and in Philadelphia, and having completed it, commenced his business life by entering the counting-house of Robert Smith, of the latter city, where he early manifested the business capacity which marked his subsequent career. On giving up that position, he engaged with an uncle in the iron business, in the same city. From that time forward he was closely identified with the iron interest of the State; his first step in that direction being the commencement of the manufacture of iron at the Old Glasgow Forge, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, which he prosecuted with much success. In 1834, he, in conjunction with John P. Rutter, built the Isabella Furnace, in Chester county, and, in 1846, he started a fresh enterprise, by building, in partnership with the Hon. David Potts, jr., of Warwick Furnace, Chester county, the Pottsgrove Iron Works, at Pottstown, which they carried on successfully for eleven years, till April 1st, 1857, when he retired from the business, leaving it to his sons, Henry Potts, jr., George H. Potts, Joseph Potts, jr., and his son-in-law, Edward S. Davies. He was married, October 8th, 1819, to Isabella, daughter of Daniel O. Hitner, of Marble Hall, Montgomery county. As a representative man, he has done, perhaps, more than his share towards advancing the interests of his native State, and especially of his native town, of which he was a distinguished citizen by name, birth and services



William B. Mann



John C. Smith
1847

rendered. He was for a number of years Secretary and Treasurer of the Pottstown Bridge Company; several times President of the Town Council, of the Borough of Pottstown, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Pottstown Gas Works. In October, 1857, he was elected President of the Pottstown Bank, then newly organized, a position which he retained till the day of his death, August 31st, 1861. In politics, though disinterested, he was sincere. Originally a Whig, he acted with that party till 1844, when he joined the Freesoilers, steadily supporting their principles until they were merged into those of the Republicans, which latter he adopted and advocated till his decease.

P OULSON, ZACHARIAH, Printer and Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, September 5th, 1761. His father was a Dane by birth, and left Copenhagen, in 1749, with his father for North America. Zachariah Poulson, the elder, and his uncle learned the art of printing, and his namesake followed in his footsteps, served an apprenticeship with Joseph Cruikshank, in Market street, and became eminent in the same. He was for many years elected printer by the Senate of Pennsylvania; he also printed the Minutes of the Convention appointed to revise the State Constitution, in 1789. Among other works, he printed and published: *Proud's History of Pennsylvania*, 1797-'98. He also issued, *Poulson's Town and Country Almanac*, from 1789 to 1801 inclusive. On the 1st of October, 1800, he commenced the publication of *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, having purchased the fixtures and "good will" of Claypoole's paper of the same name—which he continued without intermission for nearly forty years, its last issue being December 28th, 1839. It was the first daily paper issued in the United States. He was a most benevolent man, and untiring in doing good. He was one of the founders, and at his death the President, of the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons;" for some time a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; for nearly fifty-nine years connected with the Library Company of Philadelphia, twenty-one years as Librarian, six years as Treasurer, and thirty-two years as Director. He died July 31st, 1844, and his remains repose in the family burial ground at Germantown.

R ICHARDS, GEORGE, Merchant and Senator, was born in West Hanover Township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1788. His ancestors were of German Lutheran descent, and identified with the early history of this country. His father was a member of Congress during Jefferson's administration; a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a State Senator

one term, under Governor McKean. He was educated in his native place, and on attaining his majority, went to Philadelphia, where he entered the counting-room of a mercantile establishment as a clerk, and was interested as such and part owner for several years. In 1811, he made a mercantile voyage, or what was then termed an adventure, to the island of Cuba, as supercargo and part owner, landing at Santiago de Cuba. During the same year, he made a second expedition to the island of Porto Rico, which proved successful, and his return voyage was equally favorable. In the spring of 1812, he made his third voyage, in which he came near losing his life. This time he sailed to La Guayra, the seaport of Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, South America. On the 15th of March, he proceeded to Caraccas, in time to witness the memorable earthquake in that city, which took place the day following his arrival. He was an eye-witness of all the horrors of the scene; he saw the earth open and close before him, burying thousands in the gulf; but, by an apparent miracle, escaped himself with life, though the violent concussion threw him on his knees. His love-of adventure, unconquered by this imminent peril, led him, on his return home, to volunteer into the service of the United States, and during the war of 1812 he marched to Fort Deposit. He returned from the army in 1815, and settled in New Jersey, where he embarked in the iron business, and carried it on until the year 1820. In that year he was married, and has had a family of four children, all of whom are living. He was much interested in political matters, and, in 1846, was elected to the Senate. He was connected with the Lutheran Church from the age of seventeen years till the day of his death, which occurred August 19th, 1873. His eldest son, Mark L. Richards, occupies a prominent place in the community as a business man; has filled many important positions of trust in Pottstown and Montgomery county, and still continues to do so.

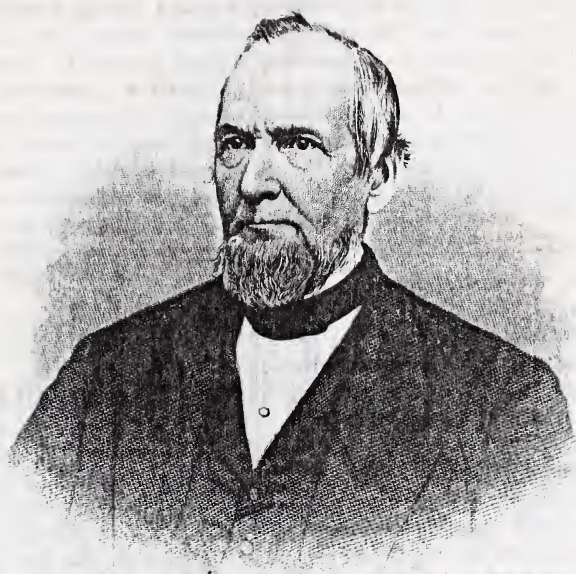
R ECK, PAUL, JR., Merchant and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, about 1760. His father was of German birth, of an ancient and influential family of Nuremberg. At the age of fourteen he was, in accordance with the custom of the day, apprenticed to learn the mercantile business. Before his service expired the Revolutionary war broke out; he was enrolled in the first battalion of infantry, and marched as far as Lancaster. He made many friends while in the army, and renewed their acquaintance in after years. At the close of the war, he entered into mercantile life with James Caldwell, but the firm terminated with the death of the latter, in 1787. Though he was possessed of but four thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency, at the close of his first year's business, in ten years it had increased to sixty thousand pounds, and fifty years later to

one and a quarter millions of dollars. Though averse to public office, he accepted and held for many years the position of Port Warden. He was very instrumental in the carrying into execution the canal connecting the waters of Delaware and Chesapeake bays. He was also a promoter of art and literature, being among the founders of the Academy of Fine Arts, and contributing to the success and permanency of the Historical Society, the Apprentices' and Mercantile Libraries. He was treasurer of Christ Church Hospital for many years; president of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and manager of the American Sunday School Union for eighteen years. Though a consistent Churchman he was liberal to all creeds, prominent among his benefactions being the gift of a lot of ground and \$10,000 to St. Paul's Methodist Church. He died December 22d, 1844.

BAILEY EDWARD, Iron Manufacturer, etc., was born in Chester county, May 15th, 1825. His parents were English and Welsh. He was educated at the Westtown school, Chester county. On leaving school he engaged with Samuel Harris as clerk in a country store, near Catskill Mountain House, with whom he spent two years, and then returned home to Chester county. In 1850, he joined his father and brothers in the business of manufacturing iron plates, which they were carrying on in Berks county, at the Pine Iron Works, under the name of Joseph Bailey & Sons, and remained in that concern till the spring of 1857. He then removed to Pottstown, entering into partnership with H. Potts & Co., the name of the firm being changed at the time to that of Potts & Bailey. After continuing five years a member of that firm, he sold out his interest in the establishment to the other partners and joined the firm of E. G. Brooke & Co., engaged in the manufacture of nails. This partnership, however, only lasted eighteen months, and, at the end of that time, he again sold out his interest to the other partners. He returned to Pottstown and established the firm of E. Bailey & Co. (in 1864), for the manufacture of plate iron. In January of the same year, the Pottstown Iron Company was organized, in which he and two of his brothers were largely interested. He was chosen treasurer of the company and held that position, as well as that of general manager, until December, 1868. He was then absent for about one year, but, on his return, resumed an active share in the business. In the various positions he has occupied, during his busy life, his energy and business ability have been remarkable, contributing essentially to the success of every enterprise with which he has been connected. He has evinced much interest in the growth of Pottstown, and has built there some thirty to forty houses, adding in this manner, as well as by his general business transactions, much to the welfare of the town.

PETERS, RICHARD, Judge of the United States District Court, was born at Belmont (now Fairmount Park), in June, 1744. He graduated A. B. in the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen. Having adopted the law as his profession, and being thoroughly conversant with the German language, his country practice was extended and lucrative. His uncle was Secretary of the Colonial Government, and also connected with the land department, and here the young attorney became familiar with the land titles of the Province, which laid the foundation of his reputation in after years, for the great knowledge he possessed of the land laws of the State. When the Revolution broke out, though his interests lay on the royalist side, he did not hesitate a moment in embracing the patriot cause. He volunteered in company with his neighbors, and was chosen their captain. His military career was brief, and in 1777 he was made Commissioner of War. He resigned in 1781, and was thereafter elected member of Congress. When Washington was made President, he named his friend and associate, Richard Peters, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Pennsylvania. At this date he was a member of the State Legislative Assembly and its Speaker. He accepted the office and held it to the close of his life, a period of thirty-six years. He died at Belmont, August 22d, 1828. Soon after the war, he visited England, and paved the way for the courteous and friendly reception of the venerable Bishop White and his colleagues, who sought consecration at the hands of the British Church.

PHYSLICK, PHILIP SYNG, M. D., "the father of American Surgery," was born in Philadelphia, July 7th, 1768. His father was Keeper of the Great Seal of Pennsylvania, and after the Revolution, Agent of the Penn Estates. Being possessed of considerable means he was enabled to give his son a good education. At eleven years of age he was placed under the care of Robert Proud in the Friends' Academy, by whom he was prepared for the University. He graduated in the class of 1785, and at once entered the office of Dr. Adam Kuhn, a pupil of the renowned Linnæus; while reading with him, he attended the medical department of his *Alma Mater*. He did not graduate, but in November, 1788, proceeded to London, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. He was made House Surgeon at St. George's Hospital, January 1st, 1790, and his proficiency was so great that in one year's time he earned the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. He went to Edinburgh in May, 1791, and the following year took his degree of M. D. at the University in that city. On his return to Philadelphia



John Larkin Jr



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he was elected Physician to the City Yellow Fever Hospital. In 1794 he was appointed one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and shortly after, Physician to the Alms House Infirmary. In 1798, after his recovery from the scourge, he was made for the second time Resident Physician of the Yellow Fever Hospital at Bush Hill. In 1805 he was elected to the newly created Chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1819 was transferred to the Professorship of Anatomy in the same Institution, where he continued until 1831, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Upon his retirement he was created Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Anatomy. His private practice was very large, and he was celebrated as a Consulting Physician. He performed the great operation for lithotomy on Chief-Justice Marshall, from which the latter, though well advanced in years, recovered. His last surgical operation was upon the eye (as was also his first), only a few months before his death, which took place December 15th, 1837. He married in 1800, Elizabeth Emlen, a daughter of a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends.

TOKES, JOHN WOOLMAN, Lawyer, of Philadelphia, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, April 29th, 1813. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Woolman) Stokes. His father was an old-fashioned farmer, a member of the Society of Friends; his mother was the daughter of John Woolman, an esteemed and able minister of the same society, after whom he was named. He was educated in the Friends' School; subsequently studied in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. It was his intention to begin at once the practice of his profession, but owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he was obliged to turn his attention to a different course of life and toil. An uncle, who had for some time been very successful as a merchant tailor, became his preceptor, and he remained in his establishment for six years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the trade. At the expiration of this term of service he commenced business on his own account in a very small way; but being industrious and accommodating, he was able to retain his old customers, and add many new ones continually. To the retail trade, to which he had exclusively confined himself at first, was now added the wholesale, and after a period of thirty years of successful management he retired from this business, and gave his attention to the profession which he had so long previously selected as the one of his choice. He formed a copartnership with Hon. James Cooper, then United States senator, and commenced the practice of law. This partnership he maintained after Senator Cooper's term

had expired, and he removed to Philadelphia. He was identified with the old Whig party, and has filled several positions of trust in the City and National governments. He was Chief Clerk in the County Treasurer's office under John M. Coleman, who was the first Receiver of Taxes under the Consolidation Law. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia, and on the death of Isaac Newton, who was for some time the head of that department, he became the Acting Commissioner, and as such made the contracts and built for the Government the buildings belonging to and now occupied by that bureau. He also purchased the collections which formed the nucleus for the present interesting museum. He was afterwards appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania: and during the war of the Rebellion was the Chief Clerk of the United States Purchasing Agent. He married Eliza Lippincott of Philadelphia.

ARKIN, JOHN, JR., Capitalist, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1804, and is a son of John Larkin, a farmer. After a limited education in the common schools, he labored on his father's place until he was twenty-one years of age. Then he rented a farm in Lower Chichester township, and worked it for two years. In 1827, he married Charlotte, daughter of Captain Erasmus Morton. After keeping a store at Chichester Cross Roads for one year he removed to Marcus Hook, where he engaged in the same business for three years. Having purchased a freight vessel in 1832 he established a packet line between Marcus Hook and Philadelphia, which he continued until 1839, when he sold his vessel, wharf, and business interests. He was elected sheriff of Delaware county for three years in 1840, and after the expiration of his term removed to a farm of 155 acres in Lower Chichester, which he had secured by seven purchases, and upon which he had erected new and commodious buildings. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he built two vessels to establish a daily line of packets between Chester and Philadelphia, the previous accommodations having been but twice a week. In the autumn of the same year he purchased a property in Chester, and having erected a dwelling removed thither. He then engaged in business with William Booth, forming in March, 1849, the copartnership of Booth & Larkin, to run a daily line of packets between Chester and Philadelphia in connection with the lumber and coal business. The firm enjoyed a prosperous career until March, 1852, when the partnership was dissolved, and he gave his time and attention to real estate operations. This was consequent upon the exchange, in 1850, of his farm for eighty-three

acres in the north ward of Chester, belonging to John Cochran, which had been previously occupied as a race-course. In 1854 he proposed to erect a mill for Abraham Blakeley of any dimensions, and to finish it before October 1st of that year. His offer was accepted, and he erected a handsome three-story brick structure, 100 by 45 feet, completing it two months before the specified time. He also built during the same year twenty-two dwelling-houses, and by the large sale of lots and strenuous efforts was enabled to carry out to the full extent his beneficent enterprise. This movement gave the first impetus to manufactures in Chester, and he has followed it by the erection of a total of one hundred and thirty-eight dwellings in Chester, and forty-two in Marcus Hook, beside thirteen manufacturing establishments. He was for eleven years a member of the Borough Council, and for six years was President of that body. Chester having been incorporated in 1866, he was the first mayor, and was re-elected for three years in 1869. He is president of the Chester Rural Cemetery Company, of which he was an originator, as well as of the First National Bank, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1871, and of which he previously had been a director. He was one of the movers in the conversion of the old Delaware County Bank into a national institution, and was for two years a director. He has long been prominent in the settlement of estates, and is now engaged in extensive real estate operations at Marcus Hook, where he achieved his first marked success. Few men have contributed more to the promotion of public enterprise, or had honor and official trust so forced upon them. He is uniformly respected for his abilities and sterling integrity.

ROLLINS, EDWARD A., Lawyer and Insurance President, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the town of Wakefield in that State, December 8th, 1828. He is a son of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Judge of Probate, and Susan Binney Jackson. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and studied law in the Law Department of Harvard, Massachusetts, University. At the proper time he was duly admitted to the bar of his native State, and for some time practised his profession at Great Falls, New Hampshire. In 1861, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1862. For these two years he was honored by being elected Speaker of the same. In 1863, he was appointed Cashier of Internal Revenue, at Washington, District of Columbia, being the first incumbent to hold that office after its creation. In 1864 he became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in 1865, was promoted to the position of full Commissioner, which office he filled with signal ability until 1869, when

he resigned. Shortly afterwards he removed to Philadelphia, and was elected Vice-President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, in which position he proved himself so valuable to the company, that upon the resignation of Clarence H. Clarke, he was elevated to the office of president.

AUER, FREDERICK, Brewer, was born in the Province of Palatine, now Rhenish Bavaria, October 14th, 1810. He is a son of George and Katrina Lauer, both of whom are now deceased. He attended school (German) until he was twelve years of age, and during this period learned the French language. His father had been one of the largest property holders and taxpayers in the country, and was the man who raised the first liberty-pole on the French borders. On account of his liberal and patriotic sentiments he had to suffer, and for nine years was unable to gather any crops owing to the presence of the army. Finding himself getting more and more impoverished, he concluded to emigrate to America, and with his family landed in Baltimore in August, 1823. He at once started for Reading, where his married daughter was then living. Here Frederick became, for the first four months of his residence, a butcher boy, assisting his brother-in-law—who was a victualler—in various ways. But he left this employment when his father commenced the brewing business at Womelsdorf, Berks county, where he assisted him until he removed to Reading, and continued his calling there. During this time the lad had four months' schooling, all that he ever received in this country, and through three months of this period the tuition was by night; but he has ever been a book-worm, and each leisure hour has been devoted to close study. It was in the spring of 1826 that his father returned to Reading, where he established a small brewery in an old log house, which had been erected many years before by Read, the founder and owner of the town. Frederick, who was then not quite sixteen years old, was made foreman and clerk, and with one assistant did all the brewing. He built up his first kettle with a capacity of five barrels, which in two months time was increased to ten. He rose at 2 A. M., finished the brewing by daylight, and after breakfast would deliver the beer to customers in town. In 1835 he became the proprietor of the brewery, enlarged it, and by the aid of more assistants extended the business. During the first five years nothing was made but what was known as "strong beer." The brewing of ale and porter was begun in 1831, and of lager beer in 1844. The original site of the brewery in 1826 was in the midst of a wretched swamp. The wonderful improvements which have since sprung up by means of his industry and tact, and without capital, have resulted in a town of itself. In 1849, he commenced buying up vacant lots, and therein quarried ex-



Fred L. Lane



Charles F. Smith

tensive vaults in the solid limestone rock for the storage of lager beer. In 1866, he erected a large brewery on this locality, containing all the latest improvements, and complete in every respect. In connection with this brewery is a fine park of seven acres, planted with shade trees, a park house with porticos, etc. He has always favored the establishment of these gardens, thinking it the duty of the State Government to encourage their establishment, that good music might be discoursed and malt liquors and domestic wines sold. He had quite an extended correspondence with Senator Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, on the subject; in which he maintained that fermented liquors taken in moderate quantities are not only harmless but beneficial to the system, and that the soothing influence of music has a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the mind. Although no politician, in the modern acceptance and definition of that term, never seeking office of any kind, he has always manifested a deep and intelligent interest in politics. From the day he was permitted to cast his maiden vote until the present time, he has been a strong, unwavering, unflinching Democrat. His first vote was cast in the gubernatorial election of 1832 for Henry A. Muhlenberg, and a few weeks afterwards for General Jackson for President. Ever since in all national struggles his vote has been "straight Democrat." In local issues he chooses the best man, irrespective of politics. In 1835, Joseph Ritner, Whig, was elected Governor, through the division of the Democratic party, and, in July, 1836, he was elected a member of the "Peace, Union and Harmony" Convention, which met at Harrisburg, to cement the two sections of the party. He was very instrumental and influential in gaining this important end, which resulted in the election of Governor David R. Porter, in 1838. During the campaign of 1840, he took an active part when Van Buren was defeated. In 1846, the Free Soil movement was inaugurated, and he arrayed himself on the constitutional side, favoring the passage of a law by Congress which would provide for the compensation of the Southerners for their slaves; had this been effected, the war of the Rebellion would not have occurred. During the Buchanan campaign, in 1856, he took an active part in his favor; and in May, 1860, he and Hiester Clymer were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention from Berks county. These two used their utmost exertions to prevent division and war, and by their influence the border States were kept in the Union. They sought to bring out William Guthrie, of Kentucky, as a Compromise candidate; this action pleased the border States, and they were preserved to the Union. He attended the Baltimore Convention, in 1872, but left before the time of nomination, instructing his alternate to vote in the negative on all questions. In State politics he has been very active, especially in the mis-called temperance movement of 1853, when the "Maine Liquor Law" was defeated by one majority. So also in 1855, after the "Jug Law" had been previously passed, he was instrumental in defeating the Know-nothing temperance

house in the spring session, thus securing its repeal. In 1857, Governor Parker was elected by 37,000 majority, and this result was in a great measure owing to his personal influence, as he went throughout the State, to every town of prominence, and urged the election of his favorite by all the eloquence in his power. The licence law of 1858 is principally due to his exertions; it was passed but three days before the adjournment of the Legislature. During the war of the Rebellion he espoused the Union cause, and gave freely of his means to sustain it. He literally gave thousands upon thousands of dollars. Whole regiments were regaled by him at a time, and he had words of encouragement for all. As above remarked, he is no politician nor office-seeker; he has been tendered, more than once, the Congressional nomination; but his business interests would not permit him to serve in the National Legislature. He always has taken a deep interest in the government and prosperity of Reading, and has been a member of the Town and City Councils for many years. He has always been an active member of the Berks County Agricultural Society, and at one time was its President. He was one of the corporators and original stockholders of the Reading & Columbia Railroad. He was an intimate friend and regular correspondent of the celebrated Dr. Helbe, the Swedish Revolutionist, who was driven from his native land. In one of his letters to him, written many years ago, he foretold the Southern Rebellion, which would result, he thought, from the continued aggressions of the Abolitionists. He has also been regularly in correspondence with the United States Consuls abroad, interchanging views, and keeping well informed of foreign matters, as well as being in advance of the movements which afterwards took place. He has made the acquaintance of all the prominent members of Congress, of both houses, during the past thirty years, to which may be added all the Presidents of the Nation in the same period. His efforts in connection with the Internal Revenue tax on fermented liquors have invariably been crowned with success, and as President of the Brewers' Congress he has been indefatigable in his services to the trade. Personally, he is of a frank, hearty, cordial disposition, with an abrupt good humor, which inspires friendship and confidence. He is quick and nervously active in his movements, and will go any length to serve a friend. Shrewd, far-seeing and industrious, he has made his establishment one of the most successful in the United States.

ARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., Physician, Professor, Botanist and Author, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 10th, 1766. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, and his mother was a sister of Rittenhouse the astronomer. After remaining for some years in Philadelphia prosecuting his studies, he went to Edinburgh and London to attend the medical lectures.

Subsequently he repaired to the University of Gottingen, where he passed a successful examination and took the degree of M. D. On his return to Philadelphia, in 1789, he commenced the practice of medicine, and in the same year was elected Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia; afterwards was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and on the decease of Dr. Benjamin Rush, succeeded him as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. He was distinguished by his talents and professional attainments. He was a great contributor to the progress of natural science, and his various works indicate closeness of observation and extensive learning. He was the first American to give to his country an elementary work on botany. He died December 19th, 1815.

LUDWIG, WILLIAM C., Merchant, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He was educated at the Reading Academy, and at the age of eighteen years came to Philadelphia and entered the dry goods house of Eckel & Warne as clerk. He remained here a year and a half, when by the death of the junior partner the firm was changed to Eckel, Spangler & Co. By this change he became a partner in the concern, in which he remained for a period of eleven years. He then retired from the house and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Kneedler, under the style of Ludwig & Kneedler, which was afterwards changed to Ludwig, Kneedler & Co. For a long series of years he gave his untiring devotion to the interests of this house, and it has stood pre-eminent for soundness and reliability among the many great business firms of the city. In 1869, however, he was obliged to retire from mercantile life, owing to the precarious state of his health; not, however, without the great regret of the remaining members of the house, who felt that their most able head and director would no longer mingle with them in their avocations. But while so devoted to his own immediate interests, he found time and opportunity to advance the interests of his adopted city in various directions. He was one of the original corporators of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the co-laborer of S. Morris Waln, Charles H. Fisher, J. Gillingham Fell, Edward C. Knight, Edmund Roberts and John Welsh, in that giant enterprise. He has been a member of the Board of Directors from its organization, and yet remains as such. For twenty years he has been a Director of the Penn National Bank; and also in the Board of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He was one of the originators of the Merchants' Fund Society of Philadelphia, and its Treasurer. This is one of the most estimable of the many charities for which the city is celebrated, its aim being to assist and relieve the old and decayed merchants, especially those who are infirm. He has also

served for the past twenty-eight years as President of the Mercantile Beneficial Association, and still holds that office. Until the failure of his health he was engaged in every public enterprise which could redound to the benefit of the city; and at the time he retired from active business life he was connected with no less than nineteen different associations. His credit has always been unimpeachable from the beginning of his career; and he has frequently been the means of sustaining and encouraging those who, from accumulated disasters, were threatened with ruin. To young men, whether in business or desiring to enter it, he has never turned a deaf ear; and to this class his advice and assistance have proved of incalculable benefit.

EVANS, MILLER D., Lawyer, was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1836. His parents were William and Rachel Evans, of the same place. His academical education was obtained at Downingtown, and on its completion he began the study of law, under the instruction of Henry W. Smith, of Reading. In 1862, he commenced reading law, and so successfully that two years afterwards (1864) he was admitted as a member of the Norristown bar. Since that date he has practised in Pottstown, bearing the reputation of an able and skilful lawyer and barrister. His political opinions are Republican, and he is intimately identified with that party. In May, 1873, he was appointed School Director of Pottstown, which position he now holds, to the interest and satisfaction of the community in which he resides. He was married, in May, 1872, to Anna L., daughter of General James Rittenhouse, of the same place.

KANE, ELISHA KENT, M. D., the Arctic Explorer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. He was a son of the late Judge Kane, of the United States District Court. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter as M. D., in 1843. Having been appointed surgeon to the (first) American Embassy to China, he availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippine Islands, which was chiefly done on foot. He was the first adventurer to descend the Crater of the Taal. Thence he departed for India; visited Ceylon, the upper Nile, and the classic grounds of Europe. After his return home he obtained a commission in the navy, and made his first cruise on the coast of Africa. He visited, while on this station, the various slave factories and baracoons of Dahomey. During the Mexican War he performed the brilliant feat of carrying the despatches of President Polk to General Scott in safety. His spirit of adven-

ture led him to take the barometrical altitudes of Popocateptl. On the return of peace, he was assigned to the Coast Survey. While in the Gulf of Mexico, he volunteered his services to accompany the squadron fitted out by the United States in search of Sir John Franklin, and was appointed senior surgeon. The Second Expedition he commanded. Broken down in health upon his return, he sought to recuperate his strength by a winter's residence in Cuba. But it was too far exhausted; he died at Havana, February 16th, 1857.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, Botanist, was born at the Botanic Garden, below Gray's Ferry, Pennsylvania, now in the corporate limits of Philadelphia city, in 1739. He was the son of John Bartram, whose grandfather, Richard, was one of the companions of William Penn on his first visit in 1682.

He passed six years in Philadelphia engaged in mercantile pursuits, and thence went to North Carolina to continue in the same sphere; but having inherited from his father his passion for exploration in search of new specimens of the flora of his country, he abandoned the counter for the woods, and repaired to Florida, returning home in 1771. In 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill, he examined the natural productions of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, which occupied five years. In 1782, he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined the appointment on the score of ill health. He published, in 1791, a detailed account of his southern travels, which was re-published in London in the following year. Besides his discoveries in Botany, he prepared the most complete table of American ornithology prior to Wilson's great work, and he was the assistant of the latter in a portion of the same. He died suddenly; he had just completed writing a sketch of a new specimen of a plant a few minutes before his death, on July 22d, 1823.

LUTHER, MARTIN, M. D., Physician, was born March 16th, 1826, at New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Dr. John Luther, now deceased, who was a prominent physician of that locality; was also very active in political life, and an influential and leading member of the Masonic body. His grandfather was also a physician, and his three sons were all educated in the same profession. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that his father should also have three sons who were all devoted to the same pursuit. He was educated at the leading academies of West Chester and of Berks county, subsequently studying under a private tutor. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. John W. Luther,

of New Holland, and subsequently attended the lectures delivered in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After complying with the regulations of that institution, he graduated therefrom in the spring of 1848 with the degree of M. D. For the two years succeeding this event he practised his profession in company with his brother-preceptor. In 1850, he went to Reading, and established himself in practice alone, and has succeeded in securing an extensive patronage. He was appointed Physician to the Berks County Alms-house in 1853, and served in that capacity until 1855. He then was named Physician to the County Prison, and was attached to the same for two years, ending in 1857. In 1862, he was placed in charge of the United States Army Hospital at Reading, and held that position until it was no longer required. In the same year he was appointed surgeon to the State in making the necessary examinations of those who had been drafted into the military service; in 1864, he served as surgeon to the Board of Enrolment of the Eighth Congressional District, and remained in that position until the close of the war. He took a prominent and leading part in properly establishing the Reading Dispensary, in 1868. This institution has been of much benefit in affording relief to the sick and needy who have availed themselves of its charities. He has been, and still is, a member of the Berks County Medical Society, and has filled the office of President of the same. While holding this position, he was a delegate to the State and National Medical Congress. He is also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. At present he stands at the head of his profession in Reading, and is a surgeon of the greatest ability. He is highly respected as a citizen; is a most genial companion, a warm-hearted, sympathizing and benevolent man. Traditionally, he is a descendant of the brother of Martin Luther, the great Protestant Reformer, and is said to resemble him very strongly in appearance.

MINTZER, WILLIAM, Merchant and Lumber Dealer, was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1820. His parents were William and Sarah Mintzer, of the same place. He received his education at the academy of Joshua Hooper, in West Chester. On leaving school he entered his father's dry-goods store, where he remained till 1839, at which time that parent died and the store and property were sold. He then purchased another property, at the corner of High and Harmony streets, where he carried on the mercantile business extensively for about six years. Disposing of this concern, he embarked in the lumber business, in Schuylkill county, and while thus engaged bought a large tract of land in the same county, above Tamaqua. Returning to Pottstown, he established a banking business there, which he conducted for some time, till he was induced

to enter the Pottstown Bank, in the capacity of cashier. This position he occupied until the death of the President, Henry Potts, when he was elected to succeed him, and it is said that the Pottstown National Bank owes much of its present prosperity to the ability he displayed as its presiding officer. In 1863, he started the large and well known establishment called the Pottstown Iron Works. In politics, he was a steady and conscientious Republican, warmly but unostentatiously supporting the principles of his party. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a benevolent and active worker in its cause. In 1841, he was married to Rebecca Evans, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died, in 1867, at the early age of forty-seven years. Though no brilliant event characterized his career, his quiet and steady course of active industry could not fail to exert a beneficial influence and to materially advance the interests of the community.

YOUNG, SAMUEL L., Lawyer, was born in Rockland township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 24th, 1822. He is a son of Daniel Young, who was engaged in the iron business as manager of the works of General Daniel Udree.

He was at one period Prothonotary of Berks county, and in 1851 was elected Associate Judge and served in that position for five years. His son, Samuel L., was educated at Bolmar's celebrated academy in West Chester, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. William Strong, recently of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and now of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to practice at the bar in Reading in the year 1847, and opened an office in that city, where he has continued ever since, having an excellent patronage, and is deemed an eminently safe, reliable, trustworthy and conscientious counsellor; he stands in the front rank of his profession. He was appointed, in 1855, a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States by Judge Grier. At present he is the counsel of the Berks County Railroad Company. He commenced early to take an interest in political matters, and was an earnest advocate of Democratic doctrines. In 1858, he took a prominent part in the Congressional contest between J. Glaney Jones and Major John Schwartz. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a thorough Republican in sentiment, and volunteered his services in the cause. He was appointed Chief of Staff to Major-General William H. Keim, and remained with him in active service until the command was relieved at Harper's Ferry by General Patterson. When General Lee first invaded Pennsylvania he raised a company of cavalry for State service, of which he took and retained command until after the battle of Antietam, when they returned home. Again, in 1863, he entered the service as chief of a recruiting party of

cavalry, and performed signal and valuable services. Not only is he an able attorney and a devoted student in legal matters, but he takes a deep interest in mineralogy and geology, and has read much on these kindred subjects. He has collected many fine specimens in our own country, while his museum is not wanting in many choice varieties of ores, fossils, etc., from England, Germany, Russia, etc. In connection with this, he has commenced to collect Indian curiosities, and has a valuable cabinet of these in his possession. He is a good German and French scholar, and a great admirer of the first Napoleon. He has a fine library filled with the most valuable and substantial works by English, French and German authors, in the perusal of which he takes special delight. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and is prominent in its various interests and effectiveness in promoting the welfare and spiritual blessing of its members. He is a man universally respected—a most genial gentleman in every respect. He was married, first, in January, 1852, to Louisa E. Bechtel, whose first and only son is now studying law with his father; and again in June, 1864, to Annie E. Teed, of Reading, who is now the mother of six children.

BAILEY, CHARLES L., Iron Founder and Worker, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1821. His father was an Englishman and his mother a native of Wales. He was educated at the Westtown school, Chester county. On leaving school, he entered the drug store of Evans & Co., corner of Third and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, as clerk, remaining there till about eighteen years old. He then joined his father in the iron business, at Coatesville, Chester county, acting as clerk. In 1844, his father's business at that place terminated, and, in 1845, he removed with him to the Pine Iron Works, Berks county, where he became a partner, the name of the firm being Joseph Bailey & Sons. In 1852, he left his father, and in 1853 commenced at Harrisburg the Central Iron Works. While there, he was in partnership with Mr. McCormick, and the firm carried on the manufacture of nails, in conjunction with the iron works. This association lasted till 1866, when his interests in both branches of the business were closed out. In 1867, in connection with his brother, Dr. Bailey, he built the Chesapeake Nail Works at Harrisburg, which soon proved very successful. He still retains an interest in these works. In 1869, he removed to Pottstown to take charge of the Pottstown Iron Company, of which he became Treasurer and Manager, a position he still retains. He was married, in 1856, to M. H., daughter of William and Sarah E. Dale, of Harrisburg. He has constantly shown himself to be a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and enterprise, as may be seen by the numerous industrial undertakings he has embarked



Samuel L. Young



Portrait of the Hon. John C. Calhoun



W. W. Wood

in, which have largely contributed to the interests of his native State, and placed him in the prominent position he now occupies. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, for his general character and the great business ability evinced in his able management of the two important companies under his control.

WARD, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, January 2d, 1837. After arriving at a suitable age he attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he reached the age of ten years, when he entered Girard College. During the five years spent in that institution he attained to the rank of No. 1 of the first class. He was apprenticed to the printing business with Y. S. Walter, of the *Delaware County Republican*, in 1853, and, after serving his full term of four years, entered the office of Hon. John M. Broomall as a student at law, in November, 1857. Owing to his undisputed qualification, Judge Harris made a special exception in his case, and admitted him to practice in August, 1859, before the expiration of the regular probationary term. He has since been engaged in a practice involving Constitutional questions, land titles, water rights, railroad suits, and general civil and criminal business. He married Clara E., daughter of Samuel Ulrich, of Chester, in February, 1860. In 1862 he engaged in large and successful land operations in the South Ward, and what is now South Chester. He has evinced a deep and increasing interest in all public affairs, but has never held a purely political office, though he served several years in Borough and City Councils, and was Solicitor of Chester for thirteen consecutive years, after which he voluntarily retired. The City Charter, as well as those of the Water Works and the Chester Creek Railroad, were obtained mainly through his exertions; the latter was only secured by a persistent, determined effort, which gave Chester the terminus of the road in spite of the obstinate attempts of the opposition to effect a junction with the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad. He associated with George Baker as Ward & Baker, on January 1st, 1868, and engaged in the banking business; but, having disposed of his interest to his partner, he retired January 1st, 1873. He was one of the originators, and has since been a director, of the First National Bank of Chester; was treasurer of the Second Chester and South Ward building associations until the expiration of their charter. He is president of the Sharon Land Association, whose lands lie upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, about midway between Philadelphia and Chester. He is secretary and treasurer of the Chester & Delaware River Railroad, of which he was the projector, and, in January, 1873, he secured the purchase, by the Reading Railroad Company, of a tract of about five hundred acres

of land, with one mile of river frontage with a depth of twenty-five feet of water, which will ultimately be connected, through the Chester & Delaware River Railroad, with the Reading Railroad at Ridley Junction. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Chester Improvement Company, organized in 1871, with the design of improving navigation and railroad facilities, and encouraging manufactures and mechanics; it has now within its limits twenty-five dwelling-houses and three factories, one of which is in operation for the production of very fine yarn, while the others are designed for the manufacture of jeans. He has acquired a very large practice, and is a very prominent real estate operator, but confines his operations to Chester and vicinity, where he has devoted his whole energies to improvements. He donates by rule a lot of ground to every church desiring it for the erection of a new edifice. It need not be added that he is a liberal and public spirited man, and that he is an active promoter of every enterprise projected for the benefit of his community.

QUIER, LEVI, Manufacturer of Fire Bricks, was born at Rittersville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1835. He is the son of Manas and Julia (McHose) Quier. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, attending them till the age of seventeen years, and making the most of his opportunities. On leaving school, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Isaac McHose, who was engaged in the business of bricklaying and building blast furnaces. After serving, in this capacity, for three years, his early attention to study becoming manifest, and it being shown that he was qualified to enter the office of the Allentown Iron Works as clerk, book-keeper, and paymaster, he received that important position, and occupied it for five years. On leaving that employment, he brought into requisition the knowledge he had acquired during his apprenticeship, by building blast furnaces, under contract, in connection with his uncle, Samuel McHose, a business which he continued for two years. On October 22d, 1861, he was mustered into the United States army, as lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, subsequently, was promoted to the rank of quarter-master, an office he retained for three years, serving principally on brigade and division duty, in the Army of West Virginia. On January 1st, 1865, he purchased an interest in the Reading Fire Brick Works, the business in which he is occupied at the present time. He is, also, a director in the Millerstown Iron Company, and in the Reading Mutual Insurance Company at Reading, Pennsylvania. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and, both he and his family, are members of the Reformed Church. He was married, October 20th, 1868, to Emma A. Addams, of Reading, by

whom he has one boy. He attributes his success in life to steady and upright conduct, in every particular. He has risen to his present prominent position in the community entirely through his own efforts and merits, as he commenced business without capital or influential friends to push him forward.

BORDA, EUGENE, Mining Engineer, was born in Paris, France, on January 13th, 1825. He is a son of Edmond Borda, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of cloth. Having determined to embrace the profession of an engineer, he entered the College of St. Barbe, a celebrated institution of science and engineering school, where, after a close and prolonged course of study, he graduated, and received the usual diplomas granted those who were able to pass the severe ordeal of examination. He then proposed to engage in the iron business, but the Revolution of 1848 had just broken out, Louis Philippe had fled, the Constitutional Monarchy been overturned, and a quasi Republic proclaimed, which was regarded as exceedingly unstable, and destined in its turn to be destroyed. All enterprises were paralyzed, and any new venture could not be attempted. Owing to these causes, he determined to emigrate to the United States, where he might find a favorable opening and use the talents he had acquired. He went first to Laracom and undertook the management of a furnace and coal mine. After remaining there a year, he changed to Chestnut Hill, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he became Superintendent of an iron mine; and, in 1852, he passed into Schuylkill county, where he successfully managed a large estate. His stay in this locality lasted ten years, when, in 1862, he removed to Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in the mining and shipping of coal. From a small beginning he has become a most extensive producer, with a considerable trade, which is constantly increasing, and by unceasing attention to his business he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he has commercial relations. He is emphatically a self-made man.

MUHLENBERG, REV. AND HON. HENRY AUGUSTUS, Clergyman and Congressman, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1782. He was the eldest son of Rev. Henry E., and grandson of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the American ancestor of the family, who emigrated from Saxony, in 1741, as a missionary of the Lutheran Church to the German population of Pennsylvania. Reverend Henry E. was an erudite and profound scholar and theologian, a celebrated mineralogist and botanist, and an author of so great repute in the latter science as to

be characterized as the "Linnæus of our country." So learned a man was he, and so happy in his instructions to his son, that the latter was most thoroughly and liberally educated; and it was deemed unnecessary to send him to college, as before the period of life at which young men most commonly are matriculated at such an institution he had completed the usual collegiate course. In those days party spirit in the land was running high, and his father's family and connections were all imbued with "Republican," or, as they were afterwards termed, "Democratic" principles. The odious "Alien and Sedition Laws" had been passed, and the Germans of Pennsylvania were sorely harassed by their provisions; and many able men were engaged in opposing their spirit and endeavoring to secure their repeal. Though but sixteen years of age, he was writing in defence of Jefferson and McKean, and his pen gave promise of the potent influence which in after years it was destined to wield over the German mind of his native State. According to the wishes of his father, he proceeded to New York, to study theology under Rev. Dr. Kunze, and, in 1802, having been duly licensed to preach, took charge of the congregation of German Lutherans in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he retained for twenty-seven years. During a greater portion of this time he was a member of the Synod, and filled the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and finally, by unanimous election, that of President, to which he was subsequently re-elected, as often and as long as the constitution would permit. As a pulpit orator he was celebrated; his great learning, his complete knowledge of his subject, his splendid rhetoric and profound logic, combined to make in him one of the finest preachers of his church. His health becoming impaired, he resolved to withdraw from ministerial duties and retire to a farm; and no sooner did he signify his intention of so doing than his fellow-citizens, who had long admired his quiet and consistent support of Democratic principles, solicited him to represent the district in Congress. To this request, which was urgently pressed, he acceded, and in June, 1829, he resigned his ministerial office, having during the preceding October been elected as Representative. In December, 1829, he took his seat at Washington, and gave his earnest support to the administration of President Jackson, who had been inaugurated the previous March. The latter, as the new leader of the Democratic party, was attracted by the position assumed by Henry A. Muhlenberg, who, though he might have been deemed inexperienced in the forms of legislation, was yet so thorough in his understanding of the measures proposed, and so energetic in the manner in which he advocated their adoption, that in the very outset of his Congressional career he established an influence in the party which few men attain after many years of service. His views on the Tariff question were very moderate. He believed more in the permanency of the system than in the amount of protection; the latter to be purely incidental, and the adjustment of duties to be such



Levi Lucier
Jr.

as should furnish a revenue to defray the expenses of the government. He was opposed to the United States Bank, and coincided in all the views hostile to that institution as expressed by the President. It was he who, on the 18th of February, 1834, after more than two months of daily appeals on behalf of the friends of the bank, moved the previous question, and by the vote which was then taken settled forever its destiny. He continued for nine years his position as member of the House, and was indefatigable in his duties to his constituents and the country. In 1835, he was a candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1836, when it seemed more than probable that each section of the party would nominate an electoral ticket, he induced his friends to give way and support the ticket already chosen. They did so, and Martin Van Buren was elected. In 1837, the latter tendered him a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and afterwards the Russian Mission, both of which for private reasons he was obliged to decline. In 1838, he was named Ambassador to Austria; he was unanimously confirmed, and remained at Vienna until the close of 1840. In 1844, he was nominated by the State Convention for the post of Governor, which he accepted, but died suddenly, on August 11th, 1844, two months prior to the election.

GRAFF, FREDERICK, the builder of Fairmount Water Works, was born in 1774. At an early age he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and served his time, becoming thoroughly conversant with the art. A short time after attaining his majority, he met with an accident which entirely incapacitated him for the trade he had learned. While still on crutches, he chanced to meet H. B. Latrobe, the architect of the old Pennsylvania Bank, who employed him to make the working drawings for that building. In 1799, he was engaged as draughtsman and assistant engineer in erecting the first water works for the city. After this improvement had been completed, he went to Virginia, where he remained some years, and on his return to Philadelphia again became an assistant at Centre Square, and, in 1805, was made Superintendent. These works were very insufficient to supply the city, and it soon became necessary to provide others having more capacity. The site at Fairmount was purchased, and work commenced in August, 1812. The entire establishment was designed and executed by him, with the exception of the steam engines; at the same time he continued the management of the old works at Centre Square. When water power superseded the steam power, he designed the canal and locks on the west side of the river; the forebay, head arches with their gates, the reservoirs, mill buildings, pumps, in fact, everything except the dam and the first three wheels. He de-

vised and perfected the iron-pipe system; the cast-iron water wheels to supersede those of wood, the stop-cocks, fire plugs, etc. All these emanated from his genius, there being no other water works in the country to serve as a guide, while those of Europe were far inferior in design and capacity to what was here erected; in fact, he sent to England patterns of fire plugs and stop-cocks which were acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind known there. In the year 1833, while upon duty, he contracted the seeds of that disease which at a later period had a fatal termination. He died April 13th, 1847. In addition to Fairmount, he supplied the detailed information to upwards of thirty-seven corporations that have erected water works in this country, including New York and Boston.

WAY, J. TUNIS, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819. He is the son of James Way, a very successful commission merchant. He was educated in the private schools of the day, which can be favorably compared with the public schools of the present time. While a mere youth, he entered the dry-goods store of Townsend Sharpless, and, commencing at the lowest round of the ladder, passed through all the different grades of the business, learning his part thoroughly and well. This store was then probably the most extensive retail dry-goods store in the city, and to have graduated there, as he may be said to have done, was equivalent to being thoroughly conversant with that description of trade, in all its varied forms. From this establishment he passed to the well-known house of Day & Co., and after having remained with the firm one year he succeeded Mr. Day, who retired. In 1842, the house became known as Smith & Way. In 1849, another change was made, and the firm became J. Tunis Way & Co.

TREDICK, BENJAMIN S., Merchant, is a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was also educated in the public schools. At a very early age he commenced to learn the dry-goods business; and having gained a thorough knowledge of the same in all its details, began operations on his own account in the town of Dover, in his native State. In 1836, he came to Philadelphia, and became a partner in the great firm of David S. Brown & Co., the leading house in the trade of American domestics. Here he remained till 1847. In the following year, in connection with Samuel E. Stokes and Stephen S. Caldwell, he established the well-known and singularly successful house of Tredick, Stokes & Co. Their business was confined strictly to American goods sold on commission,

and their establishment was on south Front street, below Market. Here the senior partner remained until 1865, and their career was most prosperous. At this period his health became very precarious, and necessitated his retirement. Since that date he has travelled much in his own country and abroad. He is greatly interested in the work of the American Sunday School Union, and is constantly aiding it in the great mission for which it was instituted. During the war of the Rebellion he, in common with the other members of the firm, was exceedingly liberal towards all objects of a national and patriotic nature, and freely contributed to their support.

ELLIOTT, HON. WILLIAM, High Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, was born of Scotch-Irish parents, March 2d, 1816. His parents located in Philadelphia in 1820, and there he has since resided. His father, Thomas Elliott, was a man of great mental and physical power, and was a contractor on the public works of the State. He attended private or "subscription" schools in his early youth, including that of Professor James Goodfellow, on Sansom street, between Eighth and Ninth, and laid the foundations upon which he has since built by self-culture and research. He left school in 1832, and became an apprentice to the trade of marble cutting, with Edwin Greble, whose yard, located in Southwark, was then one of the largest in Philadelphia. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1837, he continued at the business until 1846, becoming foreman for Mr. Greble, and afterward engaging in business on his own account. He married Mary, daughter of John Gilkey, a prominent and respected citizen of Philadelphia, May 14th, 1844, and has an interesting family of sons and daughters. He entered into public affairs before attaining his majority, participating actively in the campaign of 1836, as an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the old Whig party. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and subsequently supported Henry Clay in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, Winfield Scott in 1852, John C. Fremont in 1856, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and 1872. He was Prison Inspector from 1852 to 1854, by the choice of Mayor Charles Gilpin, and one of the aldermen of the old city, but upon the municipal consolidation, in the latter year, he was not a candidate for re-election. He took strong ground against the extension of slavery, and vigorously supported Jacob B. Lancaster, the Anti-slavery delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1852. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been an active member of the Union League of Philadelphia almost from its organization; was a member of the Philadelphia Gas Trust from 1865 to 1871, when he resigned. He re-

presented the Seventh Ward in Common Council in 1866, and declined a re-nomination. He was elected to represent the Fourth District of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, 1871 and 1872. He served on the "Ways and Means" Committee, and in 1871 was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads as well as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Apportionment; in 1872 and '73, he was chosen Speaker, and exercised the functions of that office with dignity and credit. He strenuously opposed the Commission to get control of the city of Philadelphia, and did much to facilitate the design of the Constitutional Convention. He presided at the Republican State Convention which nominated Dr. Stanton for Auditor-General and Colonel Beath for Surveyor-General in 1871. He was nominated for High Sheriff of Philadelphia in June, 1873, and elected on October 13th following. In public and private life he has won a high reputation. Possessed of sound judgment, fearlessness, and discretion, he is well fitted to become one of the recognized leaders of his party.

FORWOOD, JONATHAN LARKIN, M. D., Physician and Mayor of Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in West Chester, Chester county, in the same state, October 17th, 1834. His father was descended from a colony of Swedes, who were among the first settlers of the State of Delaware. His maternal ancestors were members of the colony of William Penn. His parents having removed to Delaware, in 1840, he attended the common schools of that State until 1850, when they removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed few advantages for obtaining an education, but as he labored upon the farm he resolved to educate himself. Added to his naturally gifted intellect, he possessed industry and indomitable perseverance, and succeeded so well that, in the autumn of 1853, he went to Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in answer to an advertisement, and having successfully passed the examination, though but nineteen years of age, was assigned to the charge of the school at that place. After seven months' teaching he was enabled by rigid economy to enter upon a course of study at the Freeland College, where he received tuition in exchange for his services in teaching the higher mathematics. Having returned to Delaware county, he taught at Springfield during the winter of 1854-'55, and in the autumn of 1855 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in April, 1857. He at once engaged in practice in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he still remains, and has achieved an enviable reputation with substantial success. During the war of the Rebellion, he was four years in charge of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia, then located at the



W. L. G. & Co. N. Y.

J. L. Howard.



Isaac McJannet

Lazaretto, on the line between Philadelphia and Chester; and was also connected with the United States Army Hospital, at Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. When the city charter was obtained, in 1866, he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, to Councils, and was twice re-elected, serving until April 1st, 1872, when he was elected Mayor of the city, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party had a majority of over 400. This office he still fills with general acceptance and with marked ability. He established the *Delaware County Democrat*, October 8th, 1867, and under his able management it was conducted until June 1st, 1871, when he sold it to Colonel W. Cooper Talley, under whom it continues its successful career and enjoys a large circulation. Though he is prominent, active, and public spirited, aiding every good work, his greatest energy has been given to his chosen profession, and from it he has secured the greatest reputation. He stands in the front rank of the medical profession, and particularly excels in surgery, being considered one of the first surgeons in the State. He has performed many difficult and remarkable surgical operations, and his extraordinary skill is attested by the official records of many successful results secured in cases seldom, if ever, before surgically treated in private practice.

MCHOSE, ISAAC, Furnace Builder, is a native of Lehigh county, where he was born December 6th, 1822. His father, who bears the same name, a mason by trade, is one of the leading men in Hanover township, where he has held several local offices, beside filling various positions of trust and responsibility. He himself was educated in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood, and then commenced to learn the avocation of a bricklayer. In 1839, he devoted his attention to furnace building, and became in time a thorough master of his art, which he has followed to the present time. His experience has been immense, and he is considered one of the best, if not the best, furnace builder in the United States. He has been more successful than any other, and his reputation extends over the whole country. He removed to Reading in 1851, and, in 1853, he purchased, remodelled and reconstructed his present works, considered to be the largest and most successful in the Union. During the first year he manufactured a few hundred thousand, but now makes three million fire-bricks per annum, requiring the services of fifty men and boys all the year round. During the whole of these twenty years and upwards the works have been idle but sixty days; and this cessation occurred during the panic of 1857. This enormous number of three million bricks represents the money value of \$150,000. The amount of capital invested in the business is over \$100,000, and is the result of his untiring industry and capabilities, for he had no capital whereon to

start, nor pecuniary or other outside assistance. In March, 1871, he purchased a one-half interest in the blast-furnace on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the "Temple Iron Company." He also has heavy interests in the Topton Furnace, on the same road, and in the Millersburgh Furnace in Lehigh county. He takes great interest in developing this section of the country. During the war for the preservation of the Union he was among the largest contributors of pecuniary means to carry it on, and although not drafted, furnished a volunteer, whose bounty, amounting to \$700, he himself paid. He has been very active in church and school matters, and also in charitable institutions. He aided in founding the "Orphans' Home" at Bloomsburg, and has placed an orphan boy in Lancaster College at his own expense. He has been an elder in the First German Reformed Church for the past twelve years, and has helped to construct the splendid edifice known as St. Paul's Reformed Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Bausman. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the Select Council of the city, where he has served them faithfully. He was married, in 1843, to Letitia Wieter, of Lehigh county. His daughter is the wife of J. L. Boyer, of the Temple Iron Company; while two of his three sons are intended for the business in which he is interested. One of these, Ambrose, will shortly be made Superintendent of the Millersburg Iron Furnace; another, Wilson, is destined to manage the brick-works; while the third, Isaac, who is now at school, is designed for some profession. He is a self-made, strong-minded, generous, just and amiable man; a first-class mechanic and builder, industrious and far-seeing. Personally, he is of a fine physique, and enjoys the best of health, which is attributable to temperate and regular habits, which, early formed, have never been departed from.

RAWLE, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born April 28th, 1759. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he was educated at the academy under the control of that denomination. Having elected the legal profession as his future vocation, he studied for some time with Counsellor Kemp of the city of New York; then sailed for Europe, and in London was regularly installed a Templar, pursuing his studies with that eagerness and assiduity which ever marked his career through a subsequent brilliant practice of over half a century. After completing his studies, and making a tour through the principal countries of the old world, he returned to America, in 1783, a thorough and accomplished scholar. In 1791, he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Washington, who subsequently tendered him more than once the position of Attorney-General of the United States, which he declined to accept. In

1828, he was honored by Dartmouth College with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and a short time previous to his death, was applied to by that institution, for a third edition of his great work on *Constitutional Law*, which had been adopted as a text book in many colleges in the Union; but his great age and failing health forbade his making the effort. He was an eminently pious man; and his writings on doctrinal points are deserving of the highest praise. His *Essay upon Angelic Influences* is full of the most fascinating speculation, and the soundest reflection. He died April 12th, 1856.

ALLEY, GENERAL W. COOPER, Journalist and Soldier, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, December 11, 1832, his father being the Rev. L. S. Talley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a previous education, he entered the military school of Thomas S. Ludsler, at Wilmington, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He then spent two years in travel, and, in 1855, commenced the study of the law. He subsequently became the editor of the *Upland Union* newspaper, which he conducted with ability until he became proprietor and editor of the *National Democrat* at Norristown, Pennsylvania, a journal he managed with success, till the outbreak of the Rebellion. He then raised a company of volunteers at Rochdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which was attached to the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry and Reserve Corps, as Company F, and mustered into the service for three years. He received his commission as captain, May 30th, 1861, and participated, with his command, in all the battles in which it was engaged. In each of the battles of New Market, Cross Roads, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, he was wounded, but never left his post. In November, 1862, he was commissioned colonel for his conduct at Antietam. At Spottsylvania he was captured, after gallantly leading his brigade, while reconnoitring; but was retaken, with 340 other prisoners, on the following day by Sheridan's cavalry, whom he accompanied in their raid around Richmond, having re-armed his men with captured weapons, and rendered efficient service. Rejoining his regiment, he took charge of 350 rebel prisoners, whom he conducted to Fortress Monroe. On the last day of his term of service (May 31st 1864), he, with his regiment, was conspicuous in the engagement at Bethesda Church, and on March 13th, 1865, was, for meritorious services, brevetted Brigadier General, having been already mustered out of service on June 13th of the preceding year. In 1864, he was nominated, by acclamation, by the Union party, as candidate for the State Senate, but the rules of the party prevented his election. He was commissioned by Governor Curtin to take the votes of the soldiers of Chester and Delaware counties in the armies of the Potomac and James rivers,

for the Presidential and State elections of the same year. In 1865, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, and, in 1866, Collector of Revenue by President Johnson. In 1871, he purchased the *Delaware County Democrat* from Dr. J. L. Forwood, and has since conducted it with marked ability. In October, 1873, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, by a majority of 312, in a district where the opposite party had usually received one of from 1800 to 2000 votes. Not only has he rendered editorial and military services, but he is an eminently progressive man and an active worker in every enterprise that commends itself to his judgment.

ELLIS, COLONEL LEWIS NATHANIEL M., Soldier and Financier, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 25th, 1820, and is the son of Christopher Ellis, of the same place. His earlier education was received in Pottstown, and supplemented by private tuition in Philadelphia. At the age of twelve and a-half years, he entered the service of the Reading Railroad Company, and was at first employed in taking cross sections of the road. When it was completed from Pottstown and Norristown, he was placed temporarily in charge of the station at Phoenixville. At this time he left the service of the company for one year, to resume his studies and improve his education, returning to active service on the road in 1838. Phoenixville becoming a prominent point, he was appointed General Agent of the company, having charge of the various departments, a position he retains to the present day. In 1842, he was elected Colonel of Volunteers, and was one of Governor Packer's aides, during his term of office. He has held many offices of public trust and honor; among them, that of Burgess, President of Town Council, Borough Engineer, and President of the School Board, of which he has been a member for many years, always having manifested a deep interest in educational matters. He was prominent in organizing the Phoenixville National Bank, and was one of its directors. He is also a director in the Mines Cemetery, and in the Masonic Hall Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and sustained Judge Douglass in his contest with Lincoln for the presidency. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he took an active part in politics, deeming it his duty, at once, to openly espouse the cause he considered to be right. He is highly esteemed in the community where he resides, being a sincere friend and a business man of stability and strict integrity, as his long service in the company, with which he has been connected from 1835 to the present time, abundantly testifies. He was married, in 1842, to Mary Morgan, widow of John Morgan, a prominent man in Phoenixville, and has had three children; one son, Mordecai, being now engaged in the grocery business.



Amos. Gartside

ROGERS, FAIRMAN, Civil Engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 15th, 1833. He is a son of the late Evans Rogers, a distinguished and highly successful merchant, descended from an old family, long resident in Chester county, belonging to the Society of Friends. He received his elementary education in the best private classical academies of Philadelphia, and graduated with the class of 1853 at the University of Pennsylvania. Having conceived a great taste for mathematics and mechanics, he devoted himself during his college years to these studies, with the view of adopting the profession of civil engineer. So earnestly and successfully did he apply himself, that he was, at the close of his college course, elected a lecturer on mechanics in the Franklin Institute, and held that position for eleven years thereafter. In 1855, he was chosen Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, which chair he filled for a period of sixteen years. He was a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry; at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, served with that corps as first sergeant, and subsequently, after Captain James' death, succeeded him as its commanding officer. He also served for a short time, in 1862, as a volunteer engineer officer on the staff of General Reynolds, and, in 1863, in the same capacity with General William F. Smith. At different times he has been connected with the United States coast survey, and, in 1862, he completed the survey of the Potomac river. On his return to Philadelphia, after the First City Troop were mustered out of service, he became one of the first members of the Union Club, which was the nucleus from which the Union League sprang. He was an active member of the latter organization all through the Rebellion. In 1863, he was appointed by the United States Senate, one of the original fifty members of the National Academy of Sciences; and as such, served on the Compass Commission, as well as on other commissions appointed by that body. In 1871, he resigned his professorship in the University, and soon thereafter was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. He is now (1874) chairman of the building committee of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; and is also a member of the building committee for the Centennial Buildings. He was married, in 1856, to a daughter of John F. Gilpin of Philadelphia.

WALTER, YOUNG S., Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, February 14th, 1812. His father, Captain Peter P. Walter, was of Scotch descent, and owner of a line of vessels trading to the West Indies. He died when his son was quite young, leaving him in charge of his grandfather at Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common district schools. He left school, in 1826, and was apprenticed to the printing business with Thomas R. Gettys,

of the same place, remaining with him till 1829, when he went to work on his own account as journeyman, in Philadelphia and New York, continuing that occupation till 1833. He then removed to Darby, and, on August 1st of the same year, established the *Delaware County Republican*, which he continued to publish in that place until November, 1841. In that year he removed to Chester, where he still published his paper, on Whig and Republican principles. One of the most noteworthy features of his journal was the strong and emphatic opposition he made to slavery, being one of the earliest advocates of its entire abolition in this country, and the articles, which frequently appeared on this subject, had so much weight, and were so ably and forcibly written, that they materially increased the sale of his paper, which had a larger circulation than any other in the county. He has sent forth from his office many apprentices who have obtained eminent positions in the country, among whom are William Ward, the first lawyer in Chester, John W. Forney, Jr., of the *Philadelphia Press*, Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia, and many others. He was Inspector of Customs at Marcus Hook, from 1842 to 1844, and Postmaster, at Chester, during President Lincoln's first term of administration. He was also, at different times, member of the Council of the Borough and City of Chester, and is now President of that body. He was prominent as an originator of the Farmers' Market at Philadelphia, and of the corresponding one at Chester. He is, at the present time, President of the Chester Library Company, organized in 1769, and has been influentially connected with many other enterprises and institutions of a local and general character. He was married, in 1833, to Lætitia, daughter of Jesse Warne, of Philadelphia. Throughout his long course of editorial and public life, he has uniformly maintained his high character for ability and integrity, and has contributed largely, by his personal influence, and by his pen, towards the spread of that high tone of morality which has marked his own career.

GARTSIDE, AMOS, Manufacturer, was born in Lancashire, England, October 23, 1829. He is a son of Benjamin Gartside, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and came to the United States with his parents in 1831. His primary education was chiefly obtained at the common schools, but was finished at the old Germantown Academy. He left school at the age of 18 years, and began to learn the business of woollen weaving in his father's factory. There he had an opportunity of becoming practically and thoroughly acquainted with the business, in all its details. When his father left Cardington, Delaware county, to carry on his business in Chester, he accompanied him and remained in his employment till 1857, when he, with his brother James, was admitted into partnership. He has

taken much interest in public matters, and few men have done more to advance the interests of the city in which he resides. He has been, for fifteen consecutive years, a member of city councils, and still continues to hold that office, having already been president of that body, of which he is the oldest member, as far as term of service is concerned. He was the originator of many public works of utility in Chester. Among them may be named the Water Works, of which he has been president since their commencement. He was a director in the Chester Improvement Company, and also in the McCaffry Direct Street Carting Company, which latter office he has held since the organization of the company. He is, furthermore, a director of the Delaware River Railroad, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the terminus of the Chester Railroad at Chester. His business qualities are characterized by a remarkable degree of judgment and general ability, and he is widely known as one of the most energetic and thoroughly "go ahead men" in the city or county.



STANTON, M. HALL, President of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia, was born in Caroline county, Maryland, February 28th, 1832. His father was a native of the same county, and his mother was from Delaware; the former being a Quaker and the latter a Methodist. After receiving a good and sound education, he went to Philadelphia in 1847, and entered the store of David S. Freeman & Son, in the hat and fur business, as salesman. Seven or eight years subsequently, he left them to join Cowell Farcir & Co., then the most extensive house in the trade in Philadelphia, and travelled for them much in the South and West. He stayed with this firm as confidential clerk and head salesman, until after the outbreak of the Rebellion, when they abandoned the business. In 1863, he was married to Clara E., daughter of William Anspach of Philadelphia, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the banking and brokerage business, opening for that purpose an office on Walnut street. Aside from this they were very fortunate in certain investments in mineral lands, and soon had a large amount of capital within their control. In politics he had been identified with the Whig party till 1856, when the Republican party was formed. He joined the latter, and soon, by his activity and industry in working for it, together with his absolute avoidance of rings and other cliques, as well as his well-known honesty and manliness of character, won its high favor. In 1864, he was unexpectedly nominated by his party friends in his ward (the 12th) for the Common Council, and though that ward was strongly Democratic, his general popularity secured his election. He however declined to serve for a second term. In 1865, he was elected a director in the sectional School Board. Two years later, an Act of the Legislature gave the Judges

of the District and Common Pleas Courts the power of appointing a member from each ward in the city (29 in all), to form a Board of Controllers of the public schools. He was twice appointed a member from the Twelfth Ward, by Judge Brewster, and the Board elected him its president in 1870, a position he still fills with marked ability and earnestness. Though deservedly prominent among his fellow-citizens, from his honorable business standing, acquired by industry and fair dealing, and his wealth, which he distributes with liberal hospitality, his real foot-hold in the esteem of the public lies in his manner of administering the responsible office of head of the public schools. His views on the subject of education are expressed in his report for 1869. He is a firm advocate of the system of compulsory education, urges the necessity of industrial and reformatory schools, on the ground not only of morality and Christianity, but of sound and far-seeing economy, and deprecates the policy which labors solely at limiting the expenses of the public schools, instead of elevating them by enlarging their sphere of usefulness, thereby increasing the benefits they confer on the community. In 1873, he was elected one of the Delegates at large to the State Constitutional Convention, and in that body was indefatigable in watching the interests of his constituents. Never absent from his seat, he made himself familiar with every motion, and seized the opportunity to urge upon the assembly the claims of his favorite and cherished idea—the more thorough education of the people. He has been frequently and urgently solicited to become a candidate for the mayoralty of the city, also for congressman; but he shrinks from the turmoil of the political arena.



WHARTON, ROBERT, Mayor of Philadelphia, during fifteen terms, was born in the District of Southwark, Philadelphia, January 12th, 1757. He was no student, but at fourteen years of age, at his own request, was bound apprentice to a hatter. But he soon tired of this, and his indentures being cancelled, he entered the counting house of his brother Charles, though he passed much of his time in sporting, and became president of the famous fox-hunting club of Gloucester, New Jersey. In 1796, he was commissioned by the Governor one of the aldermen of the city, and it was while he held this position that he became so celebrated for bravery and resolution. The mayor of the city being in infirm health at the time of the "Sailor's Riots," in 1796, conferred upon Alderman Wharton all his authority for preserving the peace. The battle-field was Dock street wharf; the rioters were several hundred in number; the alderman's posse about eighty; and yet the latter routed the former, taking over one hundred prisoners. In 1798, he was elected mayor, and shortly after he had attained this position, the great riot in the Walnut street



Galaxy Plate Co. Philadelphia.

W. Hall Stanton



Genl. Woodruff

prison occurred, in the midst of the yellow fever then and there raging. With the aid of a few determined men he suppressed the same. He also, subsequently, took an active part in putting down the disgraceful riots at St. Mary's church, preserving the peace and enforcing obedience to the laws. In 1798, he joined the first City Troop, was their captain until 1810, then colonel of the Cavalry Regiment, and subsequently general of the First Brigade. He was a Federalist in politics, and a Democratic Governor being elected, his commission—by a new law—was revoked. The war of 1812 broke out; he again, at the age of fifty-seven, joined the First City Troop as a private, and served throughout the campaign, until October, 1814, when, being again elected Mayor of Philadelphia, he left Camp Dupont, to resume his former post. He was elected chief magistrate of the city fifteen times, and his administration was so efficient, that, in after years, the "good old days of Mayor Wharton" became a proverb. His wife was Sarah Chancellor, sister of the late William Chancellor. He died in 1834, retaining to the last the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

PENNYPACKER, ELIJAH F., Financier and Philanthropist, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 29th, 1804. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Pennypacker of the same county, the latter of whom has reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. The progenitor of this family in America was Heinrich Pennypacker, a native of the Low Countries, who emigrated to this country prior to 1702, but the name has since been changed to its present orthography. His father was a prosperous farmer, and gave his son an education in the schools of the neighborhood, which was subsequently completed with John Gomere at Burlington, New Jersey. He then passed some years as a teacher and student. He left Burlington in 1827, and engaged in farming, land surveying, and conveyancing in Phoenixville and the vicinity. In 1831, he was elected to the Legislature by the Anti-Masonic party, and served in that body in the sessions of 1831-'32-'34 and '35. The bill for the incorporation of the Reading Railroad Company was originally presented by him and was under his charge, as chairman of the committee, till its signature by the Governor. During the memorable sessions of 1835-'36, he took deep interest and an active part in promoting education and internal improvement. His financial abilities were early developed, and in 1835-'36, —the time of the expiration of the United States Bank charter—he was chairman of the Bank committee and ascertained that the bank would not apply for a charter anywhere. They had offers from other commonwealths, but preferred one from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These facts he derived from Nicholas Biddle, and, with others, obtained from that gentleman a proposition forming the basis

upon which the United States Bank charter, as desired, was framed and granted. He was the personal friend of Governor J. Ritner and Thaddeus Stevens; at the request of the latter he consented to accept the position of Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, to which he was elected in 1836-'37, and, by desire of the Governor, became a member of the board in 1838. At that time it consisted of Thaddeus Stevens, John Dickey, and himself, and was the most responsible political position in the State with the exception of that of Governor, as the greater part of the general improvements were owned by the Commonwealth, and controlled by the board. When it became clear that a great battle was pending between freedom and slavery, he at once relinquished his flattering prospects of political preferment, and withdrew to private life, in order to ally himself heart and soul with the then detested party of abolition, of which, in spite of his modesty and retiring nature, he became a conspicuous and shining light, laboring energetically and efficiently in the cause until emancipation was effected. He was, for many years, president of the local anti-slavery society of his neighborhood, and was also president of the Chester county and Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery societies. Soon after his withdrawal from public life, he joined the Society of Friends, but at first his views on the slavery question were deemed much too radical to meet their approbation, and it was not till after events had thoroughly imbued that body with anti-slavery sentiments, that his strong opinions in favor of the negro were fully appreciated. He became one of the most prominent managers of the under-ground railway, and his house, near Phoenixville, was one of the principal stations on the road. The greater part of the fugitives passing through the southern portions of the State stopped there, and were received by himself and his family with genuine hospitality and humanity. Few men in the country have done more to aid these unfortunates than himself. He is very active in matters pertaining to his church, taking deep interest in all benevolent and charitable institutions connected with that body. He is also a firm and uncompromising advocate of temperance, and is regarded as a pillar of the cause.

WOODRUFF, COLONEL JONAH, President of the "Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company," was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, April 21st, 1809. His father, Simeon Woodruff, with his wife (who is still living), moved into Watertown on an ox-sled, and were among its earliest settlers, as their eldest son was the first male child born in the town, where now stands the city of Watertown. Leaving school in 1819, he assisted his father upon the farm for several years, and meanwhile studied portrait painting with different artists. Proving an apt scholar, he engaged in his profession in Watertown,

and soon acquired an enviable reputation; his portraits of leading citizens of Jefferson county are looked upon as valuable treasures, and are preserved with great care. In 1838 he took an active part in the Canadian Rebellion, holding a colonel's commission in the patriot army, and participating in the battle of the "Windmill," near Prescott, on the St. Lawrence. Though at the time he believed himself engaged in a good cause, he does not revert with any degree of pride to this important incident. He and his brother were the first to build and operate sleeping cars—his brother having obtained the first patents, granted December 2d, 1856. The "Pennsylvania" and the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago" were the first railroads that permanently adopted the sleeping cars of T. T. Woodruff & Co.; but others soon followed, and they became a public necessity. "The Central Transportation Company," chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, was subsequently formed, different patents merged into it, and Colonel Woodruff elected general manager. He devoted all his energies to the promotion of that enterprise; and having invented "The Silver Palace Car," gave a grand opening excursion to leading railroad men and editors, with their families, in the summer of 1866. The train, consisting of twelve cars of singular elegance, started from New York, passed through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, and returned, the excursionists having spent about a week of unalloyed pleasure. He travelled in one year in sleeping cars 131,765 miles, and has probably more practical knowledge of their operation than any other living man. He continued with the "Central Transportation Company" as vice president and general superintendent until the majority of the stockholders voted to lease its franchises. Finding his opposition of no avail, he resigned, and entirely separated himself from an organization which he had placed upon a successful and substantial basis. Having sold all his *patents* to the "Central Transportation Company," they went with the lease. Nothing daunted, however, he determined to improve on what was then believed to be the perfection of sleeping cars, and in the face of over one hundred patents, invented a sleeping car on a new and improved plan, avoiding any infringement of any former patent, which is as superior in general utility to his "Silver Palace Car" as that was to all earlier inventions. He was at once sued for infringement by the lessee of the "Central Transportation Company" before a United States District Court; but after a full and careful investigation by the able patent lawyers of the plaintiff, which satisfied them of their inability to make out a case, it was withdrawn. The "Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company" was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1870, and it is now building and running a large number of his improved cars on some of the best roads in the country. The symmetry and activity of his slender figure is well preserved. He is modest and reticent to a fault; but once drawn into companionship, he is never at a loss, his native wit suggests many a brilliant

sally, and renders him a valuable addition to any social gathering. He dispenses a generous hospitality, is a strong friend, and awakens strong friendships. His mother, who is now (1873) ninety-seven years of age, though entering Watertown on an ox sled, left it in a "Silver Palace Car," and now resides with her widowed daughter upon the farm of Colonel Woodruff at Vineland, New Jersey, where he has provided for them every comfort that filial and fraternal love could suggest. Thither he often repairs for quiet recreation, and to enjoy their society. He delights to spend his time among his grapes, of which he raises 40,000 pounds of the choicest varieties per annum. He also produces large quantities of peaches, pears, and other varieties of choice fruits. He is never happier than when extending to his friends the hospitalities of his Vineland mansion. In attaining to his present position, he has evinced a determination equalled by few, and has surmounted obstacles that would have utterly crushed many.

WOOD, ROBERT, Ornamental Iron-founder, was born in the old district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1813. At an early age, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Southwark, with whom he served his full time. In 1839, he commenced business for himself, on a portion of the site now occupied by his present establishment, working at his own forge with the assistance of one boy. His first efforts were chiefly confined to the manufacture of iron railings, into which he introduced a degree of art and taste previously unknown in that branch of industry, at the same time combining elegance with economy. This was succeeded by the manufacture of all kinds of ornamental and decorative work in iron, and now the show-rooms, at No. 1136 Ridge avenue, present the appearance of a museum from the endless variety of objects there placed on exhibition. The most remarkable feature in his biography is the conception of the idea that he could cast bronze statuary, similar to that produced in the foundries of Europe. Once satisfied on this point, he set to work with his customary energy to put his idea into operation. Skilled workmen were obtained, the necessary furnaces erected, and his experience as a worker in iron brought to bear on the subject. The result of the first casting was a complete success, and spread his reputation far and wide, producing orders from all parts of the country. New York, Brooklyn, Newport, West Point, Pittsfield, Washington, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Carlisle, and many other cities, are all in possession of specimens of his castings, and he is represented in the West Indies and the republics of South America by samples of his ornamental and decorative art in other departments of his business. The sculptor of to-day is no longer under the necessity of sending his models to be cast in the royal foundries of Munich, but can have them repro-

Sanctus carnis



Galaxy Vol. 9, Plate 1

Robert Wood

Senseless continuity

Pg. 219 ?

years, retained vivid recollections of the early days and frontier life, and had not forgotten the Indian dialects, which she had acquired when young. Of a large family of children, Cornelius was the fairest and most talented. When seventeen years of age he graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and then entered the office of Judge Ross, under whose preceptorship he became thoroughly versed in the law, and was admitted to the bar at the earliest possible period allowed by the rules of court. He was even elected a member of Assembly before he was old enough to be eligible; but such was his personal popularity that he was suffered to take his seat, and was unmolested in its occupancy. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. John Simpson, of Adams county, and Elizabeth Derben (Andrew), of the eastern shore of Maryland, one of the greatest heiresses of that day. Though she was but seventeen years old when she married, and only thirty-five at her death, she left behind her so honorable a record in works of charity, benevolence, and intellectual achievement, that it may, with propriety, be said of her, "Give her of the fruits of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." To her individual efforts in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and before she had attained the age of twenty-one years, was due the first grant of money (\$5000) that was ever made by the great Commonwealth; it was donated to the Alleghany Orphan Asylum. Her husband, when twenty-three years of age, was elected to the Senate of the State, in which he served for several terms. He was then made United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and subsequently was elected to Congress, where, on June 20th, 1846, he delivered his famous Tariff speech before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was, perhaps, the ablest argument ever made by a representative from Pennsylvania on this subject. After being twice re-elected to Congress, he was appointed, by Governor Johnston, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, at a time when many questions of vital interest presented themselves for adjudication. He was also offered, by President Taylor, the position of Minister to England, but, owing to the death of his wife a short time previous, and the care of two young daughters that consequently devolved upon him, and to whom he thenceforth devoted himself, he declined the flattering proposal. Shortly after his bereavement he resigned the Attorney-Generalship, its duties and emoluments, and confined himself thereafter to his profession, and the society of his children. His personal popularity was unbounded, and he was without an enemy. He counted among his personal friends, Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Calhoun, Meredith, and other celebrated orators and statesmen. He was contemporaneous with Purviance, Johnston, Black, ex-Governor Curtin, and the other bright luminaries of the legal atmosphere of Pennsylvania. He was an eloquent speaker, an honest politician, and a generous friend. His conversational powers were abundant, and

he possessed an infinite fund of jest and humor. He died December 21st, 1852, leaving two daughters, Margaret Catherine, married to Dr. Julian Rogers, son of a former Attorney-General of Delaware, of that name; and Elizabeth Simpson, who married Washington L. Bladen, lawyer, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of the Bladens of Bladensburg, Maryland.

WHITE, SAMUEL STOCKTON, D. D. S., Manufacturer, was born June 19th, 1822, at Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of William R. and Mary (Stockton) White, of that place. His father died when he was eight years old. Soon after his mother and family removed to Burlington, New Jersey, and the former started a small confectionery store, where Samuel, who was her oldest child, assisted her to carry on the business. When but ten years of age, he was able to go to Philadelphia and purchase the necessary supplies to furnish the stock. Here he remained until he was fourteen, when he was indentured to his uncle, Samuel W. Stockton, on Vine street, Philadelphia, to learn the dentist's practice, and also the art of manufacturing artificial teeth. On attaining his majority he commenced the practice of dentistry at the same place, and superintended his uncle's practice, but eventually removed to Race street above Eighth, where he opened an office, and practised alone until 1845. Then he took in Asahel Jones of New York, and John R. McCurdy, as partners. These two furnished a small amount of capital, while he possessed knowledge, capability, and energy. He still continued his practice for about a year, when, finding it was necessary to devote his whole time to the manufacture of artificial teeth, he relinquished office duties, and gave his entire attention to all the details of the manufacture, passing whole days in studying each separate process. It was his constant aim to produce the artificial to correspond as nearly as possible with the natural, and to make, from time to time, such improvements as the state of science allowed. This was the key of his success. He continued in Race street until 1848, when, requiring more room, he purchased a property on Arch below Sixth street, which was fitted up for a factory and sales-room. In that year he received the first premium of a gold medal, for the best artificial teeth, from the "American Institute of New York." Needing further accommodation, he removed a short distance eastward, where he had purchased and erected two large buildings for the purpose. The firm opened a branch store in New York city, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, in 1846. The Boston branch commenced in 1851; and the Chicago depot in 1858. He purchased the interest of John R. McCurdy, May 1st, 1859, for \$140,000, which included the real estate. In 1861, he found it necessary to purchase the interest of the remaining partner, for which



B. Cartside

he paid the same price, \$140,000, which also included the real estate. In October, 1867, he removed to his present location at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Twelfth streets, where, having erected a magnificent marble-fronted structure furnished with every convenience, he carries on an extended scale the manufacture of artificial teeth, which he sends in immense quantities all over the world. Nor is he restricted to these alone; he also prepares the various articles and appliances for dentists' use. The principal cause of his success he considers to be the superior quality of the goods produced, which is evidenced by his having been the recipient of over fifty first premiums (many of them gold medals) from various institutes, associations, etc., including one from each of the "World's Fairs," commencing with the London Exposition of 1851; the last being the Diploma of Honor accorded him at Vienna, 1873. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. In politics, he voted the Democratic ticket until 1856, when he became a Republican by voting for John C. Fremont and the extinguishment of slavery. He was married, March 31st, 1845, to Sarah J. Carey, of Wilmington, Delaware.

VAN REED, HENRY, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 31st, 1821. His ancestors were natives of Holland, and settled in this country previous to the Revolution. His grandfather, John Van Reed, was proprietor of a grist mill on Tulpenhocken Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River, and furnished the American army during the War of Independence with grain and other provisions while it was lying at Valley Forge. He also planted grain for the support of the Hessian prisoners captured by Washington. The property owned by his grandfather still remains in the family. His father was John and his mother Catharine Van Reed, both natives of Berks county, with which section his life has been chiefly identified. His early education was obtained in the same county; but he afterwards studied at Litiz, Lancaster county, at Lafayette College, Easton, and finally at Dickinson College, where he terminated his collegiate course in the year 1841. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. E. F. Gordon, of Reading, remaining under his instruction for two and a half years, when he was admitted to the bar and practised his profession at Reading. He pursued his calling as a barrister till 1868, when he was appointed, by Governor Young, as additional Law Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Berks county until a later election. He was nominated at the end of the term for the same office, and at a later date received the nomination for President Judge. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention for the Eighth Judicial District, under a law passed for the

purpose of calling a convention in which the principle of minority or cumulative representation should be recognized, and honorably fulfilled the duties of his office. He was married, in 1851, to Harriet Gernant, also of Berks county. During his protracted career of over thirty years, as lawyer and judge, he has constantly evinced a marked ability in his profession, gaining the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community. Through life his conduct has exhibited a strong feeling of patriotism, and he can boast of never having turned a deaf ear to any call of his country for its defence.

ARTSIDE, BENJAMIN, Manufacturer, was born at Rochdale, Lancashire, England, May 26th, 1794. He was educated in his native country, where he also learned the trade of hand-loom weaving, working at the same till 1831, when he emigrated to the United States. He obtained employment at the Blockley Mills, Philadelphia, where he worked on hand-loom till 1833. He then removed to Manayunk and commenced to work for Joseph Ripka, remaining with him till 1838. In that year he engaged in business on his own account, at Manayunk; at first, using but one hand-loom, but afterwards, as business increased, operating four-power looms. In 1840, he rented a mill, on the Wissahickon Creek, of Robert Haley, which he fitted up with appropriate machinery and power looms, carrying on the business there till 1843, when he again removed to Cardington, Delaware county, leasing a mill there for nine years. He introduced into it a new and complete set of machinery, and made it in every way suitable to the business he proposed to follow. He was very successful during the time he remained in that place, and only left there to continue his business in a factory which he built at Chester, in 1852. This he made one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country; it consisted of a building 90 by 38 feet and four stories in height, standing on a property of very considerable extent. Other buildings and land were purchased, in 1858-'59, from Samuel Cliff, making a total river front of 300 feet and extending from Front and Fulton streets to low-water mark. A large storehouse was erected on this property, and the combined buildings occupy a square of ground, comprised between Front street and the Delaware and Parker and Fulton streets. The engine house and dyeing and drying houses are connected with the main building. The engine used is one of sixty horse power, and all the machinery is of the newest and most approved description, consisting of seventy-two power looms, with all the necessary apparatus for finishing and other processes. The mill employs seventy-five hands, for whose accommodation twenty houses have been built by the firm. The business is very large and prosperous, and consumes 3000 pounds of wool and 1000 pounds of cotton warp per week, producing 3000 yards of manufactured article in that

time. The goods made are chiefly all wool, Kentucky jeans and doeskins, while the material used is entirely new, no shoddy being allowed to enter the factory. In addition to the above-named conveniences, there is a wharf (built in 1855) with a fine frontage on the Delaware river, required by the large amount of business transacted. He has prospered remarkably in this factory, and on the 1st of January, 1857, he associated with himself two of his sons, James and Amos, who are members of the present firm of Benjamin Gartside & Sons. He has another son (John) who also carries on the weaving business at Chester, in a factory of his own. Since his residence in Chester he has been intimately connected with the interests of the city. He has been for six years Councilman of the borough, and has held many other positions of trust and honor in the city. He was an originator of the First National Bank of Chester, and has been one of its directors since its organization. He was also an originator of the Chester Rural Cemetery, and has ever been a promoter, by his liberality and influence, of every project calculated to be of benefit and to assist in building up the city of his adoption. He belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the foremost and oldest deacons. Though in his eightieth year, he is still hale, hearty, and well preserved, and seems as active in his business as in his younger days.

HAGENMAN, JEREMIAH, Lawyer and Judge, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 6th, 1820. His parents were Jeremiah F. and Mary H. Hagenman. His primary education was obtained at Phoenixville, and followed till he was sixteen years of age, when he became a school teacher, and continued so for a short time. He afterwards removed to Reading and attended the public schools, at that time much inferior to what they now are, being neither well conducted nor properly systematized. At nineteen years of age, he left school and began the study of law in the office of Peter Filbert, of Reading, occasionally teaching school during the intervals of his legal studies. In the spring of 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following fall opened an office in Reading for the practice of his profession, which he continued till 1850, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the city and Berks county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1853. He subsequently declined holding that position for another term. He then resumed the regular duties of his profession, which from that time forward increased rapidly till 1869, when he was elected additional Law Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Berks county. In politics, he belongs to the Democratic party, and his prominent position, together with his well-recognized ability and popularity, have frequently led to his being

requested to allow his name to be put forward for nomination for many important public offices, but such honors he has constantly and steadily declined. He occupied for some time the responsible position of one of the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where his legal acumen and research found a fitting field for their display. In the year 1850, he was married to Louise E. Boyer, of Reading. His career, while being profitable and honorable to himself, has been highly beneficial to the community.

HOMSON, CHARLES, the "Perpetual Secretary" of the Continental Congress from 1774 to its dissolution, was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1729, but came to America when but eleven years of age. His father died on the voyage, and he was thrown on his own resources.

He was educated in Maryland, and was noted for his studiousness, having on one occasion walked the entire distance from Thunder Hill, Maryland, to Philadelphia and back to procure a copy of the *Spectator*. Having finished his education he came to Philadelphia, and conducted an academy under the patronage of the Society of Friends. He was an ardent Republican, and was made Secretary of Congress in 1774. For the whole period of its existence he retained this position. He was the messenger selected by the first Congress under the Constitution to notify the Father of his Country of his nomination for President. He was one of the best classical scholars in the country. He made several translations of the Bible, and these he perfected from time to time. In person he was tall, well-proportioned, and of primitive simplicity of manners. His integrity was so great that the Indians called him "the Man of Truth." He died in 1824.

MCMANUS, JOHN, Iron Manufacturer, was born in September, 1808, in County Fernmanagh, Ireland. He received a liberal education in his native county, the classical portion of which was obtained at Purtuna College. In 1827, he emigrated to the United States and was soon afterwards engaged in business. His first step in this direction was his engagement as assistant in a store in Philadelphia, where he remained for a time. After leaving that employment he sought occupation on the public works, making his first essay as a contractor on the Morris Canal, following that business till the year 1840. He subsequently removed to Reading, and, in 1842, purchased an interest in the Reading Iron Works in that city, where he has continued to reside till the present time. During his residence in Reading he has been conspicuously identified with the public interests of the city. He has frequently filled the office

of bank director, evincing much talent and aptitude for business in that position, and has also served as director in the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1839, he was married to Caroline Seyfort, of Reading. In a business sense, he is a self-made man, having raised himself by his unaided exertions to his present prominent position, and may be justly termed the architect of his own fortune.

BAUSMAN, BENJAMIN, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1824. He is a son of John Bausman, a farmer in that county. He received his elementary education at several academies, and finally graduated at Marshall College. Having resolved to devote himself to the work of the Gospel ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, and after the usual course of study took his degree. He soon received a call to become the pastor of the First Reformed Church of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, which he accepted, and, in 1853, was formally installed in that office. During the years 1856 and 1857, he made a tour through Europe, in addition to which he visited the Holy Land and other Eastern countries. On his return home he wrote *Sinai and Zion*—published by Lindsay & Blakiston—which gives a more popular idea respecting those points of interest to Christian and Jewish readers than is to be found in *Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine*, which is principally of a scientific character. Dr. Bausman's work has passed through several editions, and another is in course of preparation. In 1858, he was appointed one of the editors of the *Reform Messenger*, and, in 1859, was promoted to the post of editor-in-chief, which chair he filled for two years. In 1861, he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church of Chambersburg, where he remained until he received, in the month of November, 1863, an invitation to become the pastor of the First Reformed Church of Reading, Pennsylvania, in which he was settled for over eight years. In January, 1867, he became editor of the *Guardian*, a monthly magazine published in the interest of the young. About this time, also, finding that the German population in Berks county was almost entirely destitute of religious reading, owing to their inability to understand the English language, he started, edited, and still continues to publish the *Reformirte Hausfreund*, which has been quite successful and effective in its purpose. He thus supplied an important want for the benefit and religious welfare of those who were acquainted only with their native dialect. In 1870, he edited and prepared for the press a volume of poems entitled *Harbaugh Harp*. This was purely an experimental work, the poems being written in what is known as the peculiar dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans; and was designed to meet the same exigencies as the paper

above noticed. It was a most laborious undertaking owing to the difficulty of systematizing the language. The work proved very successful in a pecuniary point of view, and many copies have been sent abroad for examination by linguists, philologists, etc. In 1871, he was complimented by his *alma mater* with the degree of D. D. Early in 1873, he dissolved his pastoral connection with the First Church, which had much increased during his ministry, inasmuch that it was deemed necessary that a second congregation should be formed. Placing himself at the head of this colony, he founded the St. Paul's Reformed Church of Reading, which was duly organized under his auspices. It has now a membership of over four hundred, and occupies one of the finest edifices in the city. He is a faithful pastor, an able editor, and an indefatigable worker. He commands much influence in his adopted city, and is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

KNABB, JACOB, Journalist, was born in Union township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 21st, 1817. His parents were Jacob and Hannah Knabb, of Oley township, in the same county. His early education was received in a school in his native place, and he afterwards commenced to learn the printing business in the office of George Getz, proprietor of a weekly paper called the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then, for the purpose of completing his education, attended the Litiz school, in Lancaster county, at that time superintended by the celebrated John Beck. Here he made great progress in his studies; but left the establishment to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he finished his collegiate course. His next step was to undertake the publication of the *Reading Gazette*, in 1840, and after conducting that enterprise for about three years he removed to Harrisburg, in 1844, during the memorable "Clay campaign." While in the latter city, he started a political journal called the *Clay Bugle*, which he continued for some time. On the 1st of January, 1845, he returned to Reading to take charge of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* (at that time a nine-column paper), editing the same with remarkable skill and ability. In the years 1868-'69, he became proprietor of the *Reading Times*, which was published under that name for one year, when he increased it by the addition of the *Dispatch*, combining the two under the title of the *Reading Times and Dispatch*. Although his time was much engrossed by the responsibilities pertaining to the before-mentioned journals, he was able, nevertheless, to attend to his other duties as a citizen, and has filled several public offices of trust and honor. He was Postmaster under President Lincoln, and Delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, at which the latter was

nominated for the presidency. He is a Director in the Reading Library Company, etc. In politics, he was a firm Whig till that party was merged into the Republican, when he united with the latter, and has since been a consistent supporter of its principles. Earnest in the advocacy of his political tenets, and indefatigable in the discharge of his editorial duties, he has been a useful and valuable member of the society he lives in. He was married, in 1846, to Ellen C. Andrews, of Reading.

DALE, EDWARD C., was born in Philadelphia, February 21st, 1801. He was a son of Commodore Richard Dale, of Revolutionary fame. During his life time he held several offices of trust and honor both from the hands of his fellow citizens, from private corporations, and the National Government. For some time he filled the office of President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company; presided for a long period over the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company; and was also Vice-President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. In 1847, he was elected Prothonotary of the District Court, having been nominated to that office by the old Whig party, to whose fortunes he had long adhered. During the Fillmore administration he was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, where he introduced many innovations so valuable that they were retained for many years after his retirement. He was one of the Inspectors of the County Prison, visiting it frequently with the sole object of ameliorating the condition of the inmates. He died December 18th, 1866, leaving a widow, a son and a daughter, the son inheriting a membership in the "Cincinnati of Pennsylvania," of which Commodore Dale was one of the original members.

RICHARDS, ELIAS JONES, Clergyman, was born January 14th, 1813, in the Valley of the Dee, in the west of England, not many miles from the town of Llangollen, in Wales. He was the son of Hugh and Jane Ellis Jones Richards. In early life he emigrated to the United States, and received his primary education in New York city. He afterwards entered the Bloomfield Academy, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he studied for about two years, and then, in 1831, removed to the Princeton College, New Jersey. Here, while yet an undergraduate, he was offered the choice of his life's work. He had the option of either adopting a mercantile career or of studying for the legal or ministerial profession. His inclination and qualifications, fortunately, led him to adopt the last-named. In 1831, he gra-

duated at the Princeton College, and subsequently studied theology at the Theological Seminary, where he also graduated in the year 1838. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York in the same year, and eventually moved to Reading, where he settled in 1846. There he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church, and accepting the responsibility became its pastor. For more than twenty-five years he occupied the position of minister in the same church, whose congregation largely increased and developed under his fostering care. When he entered upon the duties of his charge the congregation numbered only 160 members; but during his pastorship he admitted upwards of 500 new members to the church. He died March 25th, 1872, universally esteemed and regretted by his flock, leaving a void among them not easily filled. He was ever a firm advocate of the principles of peace, and steadily deprecated disputes and contentions arising from whatever source. As a minister, he was not only beloved by his own congregation, but was remarkably and deservedly popular with other denominations.

KRAMER, SAMUEL, Merchant, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1810. He is a son of Henry Kramer, and his paternal grandfather also bore the same name. He was educated in Robeson, Berks county. When seventeen years of age, he was engaged by his brother to assist him in the Windsor Furnace at Hamburg, Pennsylvania, and also in the store which was attached to the same. While at this place he learned moulding. In 1829, he removed to Chester county, and effected an engagement with the proprietors of the Warwick Furnace in the capacity of moulder. In 1832, he purchased a little store by means of the savings he had made, and went into business for himself. By the practice of the severest economy and untiring industry he thrived apace. For a period of four years he remained at this point, and then sold his establishment and removed, in 1836, to Phoenixville, where he purchased a house and lot with eight acres of land, and again engaged in the store business. At first he was in partnership with Mr. Yeager, and afterwards with Mr. Nyse. In 1844, he disposed of his interests in the concern and removed to Philadelphia, where he remained for about a year. Finally, in 1847, he purchased his present business location, and as far as residence is concerned has remained stationary. From a very small beginning he has gradually but surely increased until now he commands a very extended line of business. He is no politician, although he takes a deep interest in whatever promotes the success of the right. During the War of the Rebellion he contributed freely to the cause of the Union. He has served as member of the Council of the borough during several terms. From 1857



Samuel May Jr.

to 1861, he was one of the Board of Directors of the Chester County Bank. He was a Corporator, and a Director of the Phenixville National Bank; a projector, and now a Director of the Morris Cemetery. Although frequently solicited to accept public office, he has ever refused, believing that his proper sphere is in attending to his mercantile concerns. In this he is very strict, conscientious and just; besides being remarkably prompt in all his payments. He is entirely opposed to the credit system, and invariably purchases for cash, believing that the safest plan to pursue. He therefore stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and is noted not only for his strict integrity in business matters, but also for his liberality to the poor, his generosity and benevolence towards charitable objects. He has also done much towards the improvement of the town. He was married first, in 1831, to Keturah Oliver, of Berks county, who died leaving two children, one of whom is now associated with him in the store, and a daughter at present the wife of J. B. Pennypacker. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1835, was Asenath Oliver, sister of the first; she has also died, leaving six children now living, one of whom, James M. Kramer, is an Engineer in the Philadelphia Water Department, a very able and respected man. His youngest son is also interested with him in the store.

MINTZER, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL
WILLIAM M., Soldier and Engineer, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1837. He is the son of Henry and Rebecca Mintzer, of the same place. He was engaged on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he entered a machine shop, in Pottstown, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. At the expiration of this term, and soon after the commencement of the civil war, he joined the army, enlisting as a private in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment. After the retirement of that regiment he entered the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment, as First Lieutenant of Company A, and was shortly promoted to be captain of the same. On the 2nd of June, 1862, he was raised to the rank of Major, and on September 29th, 1864, received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with his regiment during the whole of the war, principally in the State of Virginia, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Frederick; but not sufficiently to oblige him to leave the field. At the battle of Five Forks, near Petersburg, his regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy, and he was temporarily placed in command of a detachment, which he handled so skilfully that his conduct attracted the notice of his superiors and gained for him the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, for meritorious actions on that and other occasions. On the 30th of June, 1865, he, with his regiment, was mustered out of service, when he

returned home. He was married, February 5th, 1863, to Amelia Wean; and, in May, 1869, was appointed Postmaster at Pottstown, being re-appointed to the same office, March 12th, 1873. He continues to retain this position, which he has filled since the commencement, with satisfaction to all.

BRACKE, FRANKLIN, Physician and Scientist, great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, was born in Philadelphia, October 25th, 1792. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1810. He shortly after entered the United States army as Surgeon's mate, and in 1814 was commissioned full Surgeon. Two years later he resigned, and settled in Philadelphia, where he speedily gained a large and lucrative practice. He at different times filled the positions of Physician to the Walnut Street Prison; Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute; Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary; Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. He was also for several years the President of the American Philosophical Society. He wrote and edited a number of very valuable works on medicine, chemistry, prison discipline; and was a frequent and highly esteemed contributor to various periodicals. In connection with Dr. George B. Wood, he prepared *The Dispensary of the United States*, the first edition of which was issued in 1833, and superintended the publication of the subsequent editions. He also aided in revising the different editions of *The United States Pharmacopœia*. He died in 1864.

SIMPSON, REV. MATHEW, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born June 21st, 1811, in Cadiz, Ohio. He is the son of James and Sarah (Tingley) Simpson; the former being a merchant, in that town, of noted activity and ability. His primary education was received at Cadiz, where he studied the classics. He afterwards entered Madison College, Pennsylvania; but subsequently changed to Allegheny College, in the same State, where he graduated and received the degree of A. M. He also studied medicine, and graduated at Cadiz, in 1833. In the same year, being then twenty-two years of age, he went into the ministry and joined the Pittsburgh Conference. In 1835, he was ordained Deacon, and Elder in 1837, being also appointed, in the latter year, Professor of Natural Sciences and Vice-President of the Allegheny College, serving for two years in the latter capacity. He was elected President of the Indiana Asbury University, in 1839, and fulfilled the duties of that office till 1848, when he became

editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in Cincinnati. He was elected Bishop, in 1852, and received the degree of D. D. at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut; and subsequently, that of LL. D. in the same institution, in the year 1871. He was stationed in the city of Pittsburgh, from July 1834 to July 1836, and during his residence there was married (in November, 1835) to Ellen H. Verner of that city. During the war of the Rebellion he was sent for by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, for the purpose of conferring with him respecting the Freedmen in the Southern States; the Secretary desiring that he should accept a commission to visit the Freedmen, and to devise a plan for their education and elevation. This offer he was under the necessity of declining, as the duties connected with the church fully occupied his time, and demanded his closest attention. He has earned a well merited reputation, as an orator, being especially noted for the chaste and elegant language which he has at his command. He was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which met in New York in October, 1873, and has throughout his life been distinguished for his broad and liberal views; also for his labors for the promotion of Christian unity.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born at Cedar Grove, Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, on August 12th, 1813. His parents emigrated from England to this country in the year 1810, and eventually settled at Cedar Grove in 1813. This settlement, as it then might have

been aptly termed, though situated at the short distance of six miles from the centre of the city, was virtually as far removed as is New York at the present day. It was, in fact, an isolated place; and still contrives to retain a portion of its solitary character. His education was obtained in the neighborhood of his home, with the exception of about six months, passed in Burlington, New Jersey, where he attended school. At eight years of age he entered the cotton factory of his grandfather, Henry Whitaker, continuing his studies for several years subsequently. From that time to the present his business life has been identified with the scenes of his childhood. After conducting this business for a number of years, his grandfather disposed of it to one of his sons, an uncle of the lad's, and the new proprietor continued to carry on the concern till the time of his death. On the occurrence of this event another uncle took possession of the premises, having rented them from the surviving daughter of his deceased brother, who was at that time a minor; but who, on attaining her majority, sold the property to the present owner. When the latter entered upon the business, it was comparatively small; but, since that time, has continually developed itself and increased so as to necessitate successive enlargements of the original premises

to meet its growing demands. At this factory, the weaving of tickings has always been the main branch of the business, with the exception of a brief interval during the war, when, from the unusual demand created by government contracts, the proprietor found it desirable to turn his attention to the making of blankets, and entered into their manufacture; but, on the cessation of this temporary need of those goods, he returned once more to his legitimate trade, and has since then made tickings a specialty. This establishment was the first in this country to engage in the manufacture of that article, and, naturally, the experience acquired by the proprietor has gained him a great reputation in the market for the superior quality of his goods. Although the business has been much increased, its locality has never been changed, a fact somewhat remarkable in this country, and especially so in this age of constant movement. The concern has, since his taking possession of it, gradually but surely progressed, and is now in a most flourishing condition, standing on a firm and solid basis, and enjoying a reputation for fair and honorable dealing equal to any in the country. He was at one time a Director in the Germantown Bank, and at present is a Director in the Fire Insurance Association; also Director of the Broad Top Improvement Company. His success in life he considers in some degree due to the fact that he has never used tobacco in any form, and that he has always abjured liquor. On the 15th of September, 1836, he was married to Anna Lord, of Cedar Grove, and has had by that union a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living; one son having lost his life during the war.

HAYWOOD, BENJAMIN, Manufacturer, was born at Southwell, near Nottingham, England. His father and grandfather had both been manufacturers of hardware, and at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he served his time. When twenty-four, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, in 1829. Not succeeding in finding work, he went to Philadelphia and thence, on foot, to Reading, where he was advised to try his fortune in Pottsville. After working there for a short time as journeyman, he contrived to commence business, in a small way, on his own account. The system of mining coal below the water level being introduced about this time, his keen foresight showed him the future mechanical needs of Pottsville, and he went to Philadelphia, in 1833, where he purchased a steam engine, and some other machinery, for his shop. This engine was put up by George W. Snyder, and was the first employed in Schuylkill county. In 1835, his sound judgment led to his formation of the well known firm of Haywood & Snyder, Pottsville (his small machine shop being removed from



Mr. Whitaker



Dr. H. H. H.



Benj. H. H. H. H.



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Port Carbon for that purpose), established for building steam engines, mining and other machinery. In 1845, the firm erected an extensive machine shop and foundry, at Danville, Pennsylvania. At that place, and in Pottsville, they constructed the machinery for the Montour Iron Company; the Phoenix Iron Company; for Peter Cooper, of Trenton, New Jersey; and for Bevan, Humphreys & Co., of Allentown, Pennsylvania. They made the first set of rolls for the manufacture of T rails, in the United States, and constructed (1845) the first apparatus for sawing hot iron. Aside from this business, they were heavily engaged in coal mining operations, as Milnes, Haywood & Co. The main burden of this large business fell on the subject of this sketch, who, in 1850, disposed of all his different interests and went to California; but was at first unsuccessful. He had shipped a large number of frame houses to San Francisco; but they proved unsalable, and did not realize the cost of freight. With customary energy, he engaged in the lumber business, erecting for that purpose a steam engine and saw mill, near Sonora—the first put up in California, outside of San Francisco. He was again unfortunate and returned to San Francisco, without means. Borrowing a little money from one of his apprentice boys, he started as a blacksmith; subsequently, adding the making of iron shutters, fire-proof doors, and bank vaults. In this he was highly successful, and while there, had many offers of positions of trust and responsibility, but declined them all. He became intimate with General William T. Sherman, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, remaining a firm friend of the latter till his death. He organized the Mechanics Institute, of San Francisco—now the most flourishing one on the Pacific coast—and was its president till his departure. After an absence of five years, he decided to settle in Pottsville, and disposed of his business in the West at a handsome profit. His return to his old field of action was a perfect ovation; the old workmen of Haywood & Snyder met him at the depot and escorted him into the town in triumphal procession. He then purchased an interest in the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, at that time a small concern. It was first carried on by the firm of Haywood, Lee & Co.; then by Benjamin Haywood & Co.; and still later, by Benjamin Haywood alone, who has been its sole proprietor for a number of years past; and the establishment has grown into vast proportions. The capacity of the works is 20,000 tons, annually; the number of hands employed, 500, with a monthly pay roll of \$20,000; and the yearly amount of business from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. These works are continued, especially during the present depression, with the benevolent intention of giving employment to the men, as the proprietor is independently wealthy from other sources. In 1862, he superintended the erection of the works of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, and was its president for some years. He also built, in 1865, the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, by express desire of Simon Cameron. He is a man of almost universal powers

and attainments; possessed of a large brain, a firm determined will, unusual activity and energy, an extensive knowledge of men and things, he seems to perform his work of all kinds by a species of intuition, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary men in the State. He has been active in politics (though uniformly declining office), and was a member of the old Whig or Home Industry party, but has since joined the Republicans. He was one of the commissioners for organizing the Union Pacific Railroad, with Colonel Thomas A. Scott and J. Edgar Thomson. His sound judgment and clear insight of the merits of a case have long pointed him out as a leader in his party, and one whose opinion it was well to obtain before deciding upon any important measure. He has been frequently summoned to Washington to aid with his counsel, on critical occasions, when serious matters concerning the politico-industrial interests and welfare of the country were at stake; and has been intimate with most of the eminent statesmen of the day, including several of our Presidents. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and has been, for forty-two years, an accredited minister of that body. In 1829, there was no church in Pottsville; but with others he labored wherever he had opportunity, and sowed some of the first religious seeds in the town. An ardent advocate of temperance, he is ever ready, by word or purse, to advance the cause. His mind being stored with correct information on most subjects, he is competent, at a moment's notice, to preach an impressive sermon, deliver a powerful temperance lecture, or make a telling political stump speech. He is a kind friend to the colored people; a generous benefactor to the working man and the poor. During the war, he was selected by Governor Curtin to visit the Pennsylvania troops, and look to their comforts; and by authority, re-clothed many regiments, one of them being the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which Governor Hartranft was colonel. He was also Chairman of the Investigating Committee, in the Girard clothing troubles, resulting in the complete vindication of A. G. Curtin. He is an entirely self-made man—the architect of his own fortune—and though his early education was much neglected, has a wide knowledge of books and is well read on most subjects. His most congenial studies are the Bible and the poets, of which Shakspeare is his favorite. In 1830, he was married to a daughter of Daniel Rhein—the first friend he found in this country, and a fine specimen of an honorable, godly man—who died at the age of ninety. His domestic relations have been peculiarly happy, and his marriage was somewhat tinged by romance, it being by his wife's father's directions that he settled in Pottsville. He has had five children, by this union—two sons and three daughters—of whom, two daughters only are living. One of them is married to Hugh W. Adams, a patriotic and active Union officer, who served under General Grant, at Vicksburg, gaining an honorable military record. He is now engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, at Lexington, Ken-

tucky, and in high commercial standing. The other is the wife of Thomas F. Wright, a successful iron and blast furnace proprietor, in New York State, and a worthy and excellent gentleman.



SHEAFER, PETER WENRICH, Geologist and Mining Engineer, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He is a son of Henry Sheaffer, of the same county, who was the leading coal operator of that section, being the first to open and bring to light the valuable mines of Lykens Valley, and also prominent in originating the "Lykens Valley Railroad;" he was also a railroad constructor. His son was educated at Oxford, New York, and immediately after leaving school, joined the party assembled by Professor Rodgers to make the geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania. He became one of the assistants to Professor Whelpley, of New Haven, and had charge of the anthracite coal district of the State. He remained at this occupation until, by the failure of the Legislature to provide for its prosecution, it was for the time abandoned. In 1850, by his exertions at Harrisburg, he secured an appropriation from the State, and aided in completing the survey in connection with Professor Lesley, of Philadelphia. Since 1848, he has been a resident of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as geologist and engineer, having charge of large coal estates, which still occupy his attention. He has largely aided in the exploration and subsequent survey of numerous coal lands, and in the formation of large companies for operating the same. His observations have been made over a large extent of territory; from the Carolinas at the South, through the several States, and various provinces of the "Dominion." He is no politician, nor would he accept any office in the gift of the people; but takes a deep interest in the prosperity and future glory of the Republic. During the war of the Rebellion, he aided the Union cause liberally and energetically. He was married, in 1848, to Harriet M. Whitecomb, of Rochester, New York, and has a family of three sons and one daughter. One of his sons is now in the University of Pennsylvania, pursuing the scientific course, and will adopt the profession of his father.



WETHERILL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MACOMB, Soldier, was born in Philadelphia, February 11th, 1828. He is the son of Dr. William and Isabella (Macomb) Wetherill, and grandson of Samuel Wetherill, the first person to manufacture white lead and other chemicals in the United States; his son continuing the business and being the leading manufacturer in that line for many years

thereafter. His great-grandfather, Samuel Wetherill, was a member of the Society of Friends; but when the Revolutionary war opened, discarded the particular tenets of that society in regard to non-resistance, and took up arms on behalf of the patriotic cause, deeming it proper in certain cases to act in defence of the right. He was the founder of the sect of the Free Quakers (sometimes called "Fighting Quakers"); and aided by others, erected the meeting-house at the south-west corner of Fifth and Arch streets, now occupied by the Apprentices' Library, and to the building fund of which both Washington and Lafayette contributed. John Macomb received a liberal education at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the business of managing coal lands and mines, in Schuylkill county; the family being the owners of a large number of tracts in this section, he was selected to look after their interests; it was probably the most important property in the county. When he first arrived there, it was entirely undeveloped; the theories of mining were crude and the principles of practical mining had not been applied or even discovered. The undulating character of the veins and the basins which they formed were not known. While these lands were under his management, the theories which had been broached respecting them were practically proved and applied. In their investigation, he was prominent and indefatigable. Much credit, therefore, is due to him for the successful and grand results since obtained. He was always enterprising and courageous in making experiments, costing much time, labor and free expenditure of means. He has always taken an active part in politics, and holds Democratic principles. In 1857, he was the candidate of his party for State Senator in his district, but owing to a division in its ranks, he was defeated by Robert M. Palmer. Since he attained his majority, he has always been connected with the militia; entering a volunteer company as private, and being elected successively as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he immediately joined the army, upon the first call made by the President for volunteers. On the 19th of April, 1861, he was mustered into the service as aide-de-camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of captain, and was attached to Keim's division of Patterson's command. This was a three-months' service, at the expiration of which he entered the 82nd Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, as Major, serving with them for three years and one month; seeing much active service during its entire connection with the "Army of the Potomac," his regiment forming a part of the Sixth Army Corps. A short time previous to the battle of Gettysburg (June 14th, 1863), he received promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for his very gallant and meritorious services. He served in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight before Richmond, Malvern, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine



J. M. Wettrick



John P. Crozer

Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, and was in the campaign on the Shenandoah under Sheridan. His courage and general course during the war obtained for him the high opinion of his superior officers; especially at the battle of Cold Harbor, where Colonel Bassett was wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved upon him. He was mustered out of the service, September 16th, 1864, at the expiration of his term, having done his duty bravely and nobly, and shown himself a fearless soldier and a gallant officer. On his return home, he resumed the management of his estates, which were sold to the Reading Railroad Company in 1871, though he continued to superintend them until July 1st, 1873. He was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1872 and 1873, and gave a good account of his stewardship. In that body, he served as a member of the committee on Manufactures, Mining and Commerce. He proved himself to be a very useful member in shaping legislation for the benefit of the coal interest. He is mentioned prominently as the Democratic candidate for Congress at the next election, 1874. He has ever been a useful, honorable and consistent member of his party; seeking no remuneration, but laboring in its ranks from conscientious and patriotic motives, never having held any public office, save in the instance already referred to. His disinterested patriotism in the cause of his country, and his efforts for the advancement of his party stamp him as a man of generous and unselfish impulses.

MADE, MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE GORDON, Soldier, was born in Cadiz, Spain, of American parents, December 31st, 1815, and brought to Philadelphia while an infant. He was educated at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and at West Point, where he graduated, June 30th, 1835, entering the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served in Florida, and was made Second Lieutenant, December 31st, 1835, and resigned. He was re-appointed, May 19th, 1842, as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and served in Mexico; was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and returned to the United States; was employed on river and harbor improvements, and again served in Florida, under General Twiggs. He was made First Lieutenant, in 1851, and Captain, in 1856, in charge of the survey of the great lakes. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in 1861, and served under Generals McDowell and McClellan, in 1862; was raised to Major in the regular army, June 8th, 1862, and severely wounded at New Market Cross Roads. He returned to Philadelphia, but rejoined the army, August 13th, 1862, and was attached to General Pope's command; assumed the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was slightly wounded at Antietam; held the temporary command of General Hooker's Corps, when that general

was wounded, and was made General of Volunteers in November, 1862. At Chancellorsville he had command of the 5th Army Corps, covering Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock; was ordered, June 28th, 1863, to assume command of the Army of the Potomac, and, three days later, fought the decisive battle of Gettysburg, defeating General Lee. He returned home on furlough in January, 1864, but rejoined the army in the following February, when the Senate confirmed his appointment as Brigadier-General, to date from July 3rd, 1863. He participated in many minor battles, including those of the Wilderness, and at the conclusion of the campaign was made Major General. In 1868, he was appointed to the command of the Third Military District. He was married, December 31st, 1840, to Margaretta Sergeant; and died, November 6th, 1872, in Philadelphia, his funeral ceremonies being conducted with great pomp.

CROZER, JOHN PRICE, Manufacturer and Philanthropist, was born in Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 13th, 1793, his father's family occupying the same house where the celebrated Benjamin West, the greatest American painter, first entered the world. He was the son of John C. and Sarah (Price) Crozer, and grandson of James C. Crozer, who, with his four brothers, in the early part of the eighteenth century, emigrated from Ireland. His grandfather, James C. Crozer, married into an English family, residents of Springfield township, and his son and grandchildren were all natives of that locality. The parents of John Price were persons of unusual culture, and were able to add to the knowledge their son gained in the inferior schools of the neighborhood. Beside this he had imbibed a taste for self-culture, which led him to devote his leisure hours, after the day's labor on the farm was over, to reading and study. His Christian mother early directed her children's attention to religious subjects, and he and his sister having been baptized by Rev. Dr. Staughton, in April, 1807, united with the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Owing to the disability of his father, he managed the farm for several years previous to attaining his majority, after which he was given an interest in its productions until his father's death, January 8th, 1816. He subsequently continued the management of the place until the death of his mother, which occurred in 1817, and he then rented it on his own account, working it for three years thereafter. In the spring of 1820, he procured a tenant, to whom he sold his stock and implements, and in April of the same year, made an extended tour on horseback to Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, returning in August to reside with his brother-in-law, John Lewis, until June 25th, 1821, when, in partnership with G. G. Leiper, who had purchased and taken possession of the old homestead, he commenced running a merchant and saw-mill on Ridley

Creek, about three miles above Chester. However, in the following autumn, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and he withdrew with the loss only of his labor and the interest on his capital invested. After mature consideration, he determined to engage in cotton spinning, and having rented the second and third, with part of the first, floors of G. G. Leiper's mill, he invested his whole capital of about \$3700 in the new enterprise, to which John Lewis added \$2000. The demand for new machinery largely exceeded the supply of funds; so he purchased about \$4000 worth of old machinery in the fall and commenced operations in February, 1822. The unforeseen obstacle of an overstocked market having interposed, he was obliged to sell at a sacrifice. Ruin seemed impending, but he was temporarily relieved by a loan of \$600 secured by his brother-in-law, Lewis, and he energetically and industriously struggled on, and fortune finally smiled upon him. In the fall of 1824, he purchased Mattson's paper mill, with 180 acres of land on the west bank of Chester Creek, for \$7330, and having mortgaged it for \$4000 to Thomas Woodward, he borrowed the balance on the security of his brother-in-law Lewis. In the spring of 1825 he took possession of his new property, which he named "West Branch," and having made the necessary alterations, removed his machinery and commenced operations in the following August. Although meeting with more success, he still conducted his business with rigid economy. In 1828, he erected a building intended as a place of worship and school for the children of his operatives. In 1835, by the insolvency and death of his chief customer, he lost \$6500, which was about half the value of his entire estate. Recovering from this shock, with borrowed funds, he purchased twenty power-looms, and commenced weaving, thus becoming the consumer of his own yarns. He subsequently purchased another paper mill at the junction of the West Branch and Chester Creek, where he erected a new factory, and having transferred his residence thither in November, 1839, named it Crozerville. In the early part of February, 1842, financial difficulties obliged manufacturers to reduce wages, and in March there was a general strike of operatives, which continued for twelve weeks. Though many indignities were offered by the excited populace, he stood firm, and when they finally yielded, he freely forgave them all. Notwithstanding the great depression, he kept his mills running, and in January, 1843, all his looms resumed. In February of this year, he was severely injured by being thrown from his sleigh, which confined him to the house for three months, and even for nearly six months from the date of his injury he was unable to attend to his duties as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Delaware County; for a long time, in fact, he experienced the crippling effects of this injury. By the great flood of August 5th, 1843, his new stone factory at Knowlton (76 by 36 feet), together with portions of the mills at West Branch and Crozerville, were demolished, involving a loss in build-

ings, machinery and goods of about \$50,000; but he speedily repaired the damaged mills and resumed operations. He had long been an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and now manifested a great interest in the Bible and Tract Societies of Delaware county, giving them his time, influence and money. Amid the cares of business he also found leisure to minister to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick among his people. He purchased the Flower estate, consisting of 65 acres, situated on Chester Creek, about two miles from Chester, in February, 1845, and, having named it Upland, commenced the erection of his first mill there. He now withdrew from his membership in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and united with the congregation at Marcus Hook, April 12th, 1845. To afford his children the requisite educational advantages, he secured a competent governess in the autumn of that year, and subsequently sent them to the best schools that the city of Philadelphia afforded. On January 1st, 1847, he received his son, Samuel O., into partnership with him, and removed to his new residence at Upland on the 19th of May following, but retained possession of West Branch and Crozerville. In April of the same year he had erected a temporary building at Upland for Church and Sunday school purposes, and in November 1850, completed an academy at Chester at a cost of \$15,000, besides responding liberally to the calls from the University at Lewisburg. In January, 1851, he resolved to erect a church edifice at Upland, and the building was commenced in April of that year. It was completed at his own expense, and dedicated March 28th, 1852. It was "constituted" October 9th, 1852, and he was elected deacon thereof on November 6th of the same year. In February, 1853, he again responded liberally to the call for aid from Lewisburg, and secured a large sum in addition to his own munificent contribution, for its endowment. In July, 1856, he offered to endow it in the further sum of \$50,000, providing it should be removed to the vicinity of Philadelphia, but his offer was declined. In 1857, he commenced the erection of a Normal School at Upland, which was completed in 1858, at a cost of \$45,000, and opened in the following September. He had been made Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society in 1852, and its President in 1855. During his connection with it, he endowed seven scholarships of \$1500 each; besides contributing liberally to the general fund. He succeeded Bishop Potter as the President of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, to which he had contributed over \$10,000. He was also President of the Home for Friendless Children; of the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia; of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; of the American Baptist Publication Society; and an officer and generous supporter of various other benevolent institutions, besides contributing largely to the American Sunday School Union (and one of the board of managers), Asylum for the Insane, Bible Societies, Tract Societies, etc. In

1861, he enlarged the church at Upland, at an expense of \$8000; and during the hour of the nation's peril, gave it sympathy and aid, investing largely in the national loans; converting the spacious edifice erected for a Normal School into a United States Army Hospital; and assisting to raise troops. In November, 1861, in company with George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, he represented that city at the first meeting of the Christian Commission in New York, and from September, 1862, to its final dissolution, in June, 1866, he was a working member of its executive committee. His contributions to the Union cause amounted to \$20,000. In connection with the American Baptist Publication Society he established by a donation of \$10,000 a fund known as the John P. Crozer Sunday School Library Fund for the assistance of indigent Sunday Schools. He also contributed \$5000 to the same society, to aid pastors of feeble churches, to secure necessary theological books. In April, 1866, his wife and children placed in the same hands the sum of \$50,000, known as the John P. Crozer Missionary Memorial Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the improvement of the religious condition of the colored people. In July, 1865, he contributed \$20,000 to the University at Lewisburg, as his portion of the endowment of \$100,000, which he had proposed to raise. With several members of his family, he started, February 1st, 1866, on a tour through the South and Southwest, but was obliged to return from Petersburg, Virginia, and gradually sank until his death, on March 11th, 1866. For nearly forty years he had been superintendent of a Sunday school, and his loss was deeply mourned by his family, friends, and the whole Christian community. The incidents of his life afford noble illustrations of the power for good emanating from a liberal heart and consecrated wealth; and one of the most fitting monuments erected to the memory of this great and good man was the donation by his family, November 2d, 1866, of the munificent sum of \$275,000 (including the value of the property erected for a Normal School, and then occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy), for the establishment and endowment of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, to which have since been added large sums by the same family. He was married, March 12th, 1825, to Sallie L. Kuowles, who survives him, with a family of seven children.

INGHAM, HON. SAMUEL DELUSENNA, was born, September 16th, 1779, at Great Spring, in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of Dr. Jonathan Ingham, a physician of eminence in the county, who died October 7th, 1793, of yellow fever contracted in attending, as a volunteer, upon the sick in Philadelphia during the dreadful pestilence of that year. The Doctor, an accomplished linguist, had directed his son's studies

with a view to a professional career, but, at his death, his widow and nine children being left with an estate greatly embarrassed, it became incumbent on the eldest son to relinquish this hope and devote himself to business. As there was a fine site for a paper mill on the stream which gave the name to the family place, the choice was soon made, and Samuel was apprenticed to a paper maker. Here, while faithfully performing his duties, he neglected no opportunity of pursuing his studies, especially in mathematics. At the age of twenty-one he took possession of the family estate, assuming, as was the custom, the payment of the shares of his brothers and sisters. He built the proposed paper mill from his own designs, and was shortly after married to Rebecca Dodd of Bloomfield, New Jersey. He early began to take an active part in politics on the Democratic-Republican, as opposed to the Federalist, side, and in 1805 was elected to the State Legislature. He was returned for the two following years, declining a re-election. After the declaration of war, in 1812, he was elected to Congress, taking his seat at the May session of 1813, and was again elected in 1814 and 1816. During his second and third terms he was chairman of the Post-Office Committee and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. At this time, the finances of the country being greatly deranged in consequence of the war, the labors of the latter committee were most severe. It was proposed by many of the members to create legal tender notes. This he successfully opposed, and carried through the committee a substitute, which Congress adopted, providing for the issue of treasury notes not bearing interest, but fundable in small amounts at such a rate of interest as would withdraw from circulation the redundant issues. The restoration of peace prevented a full trial of this scheme, but so far as tried it was successful, the treasury notes fundable at seven per cent, circulating more freely than those bearing interest. In 1818, he resigned his seat on account of his wife's illness, and accepted the position of Prothonotary of his native county, which he held till after her death in 1819. In October, 1819, he was appointed, by Governor William Findlay, Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1822, he married Debora Kay Hall, of Salem, New Jersey; and in the same year was again elected to Congress. He resumed his place on the Committee of Ways and Means, and at the head of the Post-Office Committee, and held them in each successive Congress until the close of the session of 1829, when he became Secretary of the Treasury under President Andrew Jackson. During his long Congressional service he ranked among the business men of the House, and his strength was in the laborious sphere of the committee rather than as a debater on the floor. His work was of the kind which tells rather than shows, and while he was the acknowledged peer of the able men with whom he lived, little trace of his influence appears among the reports of the Congressional Debates. In 1831, the Cabinet was

broken up by the resignation of all its members. The reasons for this step were not made public at the time, but now it is known to have been caused partly by the interference of the President in a question of social etiquette between the families of some of its members, and partly from his hostility to the friends of John C. Calhoun, then the Vice-President, and his most formidable rival for the succession. After this he retired from public life and devoted himself to the retrieval of his affairs, which had suffered greatly from neglect. He took an active interest in the internal improvements undertaken by the State, and was one of the first to perceive the value of the coal fields of the Lehigh. He was among the originators of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Coal Companies, and to his energy and perseverance under difficulties much of the success of those corporations is due. In 1849, he sold the estate, which had been for 120 years in the family, and removed to Trenton, New Jersey. He died on June 5th, 1860, surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was buried in the churchyard of the Solebury Presbyterian church.

TINSON, HON. CHARLES HENDERSON, Lawyer, was born in Norriton township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 28th, 1825. His father, Robert Stinson, was an excellent man, and a member of the Legislature, on the anti-masonic ticket, in 1835. His mother was Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Stephen Porter, and niece of General Andrew Porter, of Norriton township. His education was commenced in the common schools, but, about the beginning of 1840, he entered the select school of John McNair, at Abington, where he prepared for the freshman class in Dickinson College. Thence he graduated with high honor in 1845. Having travelled for a few months for the benefit of his health, in the winter of 1845-'46 he became a private tutor, and devoted himself to the preparation of pupils for college. He commenced the study of law with his brother, George W. Stinson, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1847, and continued with him until his death in 1848, when he pursued his studies under the direction of Addison May. He was admitted to the bar May 22d, 1849, and has since been engaged in practice at the Montgomery county bar. He served as a private in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, and was an ardent supporter of the Union cause throughout the war. He refused the nomination of the Republican party of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties for the State Senate in 1864, but in 1867 was induced to accept, and was elected for three years as the colleague of Dr. Worthington of West Chester. He served on the General Judiciary and other important committees in 1868

and 1869, and at the adjournment of the latter session was elected Speaker, and re-elected at the opening of the session of 1870. He exercised the functions of that office with dignity and general acceptance, leaving a worthy record of his short public career. He declined the position of Additional Law Judge of the Courts of Bucks and Montgomery counties, tendered him by Governor John W. Geary in 1871. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Norristown, and has been its solicitor since its organization in 1864. He is active, public-spirited, diligent in the practice of his profession, and has been instrumental in securing the passage of many beneficial local measures.

TKINS, CHARLES MINER, Manufacturer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. His father, William Atkins, of the same place, was a miller. After obtaining his education in the common schools of the district, he served an apprenticeship, of two and a half years, to the tanning trade. On the conclusion of his term he was placed in his father's transportation office, at Columbia, in which position he remained for about six years, and gained, during that time, the severe mercantile training which served him so well in after life. In this place were raised many of the railroad magnates of the country, who were all engaged, sooner or later, by the Napoleon of railroads, J. E. Thomson. The transportation office having been abolished by the progress of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the employés of the concern were under the necessity of applying to the company for positions, or of seeking new fields of labor. Charles M. Atkins, preferring the latter course, moved to Pottsville in 1853, and in connection with his two brothers, purchased the property now known as the Pioneer Blast Furnace. The firm was originally composed of Hanson E. Atkins, Charles M. Atkins, and William Way Atkins. The senior member was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and died at Pottsville, in 1870. In early life he had been engaged in the transportation business between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but, for the eighteen years preceding his death, was an active member of the above-named firm. The junior partner was also born in Chester county, in 1829, and died in 1863 at Duncannon, Perry county, where he had the management of the works operated by the firm. At the time of the purchase of the Iron Works at Pottsville, the business carried on there was comparatively small, but, by the able management of the firm, it rapidly increased, requiring successive and important additions to the premises, which enabled them to turn out annually from this establishment a product of nearly a million of dollars. About 1864, the firm bought the Pottsville Rolling Mills, which they rebuilt and refitted, greatly enlarging their capacity, and largely aug-

menting their business. These extensive operations did not, however, satisfy the activity of the firm, who bought, in conjunction with some other parties, the Montgomery Furnace at Port Kennedy, in 1861, which, under their skillful management, was raised from a financial failure to a prosperous and profitable undertaking. The firm of Atkins Brothers eventually sold out their interest to the other partners. In 1854, C. M. Atkins was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Prior of Pottsville, the marriage resulting in a large family. He has eight children still living, one son, William, having just commenced his business life in his father's office. Since the death of his brothers, Charles M. Atkins has had the sole management of all the business of the firm, and it is no flattery to say that so vast a responsibility would severely tax the powers of the most competent man. He has always taken a lively interest in political matters, and, though his father was a Democrat and a member of the Society of Friends, he heartily embraced the Republican cause, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and did as much as any other man in the locality for the maintenance of the Union. He aided in raising and organizing troops from the county, giving much time and money for that purpose; equipped and sent out a number of young men, and made ample provision for all the families of soldiers in his employ, keeping their situations open for them on their return from the war. He has never allowed himself to enter into outside speculations, strictly confining his energies to his legitimate business, which has engrossed all his time and attention. He is one of the most successful and leading men of the region he inhabits. He obtains his coal and iron from his own mines, and is probably the largest individual proprietor in the State. The annual toll he pays to the Reading Railroad amounts to about \$200,000, and the total product of his two establishments in Pottsville may be set down at about \$2,500,000. He is a worthy and liberal citizen, a tender and affectionate parent, a kind and considerate employer.

DALE, RICHARD, Commodore United States Navy, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, November 6th, 1756. When but twelve years old he went to sea, and continued in the merchant service until the Revolutionary War. In 1776, he was lieutenant of a ship of war belonging to Virginia; but shortly afterwards, while on public duty in a small craft, was captured by the British, and imprisoned. Regaining his liberty in a few weeks, he was created a midshipman in the United States Navy, and ordered to the brig "Lexington," Captain Barry. In December, 1776, this vessel was captured by the frigate "Liverpool," and, with a few others, he was removed from the vessel, and subsequently landed by the British at Cape

Henlopen, whence he made his way to Philadelphia, and the "Lexington" having been retaken by the crew, was again attached to her. He was taken prisoner several times after this, but always managed to make his escape; once by donning the full uniform of a British officer and boldly walking out of prison, the sentinel on duty not recognizing the captive. He proceeded to London, where he succeeded in obtaining a passport for L'Orient, where he joined, as master's mate, the celebrated John Paul Jones, who, after a three months' thorough acquaintance with him, promoted him to the rank of first lieutenant. He was his executive officer on the "Bon Homme Richard" in the celebrated engagement with the "Serapis" frigate, and to his skill and prowess the victory was in no small degree due. In July, 1781, he sailed from Philadelphia in the "Trumbull" frigate, which had the misfortune to be taken by a superior vessel a few days after. He was severely wounded in this encounter, and was liberated on parole; towards the close of the year he was exchanged and returned to Philadelphia. After the termination of the war, he returned to the merchant service. In 1791, he married a lady of Philadelphia, named Crathome. In 1794, he was selected by President Washington as one of the six captains of the Navy. Obtaining a furlough, he again returned to the merchant service. In 1801, he commanded the squadron of observation in the Mediterranean, and by his care and vigilance effected the dispersion of the Tripolitan piratical fleet. He was an eminently pious man, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was also interested in religious efforts for seamen; and had a large sail-loft fitted up as a chapel, known familiarly as "Dale's Chapel." He died February 24th, 1826.

MELLVAIN, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1807. He is a son of James Melvain, a prominent agriculturist of that section, who also paid particular attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, especially sheep. He was among the earliest and largest importers of the celebrated Merino sheep, paying sometimes as high a price as \$500 for the male, and \$200 for the female; but he was far in advance of his times. His son was educated at the schools of the neighborhood, and worked on his father's farm until he had attained his majority, when he changed his occupation, and commenced working in a quarry, in a locality not far distant from his home. In 1836, he went to Berks county, and there effected an engagement as superintendent of an iron-ore mine, which occupied his attention for ten years. In 1846, he purchased an interest in the Gibraltar Iron Works, belonging to Simon Seyfert, the business being carried on in the name and style of Seyfert, Melvain & Co. He remained in this partnership for ten years, when he dis-

posed of his interest to H. A. Seyfert. In 1856, he commenced the erection of the present establishment of William McIlvain & Sons, designed as a Rolling Mill for the manufacture of boiler plate. It has very materially increased since its original construction. It went into operation in July, 1857, with a force of about twenty men, and it produced, during the first year of its existence, 338 tons, valued at about \$38,000. In April, 1862, they commenced working "double-turn," by which the increase in the amount produced was very perceptible. The average quantity manufactured during the first period of five years, July 1857 to July 1862, inclusive, was very nearly 800 tons per annum. During the period embraced between July 1862 and July 1867, the average was a little exceeding 2240 tons; and during the five years ending July, 1872, though it had not quite reached the last named figures, yet the amount turned out in the year ending with July, 1872, reached 2764 tons. The works employ at present a force of over 100 hands, and the value of the products may be stated roundly at about \$700,000. They have the capacity of rolling sheets seventy-four inches wide, and from the thickness of one inch down to No. 16 wire gauge. In the year 1864 he erected a forge in the Susquehanna Valley at Duncannon, which still continues in active operation, and is employed in producing the best boiler iron, used in locomotives. He is no politician, and though frequently solicited to allow his name to be placed before nominating conventions, for positions of trust and importance, has always declined. During the war of the Rebellion he yielded a hearty support to the cause of the Union, and contributed freely of his means for its preservation and the triumphs of its arms. He is an earnest churchman, and takes a deep interest in the various organizations under the patronage and control of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1834, to Sarah C. Morton, of Delaware county, a lineal descendant of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He has four children now living: Morton C. and William R. are at the present time associated with him in the business, and are those to whom its duties will soon wholly belong, as the senior partner has almost entirely retired from active business life.

HEATLEY, CHARLES MOORE, Geologist and Mineralogist, was born in England, March 16th, 1822, and is the son of John Wheatley, a merchant, who emigrated to this country while his son was yet a child. His primary education was received in New York; he entered upon a mercantile life in 1835, and was subsequently with John M. Catlin. In 1837, he became a member of the Mercantile Library, was elected a director of the same in 1841, 1842, and 1843; and recording secretary in 1844 and 1845. He

then discontinued mercantile pursuits, and in 1846 and the following year was the manager of the "Bristol Copper Mine," in Connecticut. In 1848 and 1849 he was the manager of the "Perkiomen" Copper Mine, Pennsylvania, and from 1850 to 1857 was general manager and part owner in company with E. F. Sanderson, John J. Palmer, and others, of the "Wheatley Silver Lead Mines," discovered and opened by him. These mines have yielded the richest metallic salts ever obtained in lead mining; and thousands of tons of rich silver-lead ore. He has been mining also in Pennsylvania and in California on his own account, and is now occupied, in connection with his partner, James Harvey, in smelting copper ore, in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. They were the first parties, in Pennsylvania, to successfully reduce copper ores. During the first year of their operations, they produced 130,000 pounds of that metal by the old Swansea process. He is a most ardent student of geology and mineralogy, and has gradually brought together an admirable library, in which works on these subjects occupy so prominent a place, that a high authority has questioned whether the collection does not place within reach of the geological student a more complete apparatus for investigation, than any of the great libraries of New York accessible to the public. He possesses also one of the most complete mineralogical cabinets in the country, of over six thousand specimens, most of them of great beauty and rarity. In leisure hours has he acquired his knowledge, collections, and library, having inherited no wealth, and having always had to rely solely upon his own industry and economy. He was elected a member of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York, 1840; treasurer of the same from 1847 to 1853; corresponding member of the National Institute, 1843; honorary member of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, 1843; member of the Association of Naturalists and Geologists; 1846; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1848; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1850; member of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, October 1856; and corresponding member of the Elliot Society of Natural History, Charleston, South Carolina. Yale College conferred on him the honorarium of "A. M." on June 29th, 1858. From 1856 to 1858 he made an extensive collection of minerals and shells, valued by Professor J. D. Whitney at \$25,000, which were purchased by E. C. Delavan, and presented to Union College, Schenectady, New York, to be kept as "The Wheatley Cabinets" forever, subject to the control of the University of New York. He published a *Catalogue of the Shells of the United States*, in 1842-'45, the only one of this description ever written. He received a silver medal at the exhibition of 1855, for specimens shown from the Wheatley mine, the jury, in their report, speaking in the highest terms of the superior excellence of the specimens and prepared materials, the fulness and exactness of the plans of the mining operations, drawings of machinery,

etc., and especially noticing that the exhibition was the result of mining operations due entirely to the labor and skill of the exhibitor, and constituted a positive addition to previous knowledge of the resources of the country. In the course of his explorations he discovered a remarkable fissure or cave near Port Kennedy, on the Schuylkill River, from which he took many specimens of fossil remains. An account of these was read before the American Philosophical Society, April 7th, 1871, by Professor E. D. Cope, after whom one of the species entitled "*Megalonyx Wheatleyi*" was named. Professor Cope says: "This species is dedicated to Charles M. Wheatley, of Phoenixville, to whom Natural Science in the United States is under many obligations. The expense and much labor requisite for the proper recovery and elucidation of the remains contained in the cave are entirely due to his liberality and exertions. Similar devotion to science has preserved to us the finest series of fossils of the triassic period of the Northern States in existence, and the finest collection of fresh-water shells in America."

EIDY, JOSEPH, M. D., LL. D., Physician and Naturalist, is of German extraction, but was born in Philadelphia, September 9th, 1823. He studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. In the same year he commenced to practise his profession, but soon relinquished it for other pursuits. In 1846, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Franklin Medical College, and from that period until 1852 delivered courses of private lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1853, he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. His accurate and extensive knowledge of the science of anatomy, both human and comparative, has made him celebrated; but while pursuing its study, he has devoted a great amount of time and research to natural history, especially to the branches of zoology and paleontology, and to these studies he may perhaps chiefly attribute his present celebrity among scientific men. Since 1846 he has been Chairman of the Curators in the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the valuable results of his labors during this time have been given to the public in a large number of papers. The third volume of the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, compiled by the Royal Society of London, gives a list of one hundred and eleven of his published papers up to 1860, and they have since been supplemented by many others. His works, all invaluable to scientific men, are too numerous for detail in this connection, but with his contributions to various scientific periodicals, they embrace a wide range of subjects comprising anatomy, physiology, paleontology, entomology, helminthology, and many other kindred branches of science. Those which will chiefly attract the general reader relate to the extinct mammalia and

reptilia discovered in North America. The most important of his publications, however, appear to be those on the *Fauna and Flora* existing within living animals, and the *Ancient Fauna of Nebraska*, published by the Smithsonian Institution. Since 1860, he has published an *Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy*, besides a large number of scientific papers, among them, is the *Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States* (Smithsonian Contributions, vol. xiv., 1865). The first volume of Professor Hayden's final *Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories*, recently published by the Government, was prepared by him. The work is entitled, *Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories*, quarto, 37 plates. His contributions to scientific literature have been so numerous, that it is utterly impossible in a limited space to give a just idea either of their value or character; but his anatomical details of the species, coupled with dissections and drawings, in Dr. Amos Binney's *Terrestrial Air-Breathing Mollusks*, are so remarkable that the following is quoted from the preface to that work: "They constitute the most novel and important accessions to science contained in the work, and are honorable evidence of a skill and industry which entitle him to a high rank among philosophical zoologists." A proof of the esteem in which he is held in this country and abroad is found in the following list of the learned societies of which he holds membership: Natural Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Natural Historical Society of Boston; Lyceum of Natural History, New York; Academy of Science, St. Louis; Imperial Society of Naturalists, Moscow; Imperial Leopold Carol Academy of Sciences, Jena; Royal Zool. Bot. Society, Vienna; Royal Academy of Sciences, Munich; Royal Bot. Society of Prague; Biol. Society, Paris; Geol. Zool. Linnean Societies, London; Natural History Society, Dublin.

ECKERT, HENRY S., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He is a son of Isaac Eckert of that city, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this volume. He received a liberal education, and after the usual curriculum graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. As it was his father's intention that he should at some future period succeed him as the operator and one of the proprietors of the iron works he then controlled, he immediately entered the establishment in order to become fully acquainted with the various manipulations and processes therein effected; and he shortly became the active and able manager of the same. He remained in this position until July 1st, 1873, and on that day formed a copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of Eckert & Brother, who thus at that time succeeded

their father, who retired from active participation in the enterprise. Previous to this date, however, he had also been engaged in a separate enterprise, as a member of the firm of Eckert, McIlhose & Co. in the rolling mill business. It will be remembered that the financial troubles of the country culminated in September, 1873, but two months after he had become one of the firm of Eckert & Brother. The operations of this firm, however, have been continued as though no panic whatever had taken place. They neither reduced their force of operatives nor diminished in any degree the amount usually produced at the works, but continued to turn out 250 tons of pig-iron as heretofore. Neither is the firm dependent on any outside party for the supply of material. They have acquired the possession of extensive mines and beds of iron ore, both by purchase and lease of grounds, and thus mine their own ore, believing this the most judicious course they can adopt. They employ in their mines and works together a force of about 250 men. Henry S. Eckert has always taken a lively interest in political matters, especially as the principles of protection to the iron and coal interests of the State are due, in a great measure, to a rightful application of such doctrines by the party which has always advocated them, and which now controls the destinies of the nation. During the war, and towards its close, he was the Republican candidate for Congress against J. Lawrence Getz. He carried the city of Reading against the latter, after a very hard-fought and bitter contest; but the district outside the city being intensely Democratic he failed to be elected. He was, in 1872, presented as one of the "Congressmen-at-large," but inimical operations against the West defeated the object and cut the district out. In local politics he has taken a very prominent and important part, and is now serving his second term as President of the Board of Control. He is also at present representing his district in the Select Council, and was elected, in 1872, the President of that branch of the city government, which position he still retains. He was the author of the plans to fund the city debt, which he succeeded in carrying after much opposition had been made thereto. He is prominent in all matters affecting the welfare of the general public, more especially on financial topics, of which he has made a long and profound study. His efforts and influence in this direction have been productive of much good, and his labors are constant and unflagging. In the Berks County Railroad, which forms the connecting link with the Delaware River at Wilmington, he has been very prominent, and has served as one of the Directors of the Company since it was first projected. This improvement is nearly completed, and it is expected that the road will be in full and successful operation early in the spring of 1874. He is a Director of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading. He is, to some extent, interested in military matters. At the time of General Lee's invasion, he volunteered and marched with the "emergency men" for the defence of the State; and during

the war he labored incessantly at home, both with his means and by his personal efforts, to support the Union cause. He is one of the vestrymen of Christ Church Cathedral, and is prominent and zealous in the cause of religion, and in the advancement of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1857, to Carrie, daughter of Nicholas Hunter, of Reading, and has four children; two of these are attending the High School, keeping them in the line of his devotion—the free schools.

ROGERS, EVANS, Merchant, was born near the town of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1792. His paternal and maternal ancestors had long been residents of that part of Pennsylvania, and were members of the Society of Friends. Before attaining his majority, he came to Philadelphia, and entered the mercantile house already established by his older brothers. By the retirement of the latter, he became the head of the house at an early age. He was an active, enterprising merchant, and was gifted with remarkable foresight. He saw the advantages that would accrue to those who would embark in the same line of business in another locality, and himself established a flourishing branch of his house in New Orleans, in which city he resided for several winters. He was, in reality, the pioneer in building up the hardware business in the southwest on an enlarged and liberal scale. Another house was subsequently established in St. Louis, Missouri, by graduates of the Philadelphia concern, which is still the most important firm in that city. Early in his connection with the West, he had the sagacity to discover the many advantages there offered for the investment of capital; and throughout his whole life his transactions with that region were on a large scale, and contributed, in a marked degree, to the development of the city of St. Louis. After a short but very active business career, he retired from mercantile pursuits in 1830. He was an active Democrat, and during the administration of President Jackson took a prominent part in the movement against the United States Bank. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, true to the principles of the great chieftain who first combated the leaders of "Nullification," and who uttered the sentiment that the "Union must and shall be preserved," he went with his whole heart into the cause of that Union, contributing to its cause largely with his means and by his labor and influence. He was one of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, and contributed to its success in alleviating suffering on the battle-field and in the hospitals by every means in his power. Although he avoided political office, he filled many positions of trust and honor on boards and commissions; and, at the time of the re-organization of the Board of Prison Inspectors, was appointed by the Court a member of that body, and dis-



As. L. Snodgrass



Wm. B. Smith

charged the duties thereof with great zeal for many years. He was married, in 1830, to a daughter of Colonel Gideon Fairman, a well-known resident of Philadelphia. He died October 6th, 1870.

SELFRIDGE, GENERAL JAMES L., Merchant, Soldier and Politician, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 22d, 1824. His father, General Matthew Selfridge, was a Scotch-Irishman, and an extensive merchant and miller of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whither he had removed during the infancy of his son. The latter, after a preliminary training in the schools of that borough, passed several years at a private academy, at Plainfield, Connecticut, and subsequently, in 1840, entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, where he continued until after his father's death. He left this institution in 1843, and engaged in the study of the law in the office of Hon. Henry King, but at the expiration of a year was induced to go to Philadelphia as the Agent of the Lehigh Transportation Company, of which his father had been one of the projectors. In 1847, he became a clerk in the commission house of Perot & Hoffman, and afterwards, 1852, engaged in business on his own account on Delaware avenue. This he continued until 1857, when he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, and also for the sale of coal on commission. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he raised a company of volunteers and reported to Governor Curtin on the 18th of April, four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter. On the 20th, he with his command was mustered into the service for three months, as company A First Pennsylvania Regiment. Their time expired on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run, and in response to his earnest appeal they remained, with three or four exceptions, about ten days over their time in order to meet the crisis. Immediately after his return home, he was tendered a Colonel's commission by Governor Curtin, and began to recruit a regiment; but being very impatient to take the field, he took part of a regiment to Harrisburg and united with a body of men under Joseph F. Knipe, afterwards General Knipe, and the 46th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was thus constituted, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was organized on September 1st, 1861, and left Harrisburg for Washington, District of Columbia, on the 17th of that month, whence they were ordered to join General N. P. Banks at Darnstown, Maryland. In appreciation of his merit he was commissioned Colonel on November 29th, 1862, and, as the leader of his regiment, was conspicuous for gallantry and for his brave conduct at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 16th, 1864. He was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General March 13th, 1865, receiving his full commission as Brigadier-General at a later date. His command never moved without him, and he shared with them the perils of

every encounter in which they participated. He was attached to the Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was assigned to the Twentieth Corps, under General Hooker, and participated in all the important movements in Tennessee, and the celebrated march of Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea. After a service of four years and four months, he was mustered out of the same, August 25th, 1865. Though in the service, he received the Republican nomination, in 1864, for Congress in the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, but the district being largely Democratic he failed to be elected, although he ran largely ahead of his ticket. He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania before he was mustered out of the military service, and took charge of the office September 1st, 1865. Declining to join the "new departure" under the leadership of Andrew Johnson, he was decapitated politically by that President, September 16th, 1866. He was appointed by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, one of the commission to investigate the expenditures at the Antietam and Gettysburg cemeteries, with instructions to report to the Legislature; and he was also by him appointed and commissioned a Major-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was nominated in the Seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania as the Republican candidate for State Senator in 1867, but though running far ahead of his ticket failed to be elected. In January, 1868, he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. He became proprietor of the "Old Lehigh Hydraulic Cement Works," at Siegfried's Bridge, Pennsylvania, in September, 1872, which he still continues to operate. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the old members of the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys, of Philadelphia, in which latter organization he attained a great knowledge of military affairs, eminently fitting him for his future military position. In the service of his country he left a pure and noble record, and in the public and private walks of life his actions have challenged the admiration of all. His generous hospitality and kindly sympathy attract the good of every station in life, and win the encomiums and esteem of his fellow men.

POTT, ABRAHAM, Coal Miner, was born at Oley Forge, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1799. He is a son of John Pott, the founder of Pottsville. The family is of German origin, and springs from two brothers who came to this country in 1732. John Pott was one of a large family, all of whom became residents of Schuylkill county. About the year 1804, he purchased the "Physick Tract," upon which Pottsville is now built, beside other large parcels of land, including the site of the present town of Port

Carbon, his intention being to engage in the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron. In 1806, he erected a furnace in that part of Pottsville now known as the "Orchard," at the northwest corner of Coal and Mauch Chunk streets. A forge was built shortly afterwards near the present location of the Pioneer Furnace. The ores used were bog ore, procured in the neighborhood, and ball ore gathered from the surface of the ground, the latter being the richest in quality. These remained in operation until 1827, when John Pott, the elder, died. It was demolished to make room for the canal basin. The Pott family moved to the furnace in 1810, at the time the Centre Turnpike was approaching completion. The present site of Pottsville was in a state of nature, except a log-house with a half acre of cleared ground. The iron, as run from the furnace, was cast into hollow ware and stoves, and traded to farmers, generally from the Susquehanna for grain, etc. This was ground in the "Shollenberger Mill" which John Pott erected, and in digging for the foundation the outcrops of coal veins were struck, but this was not regarded as of any value. One David Berlin, a blacksmith, however, conceived the idea that it might be used in a blacksmith's fire, and did so use it for four months during the erection of the mill. He built his fire with charcoal. Some others followed his example. It was not until 1816 that the method of burning it in stoves and grates was understood, and then Abraham Pott, who slept in the mill, discovered it by accident. On a bitterly cold night during that winter he built a roaring fire with hickory staves, and on this threw some small pieces of the anthracite and retired to rest, but was awakened about four A.M. by the intense heat, and found the stove red hot. He was much alarmed and ran for his father, who came; an investigation was made, and the true mode of using the coal in small pieces, and not in the large lump, was made apparent. At this time the Schuylkill Canal was being built, but it was designed for the benefit of the lumber trade. Coal was taken to Philadelphia in 1821 on flats by Abraham Pott, also in 1822 and 1823, two or three trips being made each year. The first boat built for the canal was by the company called the "Pioneer." Abraham Pott shortly after built the "Stephen Decatur." They each carried about twenty-eight tons. In 1824, they started on their first trip to Philadelphia, but only proceeded as far as Reading. In 1821, the speculators in land began to arrive, and during this year Abraham Pott started mining coal from the Salem and Tunnel veins, continued it for four years, and then operated and worked coal from Guinea Hill. In 1826, he took a contract from the North American Coal Company to deliver coal for \$1.70 per ton into boats at the mouth of Mill Creek. The canal at this time was just being completed from Mount Carbon to Port Carbon. He had been a diligent reader of William Strickland's *Reports on English Railways*, and appreciated the fact that coal could be moved cheaper by this mode than by wagons to the canal. Though he had never seen a railway, yet

from these reports he undertook to construct one, devising even the car to run on the road, and the style has never been altered. This was the first railway laid down in Schuylkill county, and was of forty inch gauge. The building of the railway necessitated the erection of a schute or bin to hold the coal, and this he also constructed. When the canal was finished the directors of the company visited the work, and were amazed to see a single horse drawing a train of eight or ten loaded cars with ease, and the ingenious device for dumping the coal into the bin. The projector was proud of his work, and advised the directors to enlarge their canal, and at the next session of the Legislature to have railroad privileges added to their charter—but they treated the matter as chimerical. In 1829, he went into partnership with Burd Patterson in the mining of coal on the Mayfield tract, and was also connected with him in his early experiments in the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal. Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer believed in its practicability, and he with Abraham Pott succeeded at the Valley Furnace in manufacturing some thirty pigs, but the machinery of the furnace was defective and only one casting was made; but to Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer and his coadjutor is due the credit of having made the first anthracite pig-metal. The latter is still living, a hale, hearty old man, universally loved and esteemed. He is almost the last of the old pioneers of this region, and on account of his long practical experience, his judgment as to location of coal veins is still highly regarded. Possessed of pleasant manners, and a memory singularly accurate, many a pleasant hour is passed in his company by the young men of the present generation, in learning the history of the past from one who part of that history was.

HOMAS, MOSES, Publisher, Bookseller and Auctioneer, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, in the year 1787. While quite young his parents removed to the city, where he received a liberal education. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a bookstore in Baltimore, where, however, he did not remain very long, but on his return to Philadelphia became a clerk in the bookstore of Samuel Bradford, where he acquired a full knowledge of the business. He had barely attained manhood when he opened a store on the southeast corner of Chestnut street and Hudson's alley, for the sale of books, and commenced the publication of *The Analectic Magazine* in 1813, which he continued with great regularity for a series of years. It was edited for some time by Washington Irving, with whom he had long been a correspondent, and with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. During the War of 1812 particular attention was drawn to the naval and military heroes of the day, and the magazine furnished its readers with biographical sketches of the most noted, adding occa-

sionally portraits, which were so faithfully drawn that they have been repeatedly copied to embellish the pages of more modern works. The first American edition of Scott's *Waverley* was published by him; also Johnson's quarto *Dictionary*, which proved a heavy loss; likewise other numerous and popular works. At this period he took an active part in the Fire Department, and was an active member of the "Resolution" Hose Company. In 1828, in connection with his brother, he founded the celebrated Auction and Commission house of M. & S. Thomas. The first stand was at (old) No. 87 Chestnut street, where it remained for many years. Having long understood the wants of book publishers and dealers, he originated the annual "Trade Sales," receiving consignments from the various publishers throughout the country, which were publicly sold to the many dealers who were attracted by this then novel method of disseminating and developing trade. For a long series of years these trade sales were carried on to the entire satisfaction of his patrons. But although the foregoing was his specialty, the business transacted embraced every description of goods, and by the means of able assistants it was carried on in the name of M. Thomas alone, his brother having retired. The firm of M. Thomas & Sons succeeded, two of his sons assuming a share in its cares and responsibilities. Business demanding more extended space, it was found in the present establishment, five stories in height, on Fourth street, below Chestnut. Here are conducted sales of furniture, books, pictures, coins, and invoices of fancy goods and articles of vertu. At the Philadelphia Exchange weekly sales are held of stocks of all descriptions, loans, bonds, mortgages, ground rents and real estate, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The long establishment of the house and its admirable direction have caused it to become known all over the country and in Europe. As a private citizen, its founder was possessed of many admirable qualities. He died August 15th, 1865.

ATTS, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1764. His parents were Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, and Jane Murray, a niece of the celebrated David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partizan of the Pretender, Charles Edward, who after the unsuccessful battle of Culloden fled into France. About 1760 they emigrated to Pennsylvania, then a province of Great Britain. After a short residence in Chester county, they moved westward and built a cabin on the western shore of the Juniata, near its confluence with the Susquehanna, a locality in that day on the extreme verge of civilization. It was about twenty miles from Carlisle, where Great Britain had, at that early period, erected a large brick barrack for the comfort of the soldiers employed in repelling the attacks of the aboriginal Indians. Frederick Watts

must have enjoyed the advantages of education in the mother country; for he soon became prominent among the disaffected of the Colonists, and was an active partizan of the Revolution. He was appointed, and accepted the commission of General of a body of troops from Pennsylvania and Virginia, called "Minute Men," and served in that capacity during the war. When peace was declared, he became a member of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania—a provisional government formed prior to the adoption and establishment of the Constitution of the State. Under these unfavorable circumstances, the education of their only son, David, was a subject of much interest and difficulty. The duty chiefly devolved upon the mother, whose strong traits of Scotch character seemed to be deeply impressed upon the immature mind of her son, and showed their bearing upon his conduct in after life. Dickinson College, in Carlisle, was founded in 1783, and there he received as finished a classical and general education as the State could at that time furnish. He graduated in the first class which left its halls, and bore away with him a taste for, and appreciation of, the literature of Greece and Rome that he retained throughout his subsequent life. Attracted to the legal profession he went to Philadelphia, where he entered as student the office of that eminent jurist, William Lewis, and was admitted to the bar after the usual course of reading. He then returned to his native county, and commenced the practice of his profession in Carlisle, where he soon obtained a large patronage, and took a prominent part in the political as well as in the legal questions which at that period occupied public attention. One of the most celebrated of these was what led to the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794. That spirit was distilled in large quantities by the farmers of western Pennsylvania, and constituted their principal source of revenue. Therefore when the United States passed acts levying an excise duty on the liquor, the measure was so distasteful to this generally peaceful class of the community that they rose in open resistance to the law. So serious was the trouble that General Washington went to Carlisle and reviewed there four thousand men under arms, preparatory to enforcing submission to the authority of the general Government. One of these was David Watts, who had joined a company of local infantry. He was fully alive to the threatened danger to the Commonwealth, and so resolute in his opposition to the "Whiskey Boys," that when they had planted a "liberty pole" near Carlisle and threatened to shoot any one who would disturb it, he shouldered his axe, and alone and unarmed rode to the spot where it stood and felled it to the ground. He was distinguished for courage and energy, and these characteristics, united to a thorough education, soon placed him at the head of the bar in Cumberland county, the acknowledged equal of Thomas Duncan, who had been for years the recognised leader on that circuit. They were both men of extensive and varied acquirements in professional and general literature, and both were distinguished for learn-

ing, polished manners, and integrity. It is to be regretted that he should have passed away in the maturity of his intellectual powers, and left so few traces of his great ability beyond the printed volume of his arguments in the State Reports of Pennsylvania. In this early day, the lawyers were obliged to attend the circuit, extending over several counties, often exposed to inclement weather, travelling on horseback, and provided with poor accommodations. These exposures led to his early death, which occurred on September 25th, 1819. He married, in September, 1796, Julia Anna Miller, daughter of General Henry Miller, an eminent soldier of the Revolution. They had twelve children, of whom the majority still survive. They were brought up in the doctrine of the Episcopal Church, of which their parents had been life-long members.

NEASS, STRICKLAND, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Philadelphia, July 29th, 1821. He is a son of William Kneass, for many years Engraver to the United States Mint. He was educated chiefly at the Classical Academy of the late James P. Espy, and left school to enter the house of T. Albert Haven & Co., where he remained a year, and as he intended to adopt civil engineering as a profession, was sent into the field upon the surveys for the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, of which his eldest brother, Samuel H., was chief engineer. This work was, however, abandoned after \$300,000 had been spent upon it. He then became a student in the celebrated mathematical schools of Charles B. Trego and Peter Stewart, after which he entered the field upon the surveys of the Philadelphia & Wilmington Railroad, his brother, above named, being chief engineer. On the completion of this road, he became a student in the "Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," at Troy, New York, whence he graduated in 1839 as Civil Engineer, taking the highest honor, besides a complimentary testimonial from Professor Eaton. He soon was made assistant engineer and topographer on the State surveys, between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, looking forward for the construction of a railway between those two cities; but the times were not propitious to accomplish it. He next became draughtsman in the Naval Bureau of Engineering at Washington, and was afterwards employed by the British Commission in preparing the maps of the northeast boundary between the United States and the Provinces; and subsequently by the United States Government on the general map of the boundary survey. In 1847, he was named by J. Edgar Thomson, Chief Engineer, as one of his assistants in conducting the explorations, etc., which resulted in the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was engaged not only in the surveys, but also in constructing that division of the road from Barre Forge to Tyrone, including nine bridges and the Tussy Mountain

Tunnel. He was promoted to the position of Principal Assistant Engineer, and designed the first shops and engine house erected by the Company at Altoona. It may be added that his powers were severely tasked, as the construction of the road from Altoona to the summit of the Alleghanies was one of the most difficult engineering feats of the day. In 1853, he resigned to accept the position of associate engineer on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained two years, leaving in 1855 to accept the office to which he had been elected, as chief engineer and surveyor of the newly-consolidated city of Philadelphia. To that position he was re-elected three times, each for a term of five years. He here organized the Department of Surveys, and its development, under his direction, may be regarded as one of the most valuable results attained in the city. Not only has it occupied itself with the necessary survey of building-lots, recording them in the Registry Bureau, and carefully mapping them in atlases, so that they are available at all times for reference; but the entire drainage system of the city was provided for in the surveys, which resulted in the construction of the great sewers to carry off the waters of Cohocksink creek on the northeastern, and of Mill creek in the western part of the city; filling up the hollows, and not only providing an immense number of building sites, but improving the salubrity of the atmosphere and the consequent health of the city. Of the various bridges that span the Schuylkill, those at South street and Chestnut street are from his designs; the last named was the first of its kind built in this country. He was one of the first to encourage the project of city passenger railways, and has been chief engineer of many of these companies. He was also the designer of the rail now principally in use all over the country, though he never applied for a patent. Governor Parker employed him in 1859 to ascertain the probable cost of completing the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. In 1862, during Lee's invasion, he was despatched into the interior, and during his absence made an extended survey of the Susquehanna river, from Duncan's Island to Havre de Grace. He also assisted Professor Bache in preparing topographical maps of the surroundings of Philadelphia, with a view to the location of forts, etc. In 1869, he was appointed on the commission to determine the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, and, in 1871, made a survey and report on the feasibility of improving Jones' Falls, Baltimore, so as to prevent damages by freshets. He resigned his position as City Engineer, April 12th, 1877, to accept the post of Assistant to President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Select and Common Councils passed a series of complimentary resolutions, as was also the case with the Board of Surveys, the Park and South street Bridge Commissions, etc., etc. The public journals also attested to the value of his services by numerous appreciatory notices. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Franklin Institute; and of the American Society of Civil



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Engineers. He is by education and conviction a Presbyterian. He was married, in 1853, to Margaretta Sybilla, daughter of Hon. George Bryan, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

VANDERSLICE, JOHN, Merchant and Capitalist, was born about three miles from Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, May 27th, 1801. He is the son of John Vanderslice, a prominent and prosperous farmer. He was educated in Pikeland Township, and, at an early age, worked with his father. In 1840, he removed to Phoenixville, where he purchased a fine property and real estate, on which he realized a handsome fortune. In the following year he entered into the coal and lumber business, at the same time keeping a store. He was successful in these undertakings, and maintained a high reputation for integrity and benevolence. In 1851, he admitted his sons, J. and A. S. Vanderslice, into the coal and lumber business. He is a strong Republican, and did much to assist the Union cause during the Rebellion by his liberal contributions and heavy investments in bonds. He has held many important positions of honor and trust in the community, having been several times elected member of the Town Council, and having served as director of banks, besides holding other offices of prominence. In all these, his sterling qualities and marked ability have been conspicuously displayed. He has been a very extensive and intelligent traveller, having visited all the States in the Union, more than once, also extending his journeys to Cuba, and the other West India Islands. In 1851, he purchased an extensive tract of land in the West, comprising 180,000 acres, which he resold, realizing by the operation a very handsome profit. This was a very extensive transaction, and exhibits his skill and judgment in a most favorable light. In the same year, he made a comprehensive tour in Europe, when he visited England, Ireland, and Scotland, and other countries. In 1873, he again crossed the Atlantic, travelling through the Holy Land, and other countries of ancient and historical associations. His letters from those biblical lands, published in the local newspapers, gained him a reputation as a descriptive writer, and a man of education, culture, and progressive views. They are entertaining and instructive, giving graphic and picturesque accounts of his travels and the sights he witnessed. In style, they are clear and forcible, and contain historical facts and incidents of the most interesting and valuable character. He has been a Mason since 1832, and has attained the highest rank, having taken his thirty-second degree. He has been treasurer of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, for more than twenty-five years, and treasurer of the Chapter since 1861, having passed all the chairs. He has always been a good worker in the cause. He was married in 1824, to Elizabeth Custer, and has seven children living. At the time of his marriage he scarcely possessed a dollar,

but now, through his enterprise, energy, and foresight, he is worth over three hundred thousand dollars. He is in every respect a most extraordinary man, both in regard to his mental and physical faculties. Although seventy-three years of age, the former remain absolutely unimpaired, the activity and vigor of his intellect being as conspicuous as in youth; while his physical appearance does not indicate more than fifty years of age, as not a gray hair can be seen. His countenance is pleasant and agreeable, his manners courteous and affable to all, indicating the benevolence which has led him to be so great a benefactor to the poor, and to all those deserving of assistance. In religious matters, he belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is a valuable and conscientious member.

DREW, JOHN FREDERICK, Comedian, was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 3d, 1827. He was the son of Francis Nelson Drew, who with his family emigrated to the United States in 1840. He received his education in the city of New York, but having a penchant for the sea, entered the merchant service, and passed three years of his life on shipboard. On his return to New York he resolved to make the stage his future profession, and, though still a youth, made his debut at the Richmond Hill Theatre, New York. Thence, he travelled West, performing in various towns and cities with much success. After his tour was completed, he reappeared in New York at the Bowery Theatre as "Dr. O'Toole," in the "Irish Tutor." His first appearance in Philadelphia was on the boards of the (old) Chestnut Street Theatre, as "Trapanti," in "She Would and She Would Not," August 28th, 1852. He became, in conjunction with William Wheatley, a lessee of the Arch Street Theatre, August 20th, 1853. In 1855, he visited England and Ireland to see his family, and in 1858 he sailed from New York for San Francisco, in which city he first appeared in December of that year. Afterwards he embarked for Australia, where he passed some time, meeting with unvaried success. He returned to New York from England January 9th, 1862. He soon afterwards effected an engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he played for one hundred nights, terminating on the 9th of May of that year. It was his intention to have returned to Ireland, to fulfil an engagement there, and his friends and patrons in Philadelphia had arranged for a complimentary benefit to be tendered him prior to his departure, when he was suddenly stricken by a severe illness, which terminated fatally in less than three days from the first attack. He died May 21st, 1862, leaving a widow and three children, one boy and two girls. He was married July 27th, 1850, in the city of Albany, New York, to Mrs. Mossop. This lady's maiden name was Louisa Lane, and she was born in England, January 10th, 1820. She

made her debut at the Liverpool Theatre, as "Agib" in "Timour the Tartar." Her first appearance in America was on September 26th, 1827, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as the "Duke of York" to Booth's "Richard." She appeared at the Park Theatre, New York, June 3d, 1828. In 1836, she was married to Henry Hunt, and in 1848 to Mr. Mossop, and, as noted above, two years thereafter, to John F. Drew. She has been lessee of the Arch Street Theatre for the past thirteen seasons. She is, without doubt, the most wonderfully versatile actress on the American stage. Especially for her impersonations of the leading characters in the sterling old English comedies is she celebrated. In that of "Lady Teazle," in the "School for Scandal," she is unrivalled; her thorough appreciation of the character, her elegant reading and very effective delivery of the salient points, combined with singularly easy and graceful movements, render her impersonation of that character without a peer on any stage.

SWAYNE, FRANKLIN, Lawyer, was born in the old city proper of Philadelphia, January 25th, 1844. His father, the late Dr. Hason Swayne, was a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, and a near relative of Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court. On the maternal side, he is a grandson of the late George Tryon, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia, during the early part of the present century, who was a prominent member of Old Christ Church, being a lay delegate to the Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in connection with the venerable Horace Binney. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated at the High School with honor to himself and that institution. He, shortly after leaving school, was appointed financial clerk in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, at the Arsenal at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, and held this position for three years, giving the fullest satisfaction to those in authority. He then resigned, to accept the appointment of receiving teller in the National Bank of the Republic. His business tact was here thoroughly tested, and the president and directors recognized that the careful and conscientious manner in which he performed his duties added no little to the success of the institution. But, although occupying a position to which few of those just entering manhood attain, his ambition was by no means satisfied. He had long cherished a desire to study law, and accordingly registered himself as a student in the office of the late Charles E. Lex, one of the foremost counsellors of Philadelphia. His leisure time was now devoted to study, and he applied himself as closely as his arduous duties at the bank would allow. In a comparatively short time he was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar, and entered vigorously upon the duties of his

chosen profession. During the few years that he has thus devoted himself to this service, he has come prominently before the public through the important cases entrusted to his charge. All his time is entirely given to his legal duties, and his industry makes it lucrative. His prominence at the bar, his youth being considered, places him in the foremost rank of the young men of mark in his native city. In politics, he is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, but is not a "politician" in the modern signification of the term. His family connections are among the most ancient and respected of the city, dating from the landing of William Penn.

ODD, WILLIAM A., Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, January 14th, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, leaving the Zane Street Grammar School at the age of sixteen to enter the publishing department of the *Saturday Evening Post*, where he remained until August, 1855, a period of over five years. His predilections being in favor of the West, he turned his face towards Minnesota, and tarried for a while in St. Paul, afterwards effecting an engagement with the proprietor of the *Minnesota Democrat*, a weekly Republican journal, published at Minneapolis. This town he saw grow greatly both in inhabitants and wealth; in 1855, the population numbered about five hundred souls, while in 1858, it contained over four thousand. He remained in connection with this paper for some time after its change of name to the *Minneapolis Gazette*. Being a leading and unflinching Republican, he was complimented by receiving the unanimous nomination of the Senators of that party for the post of Secretary to the Senate at the first session of the State Legislature, but failed at the election, owing to the Democrats having a majority of two votes in that body. He returned to the East in 1859, with a view of entering college, for which he had prepared himself during his leisure hours, but he changed his purpose, and entered upon the study of the law. The Rebellion soon broke out, and, being an ardent Union man and a member of the "Republican Invincibles," of which organization he had been one of the founders, he, in company with some of his brother members, opened a recruiting office for the enrolment of such parties as would be willing to uphold the honor of the flag. By the evening of April 16th, 1861, nearly three hundred men had volunteered, and three companies were organized as "Pennsylvania Guards;" he was nominated and elected as First Lieutenant of Company A. A few days after, he, with a detachment of men, was ordered to Fort Delaware, for its protection, where they remained for a short time, until they were relieved by three full companies, which had been detailed to garrison the fortification. He then returned with the detachment to Philadelphia, and on May 21st, 1861, the company was ac-

cepted in a body and mustered in as Company C of the "First California Regiment," Colonel E. D. Baker, afterwards known as the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment. He served with this regiment until September, 1862, when, on account of physical disability, he was invalided, and admitted into the Seminary Hospital, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, whence, after a short stay, he was sent home on leave of absence by special permission of the Secretary of War. He was honorably discharged from the service, October 21st, 1862. Elected by the officers to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 176th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in November, 1862, ill health obliged him to decline. He remained in Philadelphia until January 1st, 1864, when he accepted a position in the establishment of Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, and in May, 1864, left them, to become the General Book-keeper and Receiving Telier of the First National Bank, of Chester, in which the above firm were largely interested. Here he continued for eight years and a half. On October 1st, 1872, he returned to newspaper life again, by becoming the Proprietor and Editor of the *Chester Evening News*, a daily paper, which he still publishes. During his residence in Chester, he has been an active and leading Republican. As such, he has been complimented by the nomination and election as Councilman for three successive terms, from 1866 to 1872, in which body he has served as Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, and is the author of many city statutes. He was also President of this body, being elected to that position three successive times. Of the South Ward Water Works he was one of the projectors and first corporators, and for several years was Secretary and Treasurer thereof. Desirous of devoting his whole time to his business, he changed his residence from the South Ward to the Middle Ward, and this made it necessary for him to resign his Councilmanship and his connection with the water works. He is now the Treasurer of the Middle Ward Building Association; a Director of the William Penn Building Association; and was a Director and the first President of the Chester & Delaware River Railroad Company. He has also been, on two occasions, a prominent candidate for the nomination of Mayor. He married, June 11th, 1863, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Archbold, of Chester.

LAUDENSLAGER, JACOB, Carriage Builder, was born in Philadelphia, July 12th, 1809. His grandfather, Michael Landenslager, was a native of Germany, and, having emigrated to the United States, settled in Bridgeton, New Jersey, where George Laudenslager, the father of Jacob, was born. He attended the school of Charles Keyser, an eminent teacher of the Society of Friends, at German Hall, on Seventh street above Chestnut, now used as the office

of the Gas Company, and completed his scholastic education in a school near Girard College, in what was then a suburban district of Philadelphia. In 1824, he became an apprentice to the saddling business with William Colesberry, on Market street above Fourth. After the expiration of his six years' apprenticeship, he continued to work as a journeyman and manufacturer until 1837, when he went to the coach making establishment of George W. Watson, and took entire charge of the harness department. He subsequently became the superintendent of the whole establishment, in which position he continued until the death of Mr. Watson, February 8th, 1857, when he succeeded to his business, and has since conducted the factory on Clover street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with office and repository at 1217 Chestnut street. He married Sarah W. Foering, the daughter of Abraham Foering, of Philadelphia, in 1833. He has been for over forty years a member of the Pennsylvania Fire Company, and for a long time a member of the Washington Greys, the Old Guard of which he now commands. During the late civil war, he served as Captain of Company E, First Regiment of Infantry, Gray Reserves, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, under the command of Colonel Charles S. Smith. Upon the organization of the Paid Fire Department, March 15th, 1871, he became the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and still (1873) continues to exercise the functions of that office. He has held many other prominent local positions, and has uniformly acquitted himself as a man of true public spirit, actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of the whole community.

CHAIN, BENJAMIN EVANS, Lawyer, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 15th, 1823. His father, John Chain, was also a native of Norristown, where his ancestors settled more than a century ago. His education was commenced in the schools of his native town, and continued principally under the care of Eliphalet Roberts until he went to Lawrenceville, New Jersey, to be prepared for college by Hugh and Samuel Hammell. He entered the Sophomore Class in Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and, having graduated in 1842, engaged in the study of law with G. Rodman Fox, of Norristown. Having removed to Easton about January 1st, 1844, he continued his studies with Hon. James M. Porter until he was admitted to the bar, in November, 1844. On the 22d of the same month, he was enrolled as a practitioner in the courts of Montgomery county, and has since been actively engaged in his profession at that place. He was the first District Attorney elected by the people under the law making it an elective office. Previous to the war of the Rebellion, he had been a prominent Democrat, and during

that struggle gave his whole energy to the maintenance of the Government. Since that time he has taken no active part in political affairs. He is a public spirited man, and has contributed much to the advancement of the public good. He was one of the originators of the Gas Company, and for the first ten years of its existence was its President; he was also one of the founders of the First National Bank, of Norristown, of which he has been a director since its organization.

ROSS, THOMAS, Lawyer, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, December 3d, 1806. He entered the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey, and became a member of the American Whig Society. He graduated in 1825, and commenced the study of the law under the supervision of his father, John Ross, then one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar, in the county of Northampton, in 1829, and removed to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1830, he was commissioned, by Philip Markley, Deputy Attorney General of the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Montgomery, at which time he was but twenty-four years of age. While acting in this capacity, he conducted the trial of Mina and Mrs. Chapman, a leading case in the annals of American poisoning, with such marked ability that from that date he became one of the most prominent lawyers in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1832, he was nominated by the Anti-Masonic party as their candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1838, he was appointed one of the Board of Visitors from Pennsylvania to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in the same year was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to the convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1848, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania as their Representative in Congress, and was elected, being again returned in 1850; in 1852, he declined a renomination. While in Congress, he voted for the Compromise of 1850, against the Wilmot Proviso, and for the Fugitive Slave Bill; although representing a district which was Free Soil in its tendencies, he was sustained and re-elected after giving those votes. From 1852 to 1858, he pursued the practice of his profession, and was in the full tide of a lucrative business when he was attacked with paralysis, at the age of fifty-two, while in the court room, at the close of a laborious session. From this attack, which shattered his whole physical organization, though his mind was unaffected, he rallied in a great degree, and was able to resume his professional duties; but, after a lapse of four years, he was attacked with softening of the brain, which, without diminishing his intellectual powers, depressed his whole system and compelled him to retire from the active pursuits of life.

He died suddenly, on the night of July 1st, 1865. He had a keen, bright, discriminating intellect, that operated with wonderful rapidity, enabling him to arrive at results, as it were, by intuition. He was admirably fitted to perform the duties of an advocate at Nisi Prius, and had few equals as a Nisi Prius lawyer. He was a man of great pride of character, boldness of thought, and fearlessness of expression. He was not a member of any religious denomination, but his whole life was characterized by an honesty of action and integrity of purpose that are rarely manifested. Though actively engaged in politics, and full of ambitious projects, he never sacrificed a single opinion for his own advancement. He was an advocate of free trade in the iron and coal region of Pennsylvania, and the opponent of Congressional legislation upon the subject of slavery, though living among members of the Society of Friends; and indeed, such was his energy of purpose and strength of will, that he controlled, in a great degree, the ideas of his community. In every relation of life, lawyer, politician and citizen, he maintained the reputation of an able and upright man.

JAMES, BUSHROD W., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1836. He is the eldest son of Dr. David James. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and eventually graduated from the Central High School. Having selected the medical profession as his future calling, he matriculated at the Homoeopathic Medical College, and graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-one years. He had ever been a close student, an ardent reader, and a steady inquirer after new theories, hypotheses, and scientific discoveries, as was natural to one of his temperament. He commenced at once to practise his profession, which has become more and more lucrative with each successive year. As a surgeon, he has attained great reputation. His practice in this department is conservative, when possible, rather than operative, but he is firm and skilful when occasion demands an operation. Through his instrumentality the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia was inaugurated, in which he served for seven years as Recording Secretary, and now holds the honorable position of President. He is connected with a number of scientific and literary associations in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He has travelled extensively through Europe and America. Being a close observer of men and things, he has of late acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, and has ably described the scenes through which he passed while abroad. His extensive practice, beside other professional duties, have prevented him from appearing before the public, although frequently solicited to do so. In 1867, he was selected as a delegate to represent the American Institute of Homoeopathy in the World's Congress of Physicians attached to that school, held in Paris.



Galaxy vol. 10. p. 143

Ad: Lippe.



1842 1842

He is an active member of the Executive Committee of the Institute, created for the purpose of arranging and developing plans for a similar convention to be held in Philadelphia during the approaching Centennial of American Independence. As a writer, he is widely known. He is Surgical Editor of the *American Observer*, of Detroit, and for two years was Surgical Critic for the *Medical Investigator*, of Chicago. He is a contributor to the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, of Philadelphia, and also to numerous other medical journals.

LIPPE, ADOLPHUS, M. D., Physician, is a native of Germany, and was born at the family estate of "See," May 11th, 1812. He is the eldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. He was educated at Berlin, and is a graduate of that university. He was originally destined by his parents for the profession of law, and, while prosecuting his legal studies, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. He emigrated to the United States in 1839, and presented himself to the only homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. After a critical examination, he graduated at that institution, receiving his diploma from the President, Dr. Constantine Hering, July 27th, 1841. He located at Pottsville, and practised his profession with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. There the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and cannot be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, he has been a regular contributor to the literature of his school. He filled the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German, and French homœopathic essays and treatises that are now standard; augmented and improved Homœopathic *Materia Medica*, and, by his clinical reports, has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles. Having adopted homœopathy after careful examination, when qualified to institute and conduct it; believing it to be progressive, rather than stagnant; and having devoted the best years of a prosperous life towards establishing its claims in America, he has rejected all solicitations that recalled him to Germany. Defending the school in its infancy, and nurturing it through a crescent youth, he has had the rare felicity of witnessing the realization of his best hopes, and enjoying a success to which his labors have contributed a full share. Unwilling to abandon results he did so much towards securing, hopeful of farther progress

and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, he is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy, and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost position.



SHANAFELT, REV. ANDREW FULLER, Clergyman, was born in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 10th, 1832. In 1836, his father, Nicholas Shanafelt, with his wife, Keziah, and little family, removed to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, then called the west. His parents were persons of exemplary piety, and his father was for forty years a prominent member and a deacon of the Baptist Church. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and served with honor in the Revolutionary army, being with Washington at Valley Forge, and wounded at Brandywine. Two uncles also served in the War of 1812. His maternal ancestors were English. His father being engaged in gunsmithing, then a lucrative employment, he grew up in the business, and at sixteen was a very expert mechanic and rendered his father valuable assistance. Having been convinced of the truths of Christianity, in January, 1851, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he subsequently became a member, he felt that he was called to preach the gospel. He accordingly spent a year in the academy at Clarion, and then pursued his studies for a similar period in Allegheny College, designing to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His views of doctrine having changed, he united with the First Baptist Church, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, the infirmities and solicitations of his parents induced him to return home and assume the management of his father's business. He married Eliza S. Potter, of Clarion county, December 23d, 1852; but still feeling the irresistible call to the ministry, he entered the University at Lewisburg in 1853, whence he graduated, with his brother, John R., July 30th, 1856, and entered the Theological Department of the same institution, supplying adjacent churches during his theological course. Having graduated July 27th, 1858, he was ordained pastor of the churches at White Hall and Derry on the 29th of the same month. He resigned that charge in 1864, and accepted a call to the Logan's Valley Baptist Church, of Blair county, Pennsylvania. A call was extended to him by the First Baptist Church of Chester, Pennsylvania, in November, 1866, and having been accepted in December, he entered upon his duties as pastor in March, 1867, and still labors with great acceptability and efficiency. He left home June 1st, 1873, for an extended tour to Europe and the Holy Land, whence he

returned November 17th following, and afterward gave many interesting discourses upon subjects suggested by his travels. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Association, and has sustained a relation to many other boards of the State. Of his three brothers, two are graduates of the University of Lewisburg and ministers of the Baptist denomination, while the third is a worthy and exemplary deacon. He has been eminently successful in his work, having baptized over 500 persons. He founded a new church at White Hall, Montour county, Pennsylvania, and has been a prominent preacher of dedicatory, installation and ordination sermons. His literary attainments are of a high order, and his presence in the social circle is ever hailed with pleasure.

THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL, M. D., Physician, was born at Watertown, New York, October 3d, 1827. He is the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern Frontier in the War of 1812. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. Living in the country until nearly twenty years of age, by manual labor upon a farm, he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. His love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself, and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York, in 1846. Four years after, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburgh, New York, but finding this employment an uncongenial one, he turned again to his books, and resolved to devote his future to a professional pursuit. By getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in making an excavation near his place of business, and borrowing a work on Anatomy, for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so much interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He entered the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, and graduated in February, 1854. He thence repaired to Philadelphia, and, after attending a course of lectures, again graduated in the Penn Medical University. He was immediately offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by this medical school, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home. In 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, which position he filled for ten years. In the same year, also, he was chosen Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he delivered annual courses of lectures to artists and art students, up to the time of the sale of the old Academy buildings, on Chestnut street, with the exception of two years during the war. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in

America. In 1863, he was appointed lecturer upon the same subject in the School of Design for Women, where he has since delivered annual courses. After the second battle of Bull Run, during the late war of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital, at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homeopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867, he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on Anatomy, he has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner, which at once attracts and retains the attention of the student. In addition to attending to a large professional business, he has found time to contribute a number of important papers to the medical journals, besides writing a work on *Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy*, which has been highly commended by the medical press, and also to act as General Editor of the *American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica*. He has two children, a son and daughter; his son, Charles M. Thomas, M. D., having recently returned from a two and a half years' course of study and travel in the Old World.

TIARSWOOD, GEORGE, Lawyer, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 7th, 1810. After receiving a thorough academical and classical education, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated, A. B., in July, 1828. Having determined to embrace the legal profession, he entered the office of the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, pursued the usual course of study, and was admitted to practice in September, 1831. His tastes led him to devote himself exclusively to the civil courts. He was elected as one of the Representatives of the city in the Legislature, for the session of 1837-'38. At the following October election, he was nominated and elected a member of Select Council, and served for the term of three years as a member of that body. In the autumn of 1841, and also of 1842, he was again elected a member of the Legislature, where he represented the (old) city for two years. In April, 1845, he was commissioned, by Governor Shunk, a Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and, in February, 1848, was appointed President Judge of the same. Shortly after this period, the office of Judge of the various courts throughout the Commonwealth was made elective, and, in October, 1851, he was elected by the people President Judge of the same court for the



SCULPTED BY J. H. B. 1887

A. R. THOMAS, M.D.

A. R. Thomas,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PHILADELPHIA

period of ten years, and at the election in October, 1861, was re-nominated and re-elected to the same dignity. Before his term had expired, he was chosen, in October, 1867, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He is noted for his learning, the copiousness and perspicuity of his charges, the ability and thoroughness with which he takes hold of the subject matter in litigation, the faithfulness and impartiality which mark his decisions. He is the editor of numerous legal works, issued from the press during the past thirty years, all of which have been well received by the profession in this and other States.

FREAS, PHILIP RAPIN, Journalist, was born at Marble Hall, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1809, and is descended from ancient and honorable families. His paternal grandfather was from Saxony, and uncle to Jacob Frederick Fries (the correct orthography), the founder of a philosophic school in Germany, and a Professor at Heidelberg in 1805. He was a man of profound learning, and the author of numerous scientific and philosophical works. The maternal side claims descent from the celebrated Paul de Rapin de Thoyras, an eminent historiographer, born in Languedoc, in 1661, who fled to England soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He subsequently went to Holland, and entered the military service, but returned to England with the Prince of Orange (afterwards William the Third), under whom he served with distinction at the battle of the Boyne and at the siege of Limerick. He was also for some time tutor to the Earl of Portland's son; but, in 1707, he retired from public service, and devoted the last seventeen years of his life to the *History of England*, which he brought down to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1689. This work he published in eight volumes. In America, the collateral branches of the family have borne themselves nobly, and especially in times of public danger. Philip Rapin, a maternal uncle of Major Freas, and whose name he also bears, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War, and fell at the battle of Germantown. Daniel Rapin, another uncle, is still remembered as the first Mayor of Washington City, and was afterwards appointed Justice of the Peace by President Jefferson. He was also the first and only bookseller at the Federal Capital for many years. In 1814, he had the distinction of having his dwellings, store and stock of books burned by the British, on the ground that he held office under government. He was Postmaster of the House of Representatives at the time of his death, in 1825. Like many other men who have won honorable distinction, the early educational advantages of Major Freas were small, and ended at sixteen. He then entered the printing office of the *Norristown Herald*, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. On the day he at-

tained his majority (February 22d, 1830), he went to Germantown, for the first time, and saw it as a stranger. He was unheralded and uninvited, yet he resolved to make it his abiding place. He had but little capital, save his heart and brains, his industry, energy and perseverance. He turned at once to journalism as his natural task, and forthwith arranged for the issue of a weekly family and agricultural paper. It should be remarked that this had been the dream of his life from childhood until he reached the measure of a man. A secret and powerful purpose seems to have urged him on from the very beginning. The printing materials were obtained from Jedediah Howe, a type founder, on a credit of sixty days, without note, security, or reference of any kind whatever. When afterwards asked why he had been so liberal of credit to an entire stranger, the type founder simply answered, that all he required was an honest face. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the obligation was discharged on the day it was due. The first number of the *Germantown Telegraph* was issued March 17th, 1830; and it may be mentioned, as an evidence of its wide and lasting success, that during the forty-three years of its intervening history, it has been enlarged no less than six times. The favor which greeted its first appearance has known no abatement, but has gone on, steadily increasing. As a weekly visitor to the fireside of a large constituency, it has held its own in the presence of near and formidable rivals; and its reputation as a leading family and agricultural paper rests upon a solid and enduring basis. Its proprietor is a true and worthy representative of the Franklins of the American printing press, and his name should go down side by side with a host of others, who have won their laurels on the same field of useful and honorable exertion. As long as such qualities as a steadfast and enduring purpose, a strict integrity, an unflagging industry, an editorial independence, a high sense of personal responsibility and a great practical intelligence shall be deemed worthy of public recognition, his name and fame may be safely held aloft as a just example and incentive to those who follow after.

ROSS, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1770. He was a son of Thomas Ross, a well-known and influential preacher of the Society of Friends. After receiving such education as the schools of his day afforded, he studied law under the care of his cousin, Thomas Ross, of West Chester, and was admitted to the bar. He settled at Easton, Pennsylvania, in the practice of law, in 1792. On November 19th, 1795, he married Mary Jenkins, of Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and on this account was disowned by the Society of Friends, she not being a member. He was elected Prothonotary of Northampton

county, and served for several years; he was a member of the State Legislature from 1812 to 1816, and represented his district in Congress from 1816 to 1818. In the latter year he received an appointment as Judge of the Common Pleas, and held the scales of justice upon the same bench now occupied by his grandson, Hon. Henry P. Ross, until April 16th, 1830, when he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and filled the position with honor until his death, on January 31st, 1834. The clearness of his searching intellect, together with his sterling integrity and high sense of justice, eminently qualified him for the exalted position to which he was elevated.

GRIFFEN, JOHN, Engineer, Inventor, and Iron Master, was born in the township of Mamaronck, Westchester county, New York, in 1812. He is the son of John Griffen, a farmer of the same place. He is one of the fifth generation, born in the same house, which is one of the oldest in the country. His early education was derived from his mother, a school teacher, who instructed him till the age of fourteen years, when he was sent to a Friends' school, at Nine Partners, in Dutchess county. On completing his education, he entered the store of an uncle, in New York, staying with him till he was twenty-one years old, when he engaged in business with another uncle. This occupation, however, being unsuited to his tastes, he travelled for some time in the West, and took a position as book-keeper, following that profession till the age of twenty-nine years, when, finding his health somewhat shaken, he came to Pennsylvania, and engaged as book-keeper at the iron works and nail manufactory of R. C. Nichols & Co., of Norristown. With them he remained three years, conducting the works during the latter portion of the time. He seemed now to have found his true sphere of action, as, while with that firm, the talent for engineering and mechanical pursuits, which subsequently made him so celebrated, found an opportunity for developing itself. His first attempt in that direction was the erection of the works of Moore Hooven, of the same place, which he was unexpectedly called upon to do. While so engaged, he conceived and successfully applied a novel method of economizing the cost of using steam power, by saving the waste steam lost under the old system, of nests of boilers, and thus enabling steam to compete with water power in point of economy, and consequently rendering it superior as a motor. He experienced much opposition in this matter; his theory was almost universally condemned, and his employers had nearly decided not to make the trial; but he overcame all obstacles, and his principle finally remained triumphant. Though the idea had been previously suggested, he can fairly claim the merit of being

the first to successfully apply it. In 1847, he was commissioned to erect the works of Reeves, Abbott & Co., at Safe Harbor. The design of these works had already been furnished, and closely resembled that of the Phoenixville Iron Works; his duties were consequently chiefly of an executive character, but served, nevertheless, to strikingly display his abilities. He remained with that firm till 1856, and, while with them, introduced the governor for controlling steam engines used in rolling iron, a great desideratum, but theretofore supposed impracticable; and likewise machinery to run the carriage transporting the rail from the rolls to the saws, instead of employing hand labor. His well-known invention for making wrought iron cannon was also made here. It consists in winding rods, spirally and in several layers, around a central piece, in which is the bore, and then welding them between rollers, thus virtually making a twist gun, possessing great power of resistance. Experiments were made with these guns, by Government, and one of 620 pounds (regulation weight, 988 pounds,) was tried, which only burst after 568 discharges. The charges and ammunition were gradually increased, the last three trials being with seven pounds of powder and thirteen balls, while the test for a bronze gun of the same calibre is two pounds of powder, one wad and one ball. Many hundreds of these guns, made by the Phoenixville Iron Company, and known as the Griffen gun, were used during the late war. He went to Phoenixville in 1856, to take charge of the works there, and remained till 1862. His next invention was for rolling the large wrought iron beams, used in buildings, on the small rollers then in use. He obtained a patent for this in 1857, and put it into successful operation. His process was a complete success, and has undergone no change whatever. Thousands of tons of these beams are now made annually, and for several years he rolled the largest beams rolled in the world, getting them up to 15 inches on rollers 19½ inches in diameter, while, by the old method, 9 inches was the maximum size obtained on larger rollers. He assigned all rights to this process, except that of employing it in any other mill with which he might be connected, to the Phoenix Iron Company. In 1862, he engaged to erect the Buffalo Union Iron Works, for a firm engaged in the general iron manufacture and also in making the wrought iron beams, he having conceded to them his reserved right in consideration of a royalty. These rolling mills, although built in 1862, are still considered among the best in the country. In 1867, he again accepted the position of mechanical and civil engineer, and, eighteen months later, returned to Phoenixville, where he was placed in charge of the works, as superintendent. He is now (1874) engaged in erecting a new and large works for the same company. It is intended to be equal to any in the world, and will cover 6¼ acres, and is to be used for the finishing of iron. It will be the first mill in the world in which compound high and low pressure engines will be introduced. The general plan and the



John Griffen



Myall



H. H. Muhlenberg



James M. Smith

arrangement of the machinery are his own. He was elected Burgess in 1857, and served as School Director very efficiently. On accepting the latter office, he found the facilities afforded very insufficient and set to work to remedy the defects, and in a short time obtained the construction of the fine new school-houses now in use. He designed and superintended their construction and had the schools graded. He was unanimously elected a second time, being the first man in the borough to receive that honor. He is one of the stockholders and a director of the Phoenix Iron Company, and also a member of the firm of Clark Reeves & Co., being one-fifth owner. A fine draughtsman and designer, he has designed many of the finest residences in Phoenixville. He was married, in 1837, to Esther, daughter of Reuben Leggett, of New York, by whom he had five children, only one of whom is living. His first wife died in 1849, and in 1851 he was espoused to her sister, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Robert N., was in the United States navy, and lost his life, by yellow fever, in the service of his country.

MUHLENBERG, HIESTER H., M. D., Physician and Financier, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 15th, 1812. His father was Henry A. Muhlenberg, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and his mother was a daughter of Governor Hiestler of this State, whose life also finds a record in these pages. His primary education was received in his native city, under the Rev. John F. Grier, D. D., an eminent classical scholar. Subsequently, he entered and attended the Sophomore class, under the Rev. Dr. Neill, at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1829. He then studied medicine, under Dr. Thomas Harris, a naval surgeon of high reputation, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. Thereupon he commenced the practice of his profession in Reading, continuing the same for about eight years. After the panic of 1837 his remarkable financial ability was first brought into prominent notice, as he then took charge of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Reading for the purpose of restoring them to a proper condition, expecting to resume his practice in the course of a year or two. This intention, however, was not carried out, as in March, 1842, he was elected cashier of the bank, a position he continues to hold. His capacity carried the bank successfully through the great panic of 1857, through the troubles incident to the Rebellion, and, finally, through the severe crisis of 1873. During all these monetary difficulties the institution has been able to maintain its ground and secure the entire confidence of the public. He served in the first councils which changed the borough of Reading to a city, and had been previously a member of the Borough Councils for nine or ten

years. He was the leading member of the Finance Committee, and largely instrumental in reducing the municipal debts. These services established his well-deserved reputation as an able man of business and skilful financier. He entered the army, under the old volunteer system, as a private, but worked his way up from the ranks to be Lieutenant; and during the riots of 1844 proceeded to Philadelphia from Reading with that rank, as a part of William H. Keim's command. In the late war, though somewhat advanced in years, the same patriotic spirit impelled him to enter the emergency volunteers at the battle of Antietam, and subsequently to join the thirty days' re-enlistment during the excitement caused by the battle of Gettysburg. He is one of the three surviving (out of twelve) Trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and was its President for many years. He served (about 1840) as Director and President of the Reading Water Company, and by his able management maintained the high character of that company, as indeed he has always done of every institution to which he has given his services—invariably gratuitously, all his public positions, official or otherwise, having been honorary ones. He has been a member of the Vestry of the Lutheran Church since 1835, and in religious matters has displayed the same energy and talent as in enterprises, patriotic or otherwise, having for their object the benefit of the city or the welfare of the country at large. Since about 1860, he has been interested in the Leesport Iron Works, at Leesport, and with Mr. Eckert's Iron Works. Besides his other attainments, he is a good German scholar and a fair-French one. In short, he is possessed of superior and varied talents, while the good he has accomplished would furnish an exemplary record not merely for one life but for several. He has been married twice: first to Amelia Hanold, whose father was a citizen of Louisiana at the time of its purchase, and afterwards to Catharine S. Hunter, of Berks county, by whom he has seven children, all young.

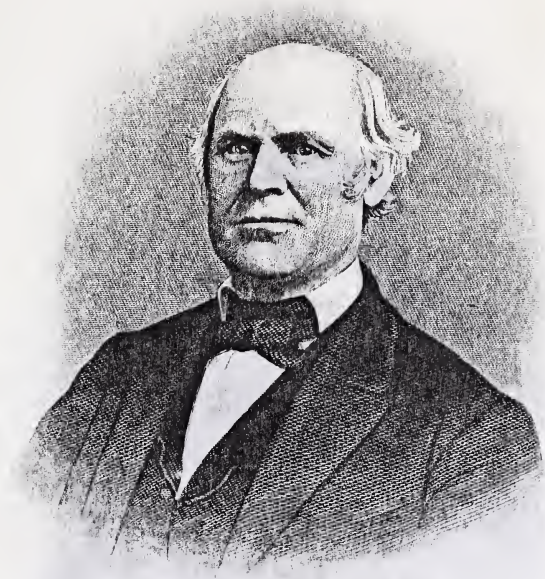
BRICK, SAMUEL REEVE, Architect and Civil Engineer, was born November 1st, 1809, in Woodstown, Salem county, New Jersey. He is of Quaker parentage; the son of Joseph (jr.) and Elizabeth (Smith) Brick, and the fifth in the line of descent from John Brick, who as early as 1690 settled at Cohamsey, where he purchased extensive tracts of land. For it appears when Joseph Miller re-surveyed Samuel Demming's large tract of land on Gravelly Run or the southern branch of Stoe Creek (it being the boundary line between Salem and Cumberland counties at this time), Miller said he was assisted by John Brick and his two sons; and that the difficulty they had to contend with proved more chargeable than he expected it would be to the proprietor. John Brick soon afterwards pur-

chased the whole tract. His son, John Brick, jr., who was the first President Judge of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, New Jersey, married, in 1729, Ann Nicholson of Elsinboro' (who was born November 15th, 1707). They commenced life together at Cohansey, and had eight children. Previous to his death, he purchased a large quantity of land lying on the south side of Alloway's Creek; part of a neck of land, called "Beesley Neck," he devised to his second son, Joseph. John Brick, jr., died January 23d, 1758, and his widow some twenty years thereafter. Joseph Brick married, first, Rebecca Abbott of Elsinboro', about 1758, and they resided together for a short time on his property on Alloway's Creek, when they removed to a farm in Elsinboro' which had been left to his wife by her father, Samuel Abbott. Their family consisted of two daughters, Anne and Hannah, and one son, Samuel. His first wife died November 16th, 1780, and he afterwards married Martha Reeve and removed to Cohansey Creek, where he resided until his death. By Martha Reeve he had two sons, Joseph John and Samuel Brick; the eldest son of Joseph married Ann Smart of Elsinboro'. Joseph married Elizabeth, daughter of David Smith, a resident of Mannington. He was a native of Egg Harbor, and removed from there to Salem county when he was at middle age. He was greatly respected for his uprightness and quiet deportment among the people of the neighborhood in which he dwelt. Joseph and his wife had five sons, among whom was Samuel Reeve. He received his primary education in Salem, and subsequently at the school in Mannington. In accordance with the custom of those days, he was at the age of fourteen years regularly indentured as an apprentice, which was done at Philadelphia, to one Robert Evans, a member of the Society of Friends, to learn the business of bricklaying, and, as customary then, he became an inmate of Friend Evans' household. He remained with his preceptor and master until he attained his majority, and became a thorough master of the trade and calling which he had acquired. He then carried on the business as master for ten years, after which he commenced to study in the city of Philadelphia the principles of architecture, and also of civil engineering. Having given his whole attention to these new and important subjects, and become thoroughly proficient in their various details, he commenced the practice of his new profession, which he still continues. He has paid particular attention to the construction of gas-works, and has superintended the erection of many of these important improvements in various and distant parts of the country, in British America as well as in the United States. His labors in this direction may be understood and appreciated when it is stated that their fruits dot the streets of larger and smaller localities of the several States of the Union from Maine to Florida. He holds at present the position of President of the Richmond County Gas Light Company, at Stapleton, New York. He also served for three years as a Trustee of the

Philadelphia Gas Works. His political life commenced as a faithful adherent to the doctrines of the Whig party as expounded by the statesman Henry Clay, and he was nominated by that party and elected as one of the Commissioners of the (old) District of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county. Since the dissolution of that party he has given his adherence to Republican principles. He is a life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married March 23d, 1831, to Esther, daughter of James Gardiner, who was a prominent soldier of the War of the Revolution, and has had eight children, six of whom are now living. He is also Consulting Engineer of several works in the United States. His son Joseph is in the fifth generation of that name.

MORGAN, JOHN, Builder, etc., was born in Radnor township, Pennsylvania, in the year 1786. He settled in Phoenixville when but a boy, and lived to see it grow from a mere village to one of the most prosperous business centres in the State. By trade he was a carpenter, and by care, energy and thrift succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune. He built the first brick house in Phoenixville, and was one of the originators and promoters of the Reading Railroad. In 1828, he and the late Isaac Trimble, of West Bradford, were elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and, in 1839, he was again elected on the same ticket, with Joshua Hartshorne, Joel Swaine and Joseph Baily. He was President of the Phoenixville Bridge Company till the time of his death, having been a member of that association for a long time. He died in 1872, universally regretted by his fellow-citizens and all those who knew him. In his business character he was upright and exact in all his transactions, quick and determined in his judgment, which usually proved correct, and in private life affable and courteous to all, extending his hand to the rich or the poor with equal cordiality.

KALER, LEVI B., Merchant, was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 26th, 1828. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Kaler of the same place. His grandfather, Matthias, was a native of Germany and settled in Berks county. He was a Justice of the Peace, and performed the marriage ceremony in the county. He had a family of ten children, John being the only son. Levi B. was educated chiefly in the common schools of his native county, with some additional assistance from his pastor. He attended school during the winter, working on the farm in the summer. In 1847, he went to Phoenixville, at the age of nineteen, and engaged as salesman with Wil-



Saml T. Brice



George P. A. N. P. 1878

Levi B. Kaler

liam Nyce in the dry-goods and grocery business, with whom he remained till 1855, with the exception of an absence of three months passed in the West. In that year the proprietor retired from the business, which he, in connection with Nathan Wagoner, a fellow-clerk, purchased and carried on under the name of Kaler & Wagoner. This association lasted till 1873, when it was dissolved by the death of his partner, the utmost harmony having prevailed in the firm during the eighteen years of its continuance. The business under their management grew rapidly until it became one of the most prosperous in the county, the amount of sales in the wholesale and retail departments, at the time of the dissolution, being \$80,000 a year. During his residence at Phoenixville he has occupied a prominent position among the citizens, and has filled many important offices of honor and trust in the community. In 1856, he was elected member of the School Board; was re-elected twice and served till 1862. During his term of service all the schools were graded and new houses built, he being very active in the promotion of the same. He was also Treasurer of the Board for over three years. He was elected member of the Town Council, in 1872-'73, and was very influential in the successful building and completion of the new Water Works for the borough. He was one of the originators and first directors of the Phoenixville Bank, and one of the corporators of the Morris Cemetery, having acted as Secretary of the same from the date of the charter, in 1865. He is Treasurer and clerk of the Union Association of Baptist Churches and member of its Board of Trustees, and has been for seven years Superintendent of Sunday-schools. Is President of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, and since the death of his partner has been elected Treasurer of the Black Rock Bridge Company. During the Rebellion he was Treasurer of the Board of Relief, to which he contributed with his usual liberality. He took a prominent part in the construction of the Masonic Hall; was President of its Board of Managers; has served in all the positions in the lodge up to that of Knight Templar, and has filled for several years by reelection the position of trustee. He is a stockholder and Director (1873) of the Pickering Valley Railroad, and a Director in the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company of Chester county. His firm was the first to introduce gas into Phoenixville. He has also acted as executor and guardian for estates and children. He is an entirely self-made man. He went to Phoenixville with only \$1.62; but now, through energy, industry and careful attention to business, is in the enjoyment of a handsome competence. He is one of the most active business men in the county, and is ever busy doing good for its own sake. He has always borne the highest character for morality and integrity, and his advice and example are of excellent service to the rising generation. He was married, in September, 1860, to Anne Oliva Nyce (now deceased), by whom he has had four children, of whom the last, a daughter, only survives.

MORRIS, REV. ROBERT DESHA, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, August 22d, 1814. He is the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Morris, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1794. The Morris family—Maur-rwyce: literally, "warlike, powerful"—trace their descent from a chieftain primogenitor in Wales in 933. In later times, they had important commands, and fought in the battles of the Parliament against Charles I.; but after the death of Cromwell they were obliged to flee from Monmouthshire to escape the vengeance of Charles II., and took refuge in the Island of Barbadoes. From this island his fourth grandfather, Lewis Morris, soon after sailed for New Jersey, and settled in that part now termed Monmouth county, where he was one of the Judges of the first Monmouth court. Another branch of the family, about the same time, settled at and gave the name to Morrisania, New York, and have become famous in the history of the country. His paternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and having been taken prisoner was confined with many other patriots in the "Old Sugar House," in Liberty street, New York, where they endured untold sufferings, pounded glass being sometimes mingled with their miserable food. His maternal ancestors, the Deshas, fled from La Rochelle on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, and came to New Rochelle, New York. They subsequently settled on the Delaware, above the Water Gap, where they lived many years. In 1784, the Deshas and the Overfields emigrated to Kentucky. They were with the Kentons, Simon and John, in their stations, and shared in their struggles with frontier life and the merciless Indian. His mother being descended from the Huguenot stock, held tenaciously to the Reformed or Calvinistic faith. Her only son early imbibed these tenets, to which he has steadfastly adhered. Having been prepared at Bracken Academy, Augusta, Kentucky, he entered Augusta College in the same place, and after a four-years' course graduated August 7th, 1834. He then went to the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, where he completed another four-years' course, September 24th, 1838. During vacations he attended lectures at the Theological Department of Yale College, and travelled extensively over the country. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in that city, April 18th, 1838. His first sermon was preached in the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1838, and his second discourse was delivered on the afternoon of the same day in the old Ben Salem Presbyterian Church near the Philadelphia line. Having been called to Newtown, in August following he was ordained and installed pastor of that church by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 23d, 1838, and sustained that relation for eighteen years. He removed thence to Oxford, Ohio, where he has been for over fourteen years President of Oxford Female College. He received the

honorary degree of D. D. from Centre College, Kentucky, June, 1870. He was married, May 3d, 1842, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Matthew L. Bevan, an eminent merchant and Christian gentleman of Philadelphia. The old Newtown Church was built before the Revolution, and had many historic associations. Washington's Headquarters were near by, and when the Hessians were captured over at Trenton almost in sight, many of them were lodged within the solid stone walls of the old church. A British officer, annoyed at the curious crowds, took a piece of charcoal and wrote on the wall opposite the pulpit:

In times of war, and not before,
God and the soldier men adore;
When the war is o'er and all things righted,
The Lord's forgot and the soldier slighted.

These memories aided not a little to increase the zeal of the young pastor; and the old church was renovated and enlarged, and continues to flourish. Besides diligent attention to his pastoral duties, he was abundant in labors and in preaching and planting churches in other places. Several important churches in Bucks county owe their formation to his persistent efforts. In general improvement, in temperance and educational movements, he was very active, having been President of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg, in 1846. He served as Director in the common schools, and established a superior Parochial School and Classical Academy, now in successful operation at Newtown. He was for years an energetic and laborious Trustee for Lafayette College, helping to raise her endowment and sending her many promising young men. In Ohio his educational efforts have continued with unabated interest. The Oxford Female College, over which he presides, has the well-deserved honor of being one of the best educational establishments in the country.



SPENCER, JOHN, Journalist, was born in Heywood, Lancashire, England, March 15th, 1835. When but one year old his father died leaving a family of five young children to the care of their mother, whose strong will and sterling merit enabled her to successfully raise and educate them. Her youngest son, when he had attained the age of fourteen years, was regularly indentured to learn the printing business in Oldham, and during seven years of his apprenticeship faithfully applied himself to the craft, so that on attaining his majority he was a thorough master of his art. Leaving Oldham he repaired to London, where he worked for a short time and then emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in 1856. In that city he effected an engagement with John A. Gray, printer, Jacob street, with whom he remained for six years. After spending some time in other offices in New York, he passed to Boston, Augusta, Maine, and thence to Philadelphia,

pursuing his calling in all these cities. In March, 1866, he first reached Chester, Pennsylvania, where he opened a job printing office in Market street, and commenced business on his own account. In the following month of October, in conjunction with Dr. Taylor, he started the *Advertiser*, a small paper ten by thirteen, which after a little more than a year was enlarged to eight columns. In the course of the following year he disposed of his interest in the paper to his partner, and finding his job business increasing removed to more commodious quarters, to the upper rooms of the Post-office building, subsequently changing to the present council chamber, where, on June 6th, 1868, he issued the first number of the *Chester Advocate*, intended purely as an advertising sheet, and distributed gratuitously. Business connected with the job printing continuing to increase, a further change to more enlarged space was soon deemed necessary, and, in January, 1869, the present location on Edgemont avenue was first occupied. The *Advocate* had been enlarged to the dimensions of six columns, and now sold at the nominal price of one cent per copy. In October, 1872, the size of the paper was still further increased by the addition of a column to each page, and the price raised to two cents; the circulation continues to increase gradually but surely, and its proprietor is reaping from his enterprise in this direction. An additional building has been recently erected, which is also occupied by him, with a total frontage of forty-two feet and a depth of fifty feet. It is of fine brick and three stories in height. The basement is used as a press-room, where four presses are worked by a five-horse power engine. An elevator communicates with the floor above, and is used for the raising and lowering of forms, etc. The first floor contains the office, composing rooms, etc., while the upper stories are occupied as a dwelling. Every convenience is to be found in and around the composing and press-rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated. The building is heated throughout by steam from the boiler. The success which has attended the proprietor of the *Advocate* is solely due to his untiring industry and energetic perseverance. He takes particular pleasure in doing his work well, and in this way cannot fail to meet the approbation of his patrons.



WALTERS, GEORGE, Mechanical Engineer, was born in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 22d, 1810, and is a son of William and Catharine Walters. He was educated in the district schools, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the coach-making trade, at which he faithfully served until attaining his majority, when he continued as a journeyman for a year or more longer; and then finally set up on his own account in the same calling, having first erected his own shops, etc. In 1838, he removed to Phoenixville, and effected an engage-



Robert A. Morris.



Geo. Watters



Wm. H. Hall

ment as pattern maker and draughtsman in the establishment of Reeves & Whitaker, where he has ever since remained, with them and their successors, a period of over the third of a century. He has, during this time, been regularly advanced through all the various grades, and is now, and has been for the past twenty-five years, the Chief Engineer and Chief Draughtsman of the Phoenix Iron Company. These works, the most complete of their kind in the United States, have been erected from time to time, mainly according to his plans and designs and under his immediate supervision; and the perfection to which they have been brought bears witness to the very great ability and deep study which brought them into being. In 1844, he planned the blast furnaces at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, erected there by Reeves & Whitaker, having been selected by the proprietors as the Engineer and Designer; and here, for the first time in the history of iron manufacture, was the gas taken from the tunnel head of the furnace, and introduced under the boilers for the purpose of generating the steam and heating the blast. This was his own invention, which has since been universally adopted. In 1845, under the direction of David Reeves, he planned the blast furnaces at Phoenixville, and superintended their erection. Here, likewise, was the gas successfully introduced under the boilers, where it fulfilled all the purposes above mentioned. These two furnaces having proved eminently prosperous, he was again selected by the same gentleman to furnish the plans and superintend the construction of what was then termed the new Rail Mill at Phoenixville. It was commenced early in May, 1846, and on the 16th of November following all the furnaces, machinery and other appliances necessary in the manufacture of railroad iron were completed, and rails successfully made. Immediately after this, the firm of Reeves, Abbott & Co. selected him as the Engineer to superintend the erection of a large rail mill at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for which he made all the necessary drawings. In the same year also Reeves, Nichols & Co., of Bridgeton, New Jersey—in addition to their already great manufacturing establishment—commenced the erection of a large rolling mill, and selected him as the Engineer to plan and arrange the greater part of this improvement, all of which he accomplished to their entire satisfaction. In 1849, David Reeves became the proprietor of the Spring Mill Furnaces, and again made choice of the same Engineer to superintend the construction of the various buildings at this point. He also was engaged by the same gentleman in re-constructing and re-arranging the furnaces, etc., of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which had likewise become the property of the same operator. Shortly after this had been successfully accomplished, Reeves, Nichols & Co., of Bridgeton, added still further improvements to their already extensive works, and he was called upon as Engineer for the construction and equipment of a large pipe mill for the manufacture of butt-welded gas tubes. Fol-

lowing these came many changes and new improvements at the Phoenix Works, to enable them to roll and manufacture all the various shapes of iron used in the construction of bridges, truss-girders, compound and other beams known to the trade. He was the Chief Engineer in the construction of the iron work of the great International Bridge crossing the Niagara River, at Buffalo, connecting the latter place with Fort Erie, all the drawings, etc., for which were prepared by him at the Phoenix Company's offices—where the iron-work was fabricated—and duplicate copies of every drawing sent to the contractor who erected the bridge. He is now engaged, as Chief Engineer, in the construction at Phoenixville of the New Mill, both frame-work and roof, which, when completed, is intended to be the most perfect of its kind in the New or even the Old World. Everything, in fact, in and around the vast establishment owned and occupied by this company bears the mark of his skill, ability, and ingenuity. Having had all the varied details of the business to superintend, he has probably done more actual work in devising and constructing them than any one else. He has, during the course of his long and useful life, invented and perfected many contrivances, which he has patented, and which have proved of great benefit to the manufacturing world. He is known by these and his great prominence in connection with iron manufacture, all through the Middle States, as one of the best mechanical engineers of the day, and is highly esteemed, not only for his professional ability, but for those social qualities and that sterling integrity which are ever the characteristics of an able, intelligent and worthy citizen. He is a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, December 27th, 1832, to Rebecca, second daughter of Philip and Catherine Gougler, of Chester Springs, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Noah, living, who is also in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company.

HUBBELL, WILLIAM WHEELER, Lawyer, and Inventor of the famous Thunderbolt Shell Fuses, etc., was born in the former District of the Northern Liberties, now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1821. He is a son of Truman M. Hubbell, and grandson of Silas Hubbell, of Massachusetts, who fought at Bunker Hill, afterwards was with Washington in five battles, and sold his mill seat to purchase shoes and blankets for his comrades in arms. The ancestors named Hubbell emigrated from England in 1649, and settled in Connecticut, while those on the maternal side were members of William Penn's colony of Friends, and settled near Chester, Pennsylvania. Sir Henry Hale Graham and Richard Flower were his maternal great-grand and grandparents. He was educated at Eustace's, and Shipper's Classical School, in Philadelphia; but, owing to his parents' misfortunes during the disastrous panic of 1837, he was

obliged, at sixteen years of age, to leave school and labor for his daily bread. Being of an inventive turn of mind, and having made some discoveries in chemistry, which he was enabled to turn to good account, he managed to earn the means to prosecute the study of the law. This, in the office of his preceptor, Hon. John W. Ashmead, now deceased, was successfully carried out, but owing to his numerous experiments, to be presently noticed, he was delayed in applying for admission to the bar until March 5th, 1845. His career as a counsellor at law has been a marked one; in five years, he had attained to the dignity of an advocate in the Supreme Court of the United States. Being conversant with the various mechanical sciences, which he had acquired in his leisure hours by hard study and constant observation, as well as with chemistry and its several handmaids, he possessed that knowledge which eminently fitted him to be a solicitor in "patent cases," generally so termed. It was in 1853 that he was selected as counsel by a committee of the now New York Central Railroad Company, and made his mark in connection with W. A. Beach, of Troy, New York, and William Whiting, of Boston, Massachusetts, in arguing for the defendants, in the case of *Ross Winans against O. Eaton, et. al.*, commonly known as the "Great Eight-wheel Car Suits," for infringement of a patent for the eight-wheeled car for railroads. This case was now heard for the third time before Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Cooperstown, New York (in the United States Circuit Court), and he opened the case for the defendants in one of the most lucid arguments ever delivered, which, for its fulness of detail—covering, as it does, 193 pages of matter—admirable arrangement, and strict adherence to the truth, redounds to his credit, industry and thorough knowledge of equity and law. The case had been by other counsel previously tried in the New York District, and a jury had given the plaintiff a verdict; under his preparation of defence, a decision for the defendants was obtained in this and another case, and, upon being carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, it was there sustained, and the decision so secured, in favor of the defendants, was virtually in favor of all the railroad companies in the United States, as they were all interested as much as any one in the decision. The case occupied four years, and involved nearly two millions of dollars. He was also of counsel in the great case against the Wheeling Bridge Company, in 1850, and the Woodworth Planing Machine, which was commenced in the previous year. He followed his profession of the law steadily until the close of the winter of 1856-'57, when he had the misfortune to be one of the victims or sufferers by the "National Hotel disease," so-called by reason of the fact that the guests of the National Hotel, at Washington, at the time of President Buchanan's inauguration, when that house was very much crowded with travellers, were simultaneously prostrated with a deadly sickness or poison; many died in a few days, while the majority lingered only to die after many years of

suffering. By his intimate knowledge of chemistry and antidotes, he was enabled to withstand the effects of the deadly arseniated poison so received, saved his life, and finally recovered his health. Not only in the highest court of the land has he earned laurels, but on a far different arena has he made himself world-wide famous. When but a lad of thirteen years, he was playfully experimenting with armed percussion arrows and projectiles, which, in after years, in explosive shells for naval and army service, he brought to perfection. It should be stated here that on his mother's side he is lineally descended from the renowned *Grahams and Stuarts* of Scotland, which families for many generations were oppressed by Great Britain; consequently, it can be easily understood that his feelings of determination to resist the encroachments of that country were innate. When, in 1840, there was a speck of war between the United States and Great Britain, about the "Northeastern Boundary Question," he began to devise some plan whereby this country, if forced to fight, might prove the victor by land and sea. After two years of patient investigation and continued experiments, he exhibited his famous explosive "Thunderbolt Shell Fuze," and its effects on a target at close quarters and at a distance. The results of these trials were reported to the Secretary of the Navy early in 1843, by Lieutenant William A. Wurts, who had been especially assigned to this duty by Commodore Frederick Engle, who greatly assisted in making known its great explosive powers and its general success. He was the first one to call, in an official manner, the attention of the Government to this new projectile. Commodores Perry and Stockton, in 1843, and General George Cadwalader, in 1846, took a personal interest in the matter by affording the inventor various facilities to experiment with the shells. It was introduced into the United States Marine Service as a secret, in 1847 (then termed the "Navy Time and Impact Fuze"), and he filed an application for a patent therefor (in the Secret Archives) in 1846, where it remained quiescent for many years, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and he obtained his patent, January 7th, 1862. It sunk the "Alabama" in the British Channel, and has never suffered a defeat. He also is the inventor of the great Land Shell Percussion Fuze, patented in 1860, which turned the scale in favor of the North, beginning with Antietam. This is technically called the "Percussion Fuze Explosive Shell" for rifled cannon, allowing time for the shell to explode after it shall have penetrated the object at which it is fired, or against the field and by percussion. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government had availed itself of his inventions, several millions being used, to successfully prosecute the war to a glorious triumph for the Union cause, and now arm the navy and army batteries therewith, yet the inventor had never reaped his pecuniary reward. In 1864, Congress directed him to prosecute his case in the Court of Claims, and for six years he urged his suit before that body. In 1870, it was concluded, and the following year



Wm Wheeler Hubbell



The American

the United States Supreme Court dismissed and refused the motions and appeals of the United States, which affirmed a royalty of \$200,000 to him as the inventor. Up to 1873, Congress had only authorized the payment of one-third of this amount, leaving the balance unpaid, though reported since in Congress in his favor, where it is admitted that his inventions saved the country in the war. Away back, in 1844, he patented the first adjustable breech-loading gun, compensating for expansion in heating by a screw and sectional breech. The British Government ordered one of him, which was made and forwarded, and upon this the Snider Rifle and Armstrong Gun of the British service are modified improvements, in the shape of the elements, "the compensating screw, and gated or sectional breech." Upon this latter, the original inventor has improved and patented, on a decision in his favor by the United States Patent Office. The use of breech-loading arms is largely due to his early inventions. In the civil arts and sciences he has made and patented many inventions; these embrace the Draft and Spark Arresters of Locomotives (in 1841); others in Refining Iron and Metals by the use of Nitrates (1867-'70); the Solar Magnet and Engine (*Fire Insurance Journal*, 1850); others in chemistry and medicinal agents, with which he restored his own health, as before stated, and extended the same blessing to many of his friends. His aged parents survive and live with him. On December 14th, 1848, he married Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Paul Remley, of South Carolina, and has children living, Walter, Lawrence, Eleanor, Albert, Elizabeth and Paul. He is prosecuting his right to the full adjudicated compensation before the Forty-third Congress. It may be safely said, that his inventions of explosive shell fuzes of the army and navy of the United States have proved a great power to open the portals of the barbarian world to the advance of civilization and Christianity, China, Japan, and slavery having yielded to the influence of their fearful power. Forts, ships, and armies have failed, been destroyed, or surrendered before them, and, by the direction of Providence, the Union, freedom, peace, commerce, and national arbitration made to prevail.



ROSS, SAMUEL D., M. D., LL. D., D. C. L. Oxon., Physician and Surgeon, was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1805. After receiving a classical education at the academy at Wilkesbarre, and at the High School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph K. Swift, at Easton, and subsequently entered the office of the late Professor George McClellan, whose private tuition he enjoyed for nearly two years, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College in 1828. He forthwith opened an office, and commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, employing his leisure

hours in close study and translating several standard French and German medical works, which he subsequently published. In 1830, he gave to the profession his first original work on *Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints*. Among other matters of interest, particular mention is made of the use of adhesive plaster as a means of extension in the treatment of fractures, now so generally employed by surgeons of this and other countries. During the same year, he returned to his native county and pursued his avocations at Easton. In 1833, he was tendered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, which he accepted, and removed to Cincinnati. In this position he remained for two years, when he was invited to the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, and, in the autumn of 1835, entered upon its duties. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy which had ever been given in the United States, and while thus occupied he composed his *Elements of Pathological Anatomy*, the first methodical treatise on the subject ever published on this side of the Atlantic. The third edition was issued in 1857. He occupied this position for four years, when he was invited by the Trustees of the University of Louisville to accept the Chair of Surgery in that school, and in the fall of 1840 he removed to that city. For a period of ten consecutive years he gave his undivided attention to the duties of the lecture room, when he resigned to accept, in 1850, a similar professorship in the University of New York, which had just been vacated by the retirement of the venerable Dr. Mott. At the end of the first session he withdrew from this school, and, at the earnest solicitation of his former colleagues, returned to Kentucky to re-occupy the chair which he had relinquished the previous summer. In 1856, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, a position which he then accepted and still occupies. He is a very voluminous author. In addition to the works already named, he has, among others, written his *System of Surgery*, upon which his posthumous fame will most probably depend mainly; it appeared in 1859, has passed through five editions, the last being thoroughly revised and brought up to the existing state of the science (1872), and is comprised in two volumes, 8vo, pp. 2400, illustrated by upwards of 1400 engravings. It has been translated into the Dutch language and published at Nieuwediep, 1863. Within the past few years, an edition in the Russian language has appeared at St. Petersburg. The work is the most elaborate and exhaustive one on surgery ever written by a single man. He has also found time to edit a large work on *American Medical Biography*. He was one of the founders and chief editors of the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, which, after a successful career of five years, was finally suspended at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of numerous medical societies in the United

States; of the Imperial Medical Society in Vienna; of the Medical Society of Christiana in Norway; of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and of the British Medical Association, to which, on two occasions, he was an accredited delegate. He was one of the founders and one of the early presidents of the Kentucky State Medical Society. During his residence at Louisville, he drew up and published an elaborate and exhaustive *Report on Kentucky Surgery*, in which he first established the fact that the late Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, in that State, was justly entitled to the honor of being the Father of Ovariectomy, an honor until that time erroneously ascribed to other surgeons. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia, he founded, in conjunction with Dr. Da Costa, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of which he was the first president, and which now embraces a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. In 1867, he was elected President of the American Medical Association, and, in April, 1870, presided at the Teachers' Medical Convention, held at Washington City, to consider the subject of Medical Education. In June of the same year, he was appointed President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. In 1872, during his second visit to Europe, the University of Oxford, at its One-thousandth Commemoration, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L., the only compliment of the kind ever bestowed upon an American physician. The Jefferson College, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, had previously conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He has always been a warm and decided advocate of professional progress and of a higher standard of medical education. No one on this continent, perhaps, has so often and so fearlessly denounced the existing mode of instruction as he has, or more deeply lamented its many deficiencies. As a member of a great and noble profession, he has been most faithful to its interests and its honor. From the moment of his graduation down to the present time, he has been a zealous and devoted student, seeking solace among his large collection of books, which he justly ranks as among his most instructive and cherished friends and companions. He has been eminently a man of system in all his pursuits and undertakings. As a lecturer, he is never a minute behind time; and as a consulting physician and surgeon, no one could be more punctual or more conscientious in the fulfilment of his engagements. It is this characteristic trait which has enabled him to accomplish so much in the way of authorship. He has always been fully impressed with the value of minutes, well knowing that the hours would take care of themselves. Large portions of his works have been composed while riding about the city in the daily routine of his professional visits. He is still a young man, fresh, hale and vigorous. Years have brought with them no signs of decay, mental or physical. He lectures with the same force and animation as he did a third of a century ago; his eye is not dimmed, nor does his hand tremble:

and he performs the most difficult operations in surgery with the same grace, ability and coolness that characterized his movements in his earlier manhood.

MORGAN, JACOB B., Banker, was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He is the second son of John Morgan (deceased), whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the country schools and Westchester Academy. On completing his education he entered a store, at the same time teaching school. He was appointed Postmaster of Phoenixville under the Pierce and Buchanan administration. In 1868, he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Phoenixville, a position which he still ably fills. His management of the bank has been signalized by a large increase of its business and a great extension of public confidence; the institution at the present time having the reputation of being one of the strongest in the State. He has occupied many important public offices in the town; has been Justice of the Peace and four times Burgess, also Director and Treasurer of the School Board; and for his ability and general conduct during his administration of the last-named offices received a testimonial from the school teachers in 1873. In 1872, he was authorized to negotiate the water loan of \$175,000, and brought that large and important undertaking to a successful issue, without making any charge for his services. He is a Democrat and a firm supporter of the Union cause, which he sustained by liberal contributions and active, earnest efforts in raising and dispatching volunteers. He is also President of the Perseverance Building Association, and his influence has done much towards advancing its interests. He is a fine business man, conspicuous for his straightforward conduct in life, and for his constant efforts to assist in every thing tending to improve the city and its inhabitants, by whom he is universally loved and respected. He was married, in 1849, to Lavinia C., daughter of John Vanderslice, of Phoenixville, by whom he has four children living.

ROGERS, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born in Warrington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1829. He is the son of David Rogers, a native of Connecticut, and a member of one of the oldest families in that State: on his mother's side, he is of Irish descent. When quite young, his father removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and he placed his little son at first in the common schools of the district to receive his preliminary education, which was afterwards completed at an excellent private academy in Little Britain township. At the age of twenty years, he commenced life as an instructor of youth, which pursuit he



Geo W Rogers.



Wm L. Perkins

followed in both Bucks and Montgomery counties for about three years. In January, 1852, he entered the office of Joseph Dorrance, of Norristown, as a student of law, and remained there until the death of that gentleman, in the following month of November, when he chose David Krause as his preceptor, and with him completed the usual course, and was admitted to practice at the bar in January, 1854. He at once opened an office in Norristown, and commenced the practice of his profession. His business qualifications were recognized at once, and during the spring of this same year he was elected Chief Burgess of the town, which office he held for a year. In the autumn of 1856, he was elected District Attorney, and served in that capacity for the full term of three years with credit to himself, and gave great satisfaction to the community who had selected him for so responsible a position. He was the Democratic candidate for the additional Law Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, in 1873; but, although he secured a handsome majority in his own county, he failed to be elected, owing to the preponderance of Republican voters in the other portions of the district. He was elected a director of the Stony Creek Railroad Company, and was a member of the Board for one year. He was married, July 1st, 1858, to Cary, daughter of Jesse Bean, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

ELKINS, WILLIAM LUKENS, Oil Refiner, was born in Western Virginia, May 2d, 1832. He is of Quaker parentage, and the son of George W. Elkins, one of the earliest paper manufacturers of the country. When he was eight years old, he came with his parents to reside in Philadelphia, and obtained his education in the public schools, though he devoted his leisure hours to private study, and may almost be termed self-educated. At the age of fifteen, he left school and went into a store as entry clerk, where he remained about a year. He next engaged in the lumber business, but here he was unfortunate, a freshet occurring which swept away the fruits of his toil and industry. About the year 1851, he went to New York, where he embarked in the produce business, and was successful in this undertaking. In a year's time, he returned to Philadelphia, where he associated himself with Peter Saybolt, under the firm of Saybolt & Elkins, in a similar calling, with their establishment at Callowhill and Second streets, and where, in connection with their house in New York, they transacted probably the largest produce business in the country. The firm continued prosperously until 1860, when, by the purchase of his partner's interest, he became sole proprietor, and so remained until the "oil fever" broke out, when he repaired to Western Pennsylvania, having previously purchased certain shares in various oil companies. He then

made an unbiassed investigation of the region where petroleum was said to abound, and became convinced that it would be a growing business; but he believed that his proper sphere was in the refining of the crude article. He accordingly returned to Philadelphia, and was the pioneer in this branch of the trade. He erected works at his present location, near Lancaster avenue and Fiftieth street, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, in March, 1862, and gave them the name of the "Belmont Oil Works." There was no other establishment of a similar character save the "Crescent" (since out of business) for some time, and he then had almost the whole field to himself. His buildings and yard scarcely occupied the extent of half an acre, and he was possessed of four or five stills of the small capacity of twenty-five barrels each, producing—by the then slow process—only about 150 barrels per week, and giving employment to about twelve hands. For the past twelve years, the business has wonderfully increased, necessitating enlargement of the buildings from time to time, as also of the area required to carry on the establishment to the large proportions it has assumed, so that at the present time (1874) it covers an area of two and a half acres. There are six stills in operation, each of the capacity of 300 barrels, and capable of refining about 10,000 barrels per month. The tankage capacity is about 20,000 barrels. The average time required to convert the crude article into a marketable commodity is about three days. The works give employment to over thirty hands. The crude oil is received in tank cars, which are run upon a siding directly into the works, and are so arranged that the contents can be spontaneously emptied into a large iron tank holding 5000 barrels. He has provided an abundant supply of water by sinking wells in various parts of the premises; it is raised by steam power. The engine is of fifteen horse power, and, besides being utilized as above noted, is also employed for the blowers used in agitating the oil in process of refining. The works are in operation night and day, never stopping for any purpose whatever. The first gasoline ever manufactured was produced at these works. Notwithstanding that the greatest care is exercised at these works, he has had the misfortune on three several occasions to be burned out, but each time he has rebuilt without delay, improving on the character of the buildings so destroyed. In 1866, he established the "Park Refinery," which he operated till March, 1869, when the property was sold to the Park Commission. It had a capacity of nearly 5000 barrels per month. He purchased, in March, 1867, of Bowers & Kitchenman, the Monument Oil Works, which he disposed of during the February following, to Taylor, Harbert & Co. While he was in possession of this property, he increased its capacity from 200 barrels to 11,000 barrels per week. In 1870, he purchased of James Miller the Riverside Oil Works, which are situated on the Alleghany river, at Willow Grove Station (Western Pennsylvania Railroad), about two and a half miles from Alleghany City.

The capacity was about 500 barrels per week at the date of purchase, which has since been increased to 6000 barrels per month. In December, 1871, he associated with him George W. Elkins and David Bly, under the firm name of Elkins, Bly & Co., who now operate the works. He is also the part owner of some ten producing oil wells, and has, from time to time, assisted in sinking many others, at least fifty in number. He has now invested in his various oil enterprises about \$300,000. When it is remembered that he embarked in business primarily with no capital, except his energy and ability, his present abundant means is an ample proof of what industry will accomplish. In the midst of his oil operations he found time to engage in another enterprise. In 1865, he purchased of Robert Culin an establishment at Coates and Third streets, where he manufactured alcohol and vinegar for four years, disposing of the concern in March, 1869, to George O. Beach. He is likewise an active promoter of various public enterprises, and is known everywhere as a thorough, active, energetic business man. He was appointed, in 1873, by Mayor Stokley, one of the Commissioners to represent the city of Philadelphia at the Vienna Exposition, and the results of his observations, together with those of his colleagues, are embodied in an able Report, containing most valuable suggestions for the management of our own Centennial Exposition.

HOMPSON, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in England, and emigrated to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia March 11th, 1834. He was a marble mason by trade, and commenced that business on a limited scale on Seventh street, north of Coates street. He had no cash capital whatever, but relied upon his industry, energy and perseverance to accommodate and please his patrons. From the first he was successful, as his undoubted talent and skill was recognized, and fortune smiled upon his efforts. In a short time he rented a piece of ground at the northeast corner of Green and Thirteenth streets, where he erected a work-shop, and here his business prospered and increased. In November, 1836, he associated himself with his brother, Lewis, forming the firm of T. & L. Thompson, and very shortly afterwards opened a branch of their establishment, which included marble work of every description, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and which latter they continued with the most flattering success for several years. In 1842, the brothers purchased land at Ridge avenue and Thirteenth street, and, in 1845, erected a spacious marble and mahogany saw-mill and turning shop, which in May, 1848, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the enterprising firm. It may be mentioned that this destruction was caused by an incendiary, who was subsequently arrested, tried, convicted, and imprisoned for the

offence. With that undaunted zeal which had thus far carried the firm so safely on the tide of prosperity, they at once commenced rebuilding their establishment; and, like the fabled Phoenix emerging from its ashes, the new mill arose more beautiful in appearance and grander in its proportions. In its interior arrangements many very important and valuable improvements were introduced, such as machinery for the manufacture of furniture on a large scale, and for various other purposes. Prior to the last named date, viz., in 1848, Thomas Thompson had commenced a new line of business at No. 134 Dock street, for the importation and sale of upholstery goods, being the first to engage in this line, not only in Philadelphia but in the United States, as it comprised not only a complete stock of upholstery goods but also that of cabinet findings. He purchased the properties Nos. 236, 238 and 240 south Second street, and upon it erected the magnificent five-storied brown-stone store now in his occupancy, and since known as No. 240 south Second street, which has been, and continues to be, the most extensive establishment in this country for the manufacture and sale of the articles named above. The combined business of the mill and store having become of so vast a nature, it was deemed advisable by the firm of T. & L. Thompson to dissolve the co-partnership, that each brother might assume the control of a separate branch; Lewis taking charge of the manufacturing business at the mill, while Thomas should continue the warehouse. In thus briefly narrating the business changes that have occurred during the residence of Thomas Thompson in Philadelphia, it is well to remark how steadily he has progressed from comparative poverty to affluence, and that this is entirely owing to exertions that have never flagged, notwithstanding the heavy disaster that in a few hours laid waste the accumulation and industry of years. It is a most gratifying feature of his career that as he has prospered so he has given, and given generously to the various and manifold charities for which Philadelphia is so eminently noted. He has acted the part of a faithful steward "in doing good to all men, especially to those of the household of faith." During his long connection with the "Church of the Nativity," he has not only given his personal services towards its well-doing, but has contributed to its funds to the amount of thousands of dollars. He has also been for many years a member of that noble charity, the "Society of the Sons of St. George," and his purse is ever open to assist the needy and comfort the suffering stranger in our midst. True to the needs of the country of his adoption, when its unity was endangered he manifested as ardent a love for the maintenance of the cause as the most ardent of those of native birth, and devoted a large amount of his fortune for the purpose of raising recruits, thus, with others, relieving the Fourteenth Ward from the inconvenience and hardships of a draft. Having, of late years, the valuable assistance of his two sons, Thomas M. and Lewis A. Thompson, who are now partners in the active management of his large and



Thos Thompson

ever-increasing business, his position has become merely supervisory. Through life his greatest solicitude has been to maintain a spotless name, and the importance of ever keeping this object in view he has thoroughly impressed upon his sons, who may succeed him.

HILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Corporation President, was born in Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 27th, 1831. He is the youngest of eleven children, and the only one of the family born in this country. His father,

John Hill, was by birth an Englishman, a manufacturer of cotton goods, and was noted for being possessed of the strictest integrity. His mother's family is somewhat remarkable for the longevity of its members, one instance of which is presented in his great-grandmother, who is yet alive (November, 1873) at the great age of over one hundred years. He received his education at the Rittenhouse Grammar School, in Germantown, Charles S. Wilson, Principal. His moral and social life was, in a great measure, shaped by his intimate companionship during his boyhood with a most estimable young man, the son of a clergyman, and through such associations he was led, at the early age of fourteen years, to join the Methodist Church. After leaving school he was placed by his father with a confectioner, in Philadelphia, to learn the trade, but was not satisfied with it, and in the course of a year left that employment. He resolved to start in business for himself, buying and selling yarns on commission. In this he proved moderately successful, but knowing that "in union there is strength" he associated himself with his brothers, and commenced the manufacture of cotton yarns. The copartnership lasted three years, when it was dissolved, and he entered into the business of carpets and yarns, on Third street, in which he was most successful. After eight years of great prosperity he retired from active mercantile pursuits, although he yet retains a large interest in the firm which succeeded him, as a special partner. In 1866, he was elected President of the Seventh National Bank, which position he ably filled for three years, giving the most entire satisfaction to the Board of Directors, as well as to the numerous stockholders and patrons of the institution. After his connection with the bank had terminated, he resolved upon a season of relaxation, and with his family sailed for Europe, remaining abroad for eighteen months, during which time they visited many countries, and extended their tour as far as the Holy Land. Soon after his return he was elected President of the American Life Insurance Company, which position he still holds. He never aimed at political distinction, although he has held the honorable office of Elector, having been elected thereto on the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1868, which resulted in the choice by the people of General U. S. Grant for his

first term. His selection for this position was made without his knowledge or consent. He has also served as School Director of the Twentieth Section for five years. During the war he espoused most warmly the cause of the Union; he also labored earnestly on behalf of, and contributed generously to the funds of, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, besides donating largely to other channels of benevolence which were instituted for the welfare and comfort of the soldiers. Having been, as already stated, a member of the Methodist Church from boyhood, he has been prominent in matters connected with that denomination. For six years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church. He has also been a Manager of the Church Extension Society ever since its formation; and likewise Manager of the American Sunday School Union, which has done so much to promote the well-being of the young. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, which is a denominational institution of the Methodist faith, numbers him among its friends and patrons, and he has served on the Visiting Committee for some time. He is identified also with the Masonic Order, his membership therewith dating back some seven years. His relations with all with whom he has been connected have been of a pleasant nature, exhibiting his benevolent and amiable disposition. As a merchant, he never engaged in speculations of any kind, his rule being to avoid all that was hazardous, and confine himself strictly to legitimate profits. Judging from his life and character, he has inherited the strict integrity which was so markedly displayed in his father's character. He was married, September 21st, 1852, to Sarah J. White. His children all give great promise; his eldest son especially bids fair to honorably sustain the name he inherits. One daughter, of seventeen years, has already made her mark as a superior musician.

GEORGE, JESSE, was born in Philadelphia, November 23d, 1786. He was a son of Edward and Sarah George, both of whom were of English descent, and whose ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day. He was, at the period of his death, the last survivor of a family of eight children, two of whom died young, and all unmarried; the only representatives of the family now living are his cousins, who are also his executors. He led a quiet, unostentatious life on the estate which his father had devised to him, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, within the present city limits, and was noted for his cheerfulness, urbanity and charities. His name, however, was not brought prominently before the public until 1868, when he presented the corporate authorities with the munificent gift of eighty-three acres of land, now included within the limits of Fairmount Park, and thenceforward designated as "George's Hill," in compliment to the donor. It had previously been

called "Chestnut Hill," and had come into the possession of the family in the year 1721, and was a portion of a tract of 455 acres which his father had divided among his three sons. He died February 14th, 1873, leaving a large and valuable estate, which, after various legacies to his kinsmen, was bequeathed chiefly to charitable and benevolent societies.

TAYLOR, ENOCH, Lawyer and Conveyancer, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, April 25th, 1818. He is the son of Maris Taylor, formerly of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was the daughter of John Elkinton, a farmer of Cumberland county, New Jersey, of which he was a very prominent and influential citizen. When he was four years of age his mother died, and subsequently, in 1828, his father with his family of small children removed to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he received his elementary education. In 1833, he was placed in the private academy of Professor Roach, in Philadelphia, and there remained two years. After leaving school he entered the office of Samuel J. Curtis, conveyancer, and, in 1838, being twenty years of age, commenced that business on his own account. He afterwards read law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, in July, 1841. Since that period he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, giving particular attention to conveyancing and the law of real estate. In May, 1840, he was elected one of the Managers of the Monument Cemetery and Secretary of the Board, and has held both positions ever since. In October, 1852, he was appointed by Samuel Allen, High Sheriff of the county, as his Chief or Law Deputy. This was the most important position in the office, as in his hands were placed all the responsible business necessitating the utmost care in the performance of the duties required. In October, 1862, he was elected to represent the Twenty-second Ward in Common Council, and re-elected in October, 1864. In December, 1867, he was appointed by Henry C. Howell, High Sheriff, his confidential Law Deputy, being the same position he had occupied fifteen years previously under Sheriff Allen. Again in December, 1870, this important post was placed in his possession by William R. Leeds; and once more in December, 1873, he was called upon to fill the same position by William B. Elliott. In June, 1868, he was elected by Councils a Director of Girard College, and remained in that position until the manner of holding the City Trusts was changed. In politics, he commenced as an Old-line Whig, his first vote for President being cast for General Harrison. He was twice a candidate on the County ticket nominated by that party for the Legislature previous to its division into districts; as the majority in the (old) county was largely Democratic, the candidates of the Whig party were always defeated by

as heavy a majority as those on the same ticket for the (old) city were victorious. When the old Whig party ceased to exist as a distinct organization he became a Republican, and has ever since adhered to that party. In October, 1867, he joined the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, of which Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D., was pastor. In the spring of 1868, he was elected a Ruling Elder, also Superintendent of the Sunday-school; and subsequently a Trustee of the church, also Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, all of which positions he still occupies. In fact, every trustworthy office to which he has been called seems to cling to him. He says himself that "the difficulty with him has been that when he once accepted a position, either in his church or corporation (Monument Cemetery), etc., he was obliged to retain it, from their unwillingness to release him from it." He is a retiring, diffident man; had he not been such, he would probably have held important political stations himself instead of acting for others. He is liberal towards any deserving object that appeals to him for help, and is conscientious to a remarkable degree. He is very guarded, and carefully abstains from speech or act that might offend or wound the feelings of others. He is of a nervous temperament and rather delicate constitution, although he has done, and is still doing, a great deal of mental labor.

ADSWORTH, REV. CHARLES, D. D., Clergyman, is a native of Litchfield, Connecticut. His early years were passed in the struggle, so common to New England youth, for self-support and education. The latter was received at Union College, State of New York, where he graduated. He subsequently studied for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He has ministered in the pastorate of four churches. His first call was to the Second Presbyterian Church, at Troy, New York, whence, after some years of labor, he was chosen as the spiritual head of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. When he entered upon the charge of this congregation he found but twelve families; the church edifice had been recently purchased at sheriff's sale, and the society burdened with the debt for its purchase, together with large sums necessarily incurred for repairs, refurnishing, organ, etc.; and the last portion of the incumbrance was not removed until during the closing year of his ministry. Having restored this church to a state of activity, sound religious health and prosperity, he turned his face westward, in answer to an appeal from the Calvary Presbyterian Society of San Francisco. On his arrival in that city he found the congregation deplorably demoralized by internal dissensions, which had culminated in the expulsion of the pastor from the pulpit and the city on account of political proclivities. Under his ministrations the congregation became



Ernest Taylor



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once more harmonious, and its season of strife came to an end. By his energy it recovered completely from the blow it had received, and under his care and guidance it became a happy, thriving and vigorous community. After an absence of several years on the Pacific Coast, he once more returned to Philadelphia, to take charge of the former "Third Reformed," now known as the "Immanuel Presbyterian Church," so long under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Bethune. After the latter's resignation and death, it gradually declined in its numbers and influence, and its Trustees being aware of the name and power of its present pastor for effecting a general reconstruction of a disintegrating mass, tendered the vacant pulpit to him. It was accepted, and since his accession he has infused a new spirit into the remaining members; the scattered portions have been gathered in, and the body is gradually becoming sounder and augmenting in numbers. His life-work has ever been the building up of weak, or the rebuilding of disorganized congregations: ever pouring the oil of peace on the troubled waters of dissension and strife. During his ministry he has been repeatedly called from his chosen sphere of labor to other positions, self-considered, much more eligible and desirable; and these from some of the most prominent churches in New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore, but the calls have been disregarded. His additions to the literature of the country consist in the publication of a number of single sermons, as also a volume of discourses preached in Calvary Church, San Francisco, during 1869 (12 mo., pp. 367). In the pulpit he is remarkable for the force of his argument, the beautiful imagery in which the subject is presented, and the impressive manner in which it is delivered. He is earnest and eloquent, clear as a thinker, concise and powerful as a logician; and he carries out in his practice that determination which characterized his great ancestor, Joseph Wadsworth, who secreted the Charter of the Connecticut Colony in the famous "Charter Oak," at Hartford, Connecticut.

EARD, GEORGE PETRIE, President of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, was born in Orange, Vermont, June 3d, 1834. He is the son of Kendall and Roxinda (Richardson) Beard, who are respectively of Scotch and English descent. He was educated at an excellent public school in the neighborhood of his birth-place, subsequently at the Barré Academy, and finally entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he graduated with honors in 1860. That "the boy is father of the man" was forcibly illustrated in the early traits of character and the incidents of his life. He was the acknowledged and chosen organizer and leader among his associates in school, in the debating club, in the literary society, and everywhere

where leadership was demanded. In his course of studies he ranked high as a scholar, especially in language, literature and mental philosophy, and its kindred subjects. His attention was early given to the philosophy of teaching, and he was one of the first and most efficient advocates and organizers of Normal Schools in his native State. In May, 1865, he settled in Chillicothe, Missouri, where, as City Superintendent of Public Schools, he organized a graded system of schools for that city, which soon became noted for their excellence and marked success in their results. By the fame of these schools, his efforts before the people, the teachers and the members of the State Legislature, he was largely instrumental in securing the necessary legislation and appropriations, by which the public and Normal Schools of Missouri have been inaugurated. He labored several years as organizer, instructor and lecturer in teachers' institutes throughout that State. In 1867, he represented the Missouri State Teachers' Association in the National Teachers' Association; and subsequently, in 1870 and 1871, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and acceptance to the body over whom he presided. In the autumn of 1870, he received the unanimous nomination as the candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket; but was defeated in consequence of the union of the (so-called) Liberal Republicans and Democrats. In the spring of 1871, he was elected President of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and in ten-days after accepting the office opened the institution with an attendance of thirty pupils. He organized and administered the affairs of this establishment, increased its membership to nearly two hundred pupils in the space of fifteen months—the first class of fourteen graduating in 1872—and raised the school to a high grade of merit and success. In the fall of 1872, he was elected President of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania (the position he now holds), and entered at once upon his duties. He organized and opened this school in April, 1873, with upwards of three hundred students in attendance. The unprecedented success of his efforts in the organization and management of this institution has given him rank with the foremost educators of the State. He has already labored largely as Instructor and Lecturer in institutes and associations in Pennsylvania, and is a universal favorite with the teachers and people. Personally, he is tall, straight and robust, with dark hair and eyes, and agreeable manners; sympathetic, genial-tempered and a lover of wit, he has many and warm friends. As a scholar, he unites the liberal and thorough culture of the university with the practical and progressive utilization of the learning of the present day. His oratory is elegant and forcible, and often eloquent. His enthusiasm warms and moulds every thought and argument into living, vitalizing power. He speaks fluently, and habitually without manuscript or notes. He has contributed largely to educational

literature. Several original poems and hymns from his pen have been published and much admired. He has been an earnest Christian worker in the Sunday-school and church from youth. He ranks with the most liberal of orthodox believers, having his church-membership with the Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians, at different times, as Providential circumstances have ordered. All his talents, time, and efforts are entirely consecrated to the cause of education, in which he profoundly believes himself especially called to labor. This devotion has won him a position in the front rank of the educators of the State. He was married, in December, 1862, to Luna C. Griswold, of Randolph, Vermont, and has three daughters: Stella S., Lucy E., and Luna L.

ALLEN, GEORGE, LL.D., Professor, was born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, December 17th, 1808. He is a son of the late Hon. Herman Allen, who was a native of Massachusetts, but left that State for Vermont at an early day, and having studied law was admitted to practice in 1803. He was a man of marked superiority of intellect, a great lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and universally respected for the virtues of his private character. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature, but declined to accept the office; and, afterwards, sat through four successive Congresses as a Representative. On the mother's side, Professor Allen is descended from the New-London Prentises, who reckon among their ancestors representatives of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and that branch of the Edgecombe family of which the Earl of Mount Edgecombe is now the head. He was educated primarily in the district school, which was taught during the winter by some of the students of the University of Vermont; then at Mr. Osgood's Academy in Burlington, and partly by two graduates of Dartmouth College, who were successively students in his father's office. In 1822, he was sent by his father to Canada to acquire a knowledge of the French language, which he obtained by a residence with M. Consigny, the Curé of St. Matthias at Pointe Olivier, opposite Chambly. In August, 1823, he matriculated at the University of Vermont, which was at that time in a very precarious condition. During the last eighteen months of his connection with that institution it was under the Presidentship of Rev. Dr. Marsh, for whom he ever after entertained the most profound veneration and affectionate regard; and he it was who probably influenced his future course of life, especially in introducing to his notice the writings of Coleridge and Wordsworth, the best old English authors, and the Germans. He graduated in 1827, and began to study law in his father's office, in conformity to the latter's views rather than expressed wish. In the spring of the following year his father removed to Burlington, Vermont, and Professor Torrey of the University being

about to travel in Europe, the corporation to which his father belonged appointed him his substitute, and this connection with the institution lasted for the greater part of two years. During this period he was a passionate student of the classics, so much so as to injure his health. It was the wish of President Marsh that he should remain a member of the Faculty, and as Professor of English Literature; but to meet his father's views he returned to the study of the law, and completed his course of reading in the office of Judge Turner, at St. Alban's, who had been his father's preceptor thirty years before. He was admitted to practice in 1831, and at once opened his office in Burlington. He had been trained up in the faith of "Congregational Calvinism," but during his college life had come in contact with the *Book of Common Prayer*, through a room-mate who was a Churchman. With him he had attended the private services held by Rev. Dr. Robertson, his Greek and Latin Professor in the University. In 1832, Bishop Hopkins arrived in Burlington, became Rector of St. Paul's Church, and opened a Family School, afterwards the Vermont Episcopal Institute, in which Professor Allen assisted as Classical teacher. He now commenced the study of Hebrew and theology, and in the following year was ordained by Bishop Hopkins to the Diaconate, and for some time thereafter acted as a home missionary, though still retaining his connection with the institute. Having been elected Rector of the Episcopal Church at St. Alban's, he accepted it, being ordained Priest in 1834. He retained the charge of this parish for three years, and was most happily settled. His old literary tastes were revived, and he studied all his favorites with renewed energy and avidity. During this period also he became a contributor to the *New York Review*, and his first article, *On the Study of Works of Genius*, attracted great attention, and drew forth the congratulations, among others, of the poet Halleck. In the spring of 1837, an attack of bronchitis caused him to resign his pastoral charge, and he was immediately offered the choice of four professorships, which were tendered him by different institutions. Through the kind offices of his friend, Rev. Dr. Henry, editor of the *New York Review*, among these, was offered for his acceptance that of Professor of Languages at Newark (Delaware) College, which he accepted; he removed to the place in November, 1837, and remained there for eight years. During this time he became warmly attached to one of his colleagues, Rev. William N. Pendleton, of Virginia, who was afterwards the General Pendleton, Commander of Artillery in the Confederate Army from the first battle of Bull Run to the Surrender at Appomattox. While residing at Newark, Professor Allen frequently visited Philadelphia, and through his love for Wordsworth made the acquaintance of the American editor (the late Professor Henry Reed) of that poet's works. About that time, the venerable Rev. Dr. Wylie, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor of Ancient Languages, having become very advanced in years, Professor Reed

wished very much that his new friend might become his assistant and successor ultimately. In 1845, he was elected to the full Professorship, and, in September of that year, commenced his duties in that institution. He found the Department of Languages greatly curtailed and cramped. When the opportunity was given him, by some act of the Board of Trustees, he recommended such modes of remedying the deficiency as were possible with the Faculty as it was. On the death of Professor Reed, in 1854, with the cordial co-operation and help of his colleagues, Professors Vethuke and Frazer, he was enabled to carry his point; twenty-four hours of Greek and Latin per week, instead of sixteen, became the rule, and he was entrusted with the sole guidance in the Greek language. His former pupil, Francis A. Jackson, was elected Assistant Professor of Languages, and to him was confided the Department of Latin, of which he has since been made full Professor. Professor Allen co-operated actively with the present Provost, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, in his reconstruction of the University; and the Trustees of the University, as a compliment and in recognition of his services, took the unusual step of conferring upon him, although one of their own Faculty, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During his early connection with the University, his theological opinions underwent a change, and, in 1847, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. This action, however, produced no change whatever towards him on the part of the Trustees of the University. He was married, July 7th, 1831, to Mary Hancock Withington, of Boston, as near a descendant as exists of John Hancock of famous memory. It may be considered remarkable that the marriage was celebrated by no less a personage than Ralph Waldo Emerson, of whose church the bride was a member.

JACKSON, SAMUEL, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, March 22d, 1787. He was a son of Dr. David Jackson, of Chester county, and his mother, Susan Kemper, belonged to a New York family of German descent. Having acquired a thorough classical education, he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Hutchinson, Jr., and, at his death, selected Professor Wistar as his preceptor, meanwhile attending the regular courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1808. After devoting his attention for some time to the branches of chemistry, botany and pharmacy, as connected with medicine, he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and soon his energy and genius obtained for him a prominent position among the physicians of that city. During the War of 1812, he manifested his patriotism by joining the "First Troop of City Cavalry," and became an active member of

that organization. In 1820, he was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Health, a position of much responsibility and importance, as, at this period, an epidemic of yellow fever was then prevailing and spreading through the city, causing a great dread and much agitation in the community. In this connection, he displayed the utmost energy and the highest personal courage in combating the advance of the disease, and in ascertaining the laws of its dissemination. Throughout the infected localities he fearlessly took his way, and by his timely efforts in behalf of the sufferers, aided by the skill and wisdom of his ministrations, he succeeded most happily in diminishing the rate of mortality and restoring to health and usefulness many of his fellow citizens. In 1821, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, then just entering upon its successful career. His selection for this position was peculiarly appropriate, as the attention he had previously bestowed upon pharmacy and its kindred branches enabled him, at the start, to judge of the requirements necessary to instruct apprentices in this art. Neglected for the most part by physicians, pharmacology was but little cultivated or known throughout the country; and there were no means provided to train up those who were willing and anxious to acquire a knowledge of this important practical science. By his personal efforts, in which he was aided by the venerable Dr. G. B. Wood, this institution was successfully established, and its influence has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. He had now fairly entered upon his career as a teacher. He joined the association which was organized by Dr. Chapman, and here he first taught Medical Chemistry, and afterwards Materia Medica and Therapeutics. This association was the germ of the "Medical Institute," which had its own special hall, and in after years (1837) was regularly chartered. In 1827, he was chosen by Professor Chapman as his Assistant in the University of Pennsylvania, and there lectured with great success on the Institutes of Medicine. In these addresses, he first introduced to the American medical public the important discoveries of Laennec, in regard to Auscultation and Percussion, the influential doctrines of Broussais on Physiological Therapeutics, and the profound pathological studies of Louis. The advent of the cholera, in 1832, furnished him another opportunity to manifest his disregard for all personal considerations when the welfare of the community was at stake. He was appointed, by the Board of Health, one of a professional committee to visit Montreal, where the disease had first appeared on this continent, and the result of his and their observations was embodied in a report, published July 8th, 1832. He subsequently took charge of one of the city cholera hospitals himself, and published two elaborate papers on the disease, after its subsidence. In 1835, a separate chair of the Institutes of Medicine was created in the University, and its duties assigned to him. In this professorship he devoted himself with great zeal.

In his introductory, delivered early in 1837, he advocated the theory of the correlation of forces, a doctrine which, in later years, has been adopted by the scientific world. He filled this position for over a quarter of a century, when the advancing infirmities of age warned him to retire from the scenes of active life. He resigned his professorship in 1863. Although the hand of time began to show its weight upon him, the mind was ever bright and active, and he pursued his studies and wrote medical articles as late as 1870. Always ready with the pen, his productions were generally in the form of contributions to periodical literature or the transactions of societies, and confined to questions of professional interest. His professional practice was very large, and he retained it during the entire length of his active years. His remarkable sagacity in appreciating the causes of disease, and his wonderful skill to discern and suggest remedies, induced his professional brethren to seek his advice constantly in difficult cases requiring consultation. His opinions were sought by physicians from all parts of the country, and often from abroad. He was entirely unsparring of self to soothe the sick and dying, and especially to reconcile the latter to the inevitable decree—the lot of humanity—as much the duty of a Christian physician as of a Christian minister. He never deceived, except when the consequences might prove fatal. Few ever possessed a deeper hold on his fellow beings. In all the chequered scenes of many-colored life, an attractive influence pervaded, and drew many around him to enjoy the inexhaustible resources of a mind that enriched and enlivened, at the same time adding a zest and force to the originality of his ideas. He died April 4th, 1872. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; and also a corresponding member of the “Académie Royale de Médecine,” of France.

TILLÉ, CHARLES JANEWAY, LL. D., Lawyer, Professor and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1819. He is a son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé, and of Swedish descent on his father's side, being descended from that Olof Stillé who accompanied Printz—the first Governor of the Swedish Colony on the Delaware—on his voyage, in 1641, and who also, as the millwright of the colony, was probably the builder of the Swedes' mill on Cobb's creek, the oldest in Pennsylvania. On his mother's side, he is descended from Rev. ——— Wagner, one of the companions and fellow laborers with Muhlenberg, the great missionary pioneer among the German emigrants of this State. He received his preliminary education in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, then in charge of Rev. Dr. Crawford, and at the Edge Hill School at Princeton, of which Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was Principal at that period.

He matriculated at Yale College in 1835, and graduated A. B. in 1839. During his college life, he was a close student in history and the belles lettres, and gained a high reputation both as a writer and a debater. On his return to his native city, he entered the office of the late Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, as a student at law, and was admitted to practice in 1842. A short time after this, he went abroad and passed two years in Europe, travelling through many of its countries, beside passing a considerable time in study. After his return home, although nominally an attorney at law, he devoted his time chiefly to the management of important private trusts, and to the prosecution of his favorite studies. In October, 1861, a few months after the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became one of the members of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, the object of which organization was to collect money and supplies to aid the commission in its work of mercy in affording relief to the sick and wounded of the army. He was soon made Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, and served in that capacity during the whole of the war. With the aid of the late Horace Binney, Jr., and Robert M. Lewis, he organized the Women's Branch of the Philadelphia Associates; and also initiated the movement which culminated in the great Central Fair, commonly called the “Sanitary Fair,” in aid of the funds of the United States Sanitary Commission, which was held in Philadelphia during the month of June, 1864, in Logan Square. All these agencies contributed upwards of a million and a half of dollars to the general treasury of the commission. After the close of the fair, and at the request of the Executive Committee, he prepared a volume descriptive of the same, entitled, *A Memorial of the Great Central Fair in Aid of the Sanitary Commission*, held in Philadelphia, June, 1864. Shortly after this event, he became a member of the Standing Committee of the Commission, and, at the close of the war, he compiled, at its request, *The History of the United States Sanitary Commission*, which is the official record of its labors. During the war, he was engaged not only in benevolent but also in patriotic work. In December, 1862, he published a small pamphlet, entitled, *How a Free People conduct a Long War*, which produced an extraordinary impression. Its object was to prove that the discouragements which our Government and people met with in their efforts to put down the Rebellion were paralleled by the events of the Peninsular War in Spain. Whether it was that the parallel seemed complete, or, simply because words of encouragement in an hour of deep despondency are specially welcome, the result was very remarkable. In a short time, more than a half million copies were distributed throughout the country. The author received letters from many of the most eminent men throughout the Union, bearing testimony to the great good which had been effected by it. Among others, President Lincoln wrote: “The pamphlet is by far the best production upon the subject it treats which I have seen; the read-

ing and re-reading of it have afforded me great pleasure, and I believe, also, some profit." A short time afterwards, its author printed another pamphlet: *Northern Interests and Southern Independence*. In May, 1866, he was chosen by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor of History and English Literature. He soon felt that the instruction in that institution, although admirably conducted, was on too narrow a basis to satisfy the demands of popular feeling. In December of that year, he proposed to the Trustees, as a first step towards reform, that a system of elective studies should be adopted by the Board. Rev. Dr. Goodwin having resigned the office of Provost in June, 1868, the Trustees unanimously elected the present incumbent as his successor. Yale College, his Alma Mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, during that summer. He was inaugurated to the high position he has since so ably held, September 30th, 1868, and, in his (inaugural) address, took strong ground in favor of the establishment of a Scientific School on the general plan of the Sheffield School at New Haven, as a new department of the University. Shortly afterwards, the Trustees applied for the purchase of the site of the present University buildings in West Philadelphia. After a most tedious negotiation, which lasted more than a year, during which time he was a most active laborer, the City Councils consented to the sale. Arrangements were soon made to erect the present beautiful building for the Collegiate and Scientific Departments. He prepared the plan of organization, which was adopted in March, 1872. The building was opened for the reception of students in September, 1872, with the two Faculties, that of Arts, and that of Sciences, filled with some of the ablest men in the country as professors; and thoroughly equipped with the best means of instruction. The number of students has more than doubled within the past five years, and is increasing annually. His labors in this direction are appreciated not only by his colleagues and the Trustees, but by the public in general. He married, in 1846, Anna, daughter of Joseph H. Dulles.

FALES, GEORGE, Merchant, was born at midnight, on December 1st, 1787, in Bristol, Rhode Island. His father, Nathaniel Fales, was of Welsh extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Wales to America in 1640, and settled near Boston, Massachusetts. His mother's name was Elizabeth Bradford, a lineal descendant of William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who crossed the Atlantic in the famous "Mayflower," in 1620, and became the Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621, retaining that office for a period of about thirty years. Nathaniel Fales was a farmer in Rhode Island, and sustained a position of considerable importance, having been at one time a Judge of the Common Pleas Court in that State, and also a member of

the Legislature. George Fales is thus descended from the oldest American stock, the history of his family being bound up with that of the country; and he may well point with honest pride to the record of his race as that of men whose names are part of the annals of the New World, which Americans at least "will not willingly let die." On the completion of the ordinary school curriculum, he went, in 1802, to Boston, and there entered the office of his brother, Samuel Fales, who at that period carried on the business of a dry goods merchant in that city. Here he stayed some considerable time, learning his business thoroughly, and acquiring those firmly fixed habits of steady perseverance and integrity, to which, through a long life, he has persistently adhered, and which have had no small share in the success which has throughout marked his course. In 1814, aiming at an independent position, he struck out a line of action for himself, and went to Philadelphia, there establishing himself in the dry goods commission business, in partnership with a Mr. Cheever, under the style of Cheever & Fales. In 1827, the former died; and subsequently (in 1830), the firm became Fales, Lothrop & Co., dealing principally in goods of American manufacture. The firm has continued, with slight modifications, up to the present time (1874), the style of the house now being Wharton, Atkinson & Co., in which he is special partner. He has just completed his sixtieth year in the same business, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is still hale and hearty, with every prospect of many years yet before him. He may well be considered one of the representative men of Philadelphia; a successful merchant, who is an honor to the city of his adoption, and who presents a worthy example of the natural result of persistent integrity and perseverance. He became, in 1840, a director of the Commercial National Bank, and, in 1857, of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, both of which positions he still holds. He was married, in 1830, to Anne Rush, daughter of the celebrated Colonel Louis Rush, an old Pennsylvanian, who held the command of the regiment known as "The Philadelphia Blues." He still retains a connection with, and interest in, his native city and State, being the owner of property in Rhode Island which has descended to him from his paternal great grandfather, Timothy Fales, who graduated at Harvard, in 1711.

GORDON, ISAAC GRANTHAM, Lawyer and Judge, was born December 22d, 1819, in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania. His father, Zaccheus Gordon, was a coppersmith by trade, and was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The family is originally of Scotch descent, but passed subsequently into Ireland, his grandfather—John Gordon—being what is known as a Scotch-Irishman. He is one of that most hon-

orable class of men who are called "self-made"—men who by force of hard work and steady persistent effort raise themselves to eminence among their fellows. Having received—with the exception of a period of three months' tuition in the Lewisburg Academy, which he with difficulty obtained at a subsequent time—but the rudiments of an ordinary English education in the common schools of Lewisburg, he has succeeded, by dint of the strictest economy of time—studying closely and earnestly at night and in the intervals of work—in giving himself a classical and scientific education not excelled by many who have enjoyed the full advantages of a university course. When about sixteen years of age, his father fell sick, and by this event the support of the whole family devolved upon him. He accepted the situation, and got employment in the Lewisburg Iron Foundry; in the first instance, as a common laborer, afterwards learning the trade of a moulder. Thus he continued for about two years, with the intention of eventually establishing himself in business as an iron founder. It was not to be so, however. By one of those events called accidents, the whole course of his life was altered. When about eighteen years of age, his left foot was so badly burned by molten iron that he was injured for life. Being thus rendered unable to work, or even to leave the house for many months, through the kindness of his friends in lending him books to alleviate the monotony of his condition, his attention was turned to literature, at first merely as a pastime. But, by degrees, he became more and more interested in literary and scientific pursuits, and acquired a habit of study which "grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength." The value and importance of mental culture and development being by these means impressed upon him, he determined, by a steady, persevering and systematic course of study, to acquire a more perfect and complete education. This aim, most difficult of realization to one in his circumstances, he accomplished, as already stated, by studying at night, and whenever opportunity offered. As soon as he could manage, with the aid of a stick, to limp to the foundry, he again began work for his father's and family's support. Thus he went on for four years, working hard by day in the dust and roar of the foundry, and, when evening came, sitting down determinedly to his books, and allowing no allurements to draw him away from his self-imposed task. So he acquired, during these years, simply by utilizing the odds and ends of time, a liberal and classical education, and prepared the way for passing to a more congenial occupation. At length, in 1841, he commenced the study of the law in the office of James F. Linn, attorney at law, of Lewisburg, and in the same year joined the communion of the Presbyterian Church. He continued his legal studies for two years, and finally, in April, 1843, received the reward of his toilsome perseverance, by being admitted to practice in the several courts of Union county. In July of the same year, he left Union county, and opened an office in Curwensville, in

Clearfield county, shortly afterwards entering into partnership with the Hon. G. R. Barrett. In 1846, he settled in Brookville, the county seat of Jefferson county, and, in the following year, was married to Mary C. Jenks, daughter of Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxsatawney, Jefferson county. Here he continued to reside and practise law until his election to the Supreme Bench, in October, 1873. He served in the Legislatures of 1860 and 1861 for the district composed of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk, and McKean, and in the latter year became Chairman of the Judiciary Committee General. In 1866, he was appointed by Governor Curtin to the President Judgeship of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, to serve the unexpired term until the following December.

GRIER, ROBERT COOPER, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1794. He was the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Grier, and grandson of Rev. Robert Cooper, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers. In the autumn of 1794, his father took charge of the academy at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, having a full complement of scholars. At the same time he taught a grammar school, preached to three congregations, and tilled his own farm for the support of his family. He was a superior Latin and Greek scholar, and, as may be imagined, a man of remarkable energy of character. He educated his son in the best manner, commencing with the Latin tongue at six years of age; and when he was but twelve years old, he had mastered both it and the Greek language. He continued his studies with his father until 1811, when he entered the Junior Class at Dickinson College, and graduated therefrom in 1812. There he surpassed all his fellow students in his profound knowledge of the ancient languages, beside excelling in chemistry. He remained at the college, after he had taken his degree, for a year, and taught a grammar school therein. His father's health having failed about this time, he returned to Northumberland and assisted him in his educational establishment. After his father's death, in 1815, he succeeded him as Principal, lectured on chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics, beside teaching Greek and Latin. His leisure hours he devoted to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1817, and opened his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county; in 1818, he removed to Danville, in the same county. His practice increased till 1833, when he was appointed by Governor Wolf, Judge of the District Court of Alleghany county. He now removed to Pittsburgh. On the 4th of August, 1846, he was nominated by President Polk one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and unanimously confirmed the next day. In 1848, he removed to Philadelphia, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred September 25th, 1870. He was eminently

distinguished for integrity of purpose, fidelity to his client, and benevolence to those of limited means, preferring justice to gain. The esteem of his legal brethren was exhibited in the great deference given to his decisions, and their warm personal friendship. At the death of his father, he took charge of his brothers and sisters, ten in number, cared for and educated all, as a faithful guardian, until they were settled in life. He married, in 1829, Isabella, daughter of John Rose, a native of Scotland.

EARP, THOMAS, JR., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, April 8th, 1819, and was the only son of Thomas and Rebecca Earp. His father was a native of England, and emigrated to this country at a very early age. He received a common school education, and on its completion became a clerk in his father's office, who at that time had a hardware store on Market street. Here he continued until 1842, in which year he commenced a produce commission business in partnership with his cousin, John Young; who shortly afterwards died. He continued, however, by himself for a number of years, and was most successful, enlarging his trade and developing it to a considerable extent. In 1852 he relinquished this calling, and established himself as a dealer in lard, oils, etc., succeeding to Charles S. Williams, who had begun the trade many years before. This was the first business of that nature established in Philadelphia, and he continued it, having a factory at 246 north Water street, until the year 1868, when he resigned it to his two sons, and retired from active mercantile life. This concern has been greatly extended since it was undertaken by him, and at present (1874) is not only the oldest established but bids fair to become the largest of its kind in the city. He was married, in 1841, to Ellen, eldest daughter of George W. Fobes, and has issue four children; one of whom, a son, died in 1869. Though always systematically declining political offices and distinctions, he strongly espoused the Republican cause in politics, and was for many years a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He died November 21st, 1872, and will be remembered as one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the State.

WHITALL, JOHN MICKLE, Merchant, was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, November 4th, 1800. The family is of English extraction. His parents were John S. Whitall, a native of Red Bank, New Jersey, who traded extensively with the West Indies, and Sarah (Mickle) Whitall. He received his education at the common school at Woodbury; and when about sixteen years of age went "before the

mast" in the ship "William Savery," owned by Edward Thompson, which ran from Philadelphia to China for tea. In 1821, he had risen to be second mate in the ship "Benjamin Rush," and in the following year was chief mate of the ship "Dorothea," also trading to China, owned by Louis Clapier, a well-known ship owner and merchant of those days. He also made some voyages to Gibraltar and Antwerp, as chief mate of the "America;" and, in 1824, while yet scarcely more than a boy, he reached the summit of his profession, and received the reward of his steadiness and ability by being appointed Commander of the ship "New Jersey," which sailed from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and thence to Canton. He made four voyages to China in this ship, some of them being unusually quick. While captain of the "New Jersey," he did a noteworthy act by beating right up the China Seas, out of season, against the northeast monsoon, instead of taking, as is customary at that period of the year, the eastern passage; or what is commonly known among seamen as "East-about." By this means he effected a great shortening of the voyage, and opened up, out of season, a more direct route to China. While quite young he had been deeply impressed with religious truths, and endeavored to bring them to bear also upon those around him. He succeeded so far in influencing the seamen under his command that all profanity was banished from his ship; no oath was ever heard there; a fact which he records with pleasurable satisfaction, and which is a remarkable incident in connection with that class of men. In 1829 he left the sea, and in 1830 commenced a wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, under the style of Capp & Whitall. Within some four or five years his partner retired, and he continued it alone until 1837. He was compelled to succumb in the great financial panic of that year, and effected a compromise with his creditors. This heavy trouble he met with firmness and decision. Not considering that his responsibility was removed by the ordinary legal discharge, he mentally determined to pay his creditors in full. This he believed to be a duty enforced upon him by his religious tenets, and not merely a point of honor. The self-imposed task, however, was not accomplished easily or quickly; nor without steady persistent effort and self-denial. He commenced and continued to practise the strictest economy, always keeping in view this one aim. And, to his honor be it recorded, that within twelve years from the date of his failure he succeeded in discharging all his debts in full, paying both principal and interest. The simple statement of this episode is sufficient testimony to the stern integrity and unflinching uprightness, as well as the firmness, of his character. In 1838, he was admitted a partner in the firm of Scattergood, Haverstick & Co., glass manufacturers; the factory of the firm being at Millville, New Jersey. The style of the house eventually became Whitall, Tatum & Co., by which name it is at present (1874) known. He continued in this business for twenty-seven years; during which time he was successful

in paying off all the indebtedness of his previous failure, as above described, and subsequently achieved a competency. He finally retired from active business life in 1865. In 1861, he was appointed by the District Court a Guardian of the Poor, and was President several years. During this time—about the year 1865—while Chairman of a Committee on Heating and Ventilation, he introduced successfully into the Alms House a system of ventilation which he himself had long used, and which, while being perfectly simple and easy of application, has been proved by repeated and severe tests to be most effectual. He argued that all the more injurious ingredients of the impure air of a room, the virus of contagion, etc., being of a dense nature, must sink to the floor; and that, therefore, the proper way to ventilate a chamber or room is to supply a vent or flue for the egress of foul air from the floor, and not, as usual, from just under the ceiling; at the same time introducing pure air by a separate flue, or by the ordinary passage of the heater. After considerable discussion, he carried his point, and his system was adopted in the Poor House with the most beneficial results. Wards and chambers in that establishment which were furnished with this apparatus have remained entirely free from contagious diseases, while the same diseases have been rampant in other wards not so ventilated. And—further proof of its success—on its introduction into chambers hitherto ventilated on the old plan, where contagious diseases were, they have gradually decreased and disappeared. The Poor Asylum of Philadelphia is now ventilated on this system throughout, to the exclusion of every other system of ventilation, and the improvement in the health of the inmates has most fully justified the anticipations of its inventor. Were it only for his labors in this direction he would deserve well of his city and State. He has also taken great interest in the treatment of the insane. He was for many years a Manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford; and also for fifteen years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In politics, he is a Republican, though he has never held any political office.

AMAC, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, November 26th, 1829. His great grandfather, by the paternal side, was Thomas Masters, an old resident of Philadelphia, whose daughter, Sarah, married Turner Camac, of Dublin, Ireland. W. Masters Camac, father of William Camac, married Elizabeth Boynton Markoe, daughter of John Markoe, of Philadelphia, who was the son of Abraham Markoe, the first Captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War. Their son was educated at College Point, Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., and at Columbia College, New York.

An earnest student and an excellent classical scholar during his course, although quite young, he assisted Dr. Muhlenberg by teaching Greek and Latin to the younger students. Having studied medicine, he graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, March, 1852, but never applied himself especially to the practice of his profession; entering the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth he studied chemistry, and afterwards entered into partnership with him; during this time he lectured on chemistry at a medical school. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, having been a member of the City Troop from 1850, and second Lieutenant for one year, he was actively engaged in the three months' service, and acted subsequently on the staff of General Patterson, with the rank of Major. In 1862, he was appointed by Governor Curtin Agent in New York to attend to the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers in that city; not finding much to occupy his attention there, however, he was appointed by Surgeon-General Hammond to travel and provide for the comfort of all soldiers, with full authority to act, and under this order he spent some time at Fortress Monroe and York river. In August, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon United States Army, and put in charge of an Officers' Hospital; this hospital was the old family residence in Camac's Woods, Philadelphia, which was tendered by him to the Government free of rent, and as such was used until the close of the war. Although fortunately relieved from the necessity of professional practice, he has been an active and efficient coadjutor in many scientific, artistic and philanthropic enterprises and pursuits. He is a member of the Union League, Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Horticultural Society, and various musical associations, frequently serving on various committees in these bodies; he has been a Manager of the Asylum for the Blind, and is a Director of the Academy of Music, President of the Amphion Musical Association, Member of the venerable Schuylkill Fishing Company, and its present Governor, and Founder and President of the Zoological Society, the success of which, now guaranteed, may, without derogation to others, be principally ascribed to his persistent advocacy and labors for several years; he was also on the Committee of Consolidation of the City in 1855, and the Committee of the Sanitary Fair in 1864. He has also been a member of the Ancient York Masons in good standing for many years; and was the first person to introduce aquaria in Philadelphia. In the early part of 1860 he became a financial partner in the illustrated humorous weekly, *Vanity Fair*, started in New York January 1st, 1860, by W. A. Stephens, of Philadelphia, sustaining it liberally through the adverse times of the early part of the war. The paper was discontinued July 4th, 1863, and although not a financial success it was a literary one. He has been a frequent contributor to various literary and scientific papers and magazines. Devotedly attached to music, he is an excellent amateur performer on the pianoforte and several other instruments. The

possessor of a fine voice, he has repeatedly sung and performed at charitable concerts given in aid of the Sanitary Fair and other benevolent objects, besides lending his services in amateur dramatic performances at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, Philadelphia, for similar objects, with approbation. He is also the composer of many songs, and other music published with success. Indeed he is remarkable for his versatility. He is skilful in the use of mechanical tools, and his house contains numerous specimens of his handiwork; many of the books in his library were bound by him; he has printed many things upon his private press, taken numerous photographs, drawn a variety of crayon and pencil pictures, besides painting creditably in water colors. He has made numerous voyages to the Old World, and has recently returned from an extended tour with his family in Europe, Egypt, Syria, etc. He was married, November 25th, 1851, to Ellen Maria McIlvaine, daughter of Bloomfield McIlvaine, a brother of the late Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and son of Hon. Joseph McIlvaine of Burlington, New Jersey, for several years United States Senator for that State. The former married Henrietta Bancker, daughter of the late Charles W. Bancker of Philadelphia.



MALCOM, HOWARD, D. D., LL. D., Clergyman and Author, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19th, 1799. His maternal grandfather, John Howard, an opulent Philadelphian, died in 1809, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a descendant of Hugh

Roberts, of Wales, an eminent minister among the Society of Friends, who came to this country about one year after the arrival of William Penn. Deborah Howard, a daughter of John Howard, married John J. Malcom, of Philadelphia, whose father came from Scotland. Howard Malcom was their son and only child. His collegiate education was obtained at Dickinson College, which he entered in 1813. On leaving college he was placed in the counting-house of Miller & Van Buren, a prominent shipping firm on Front street, Philadelphia, where he learned those accurate and punctual habits which have so largely contributed to his comfort and success in life. He was baptized by Dr. William Staughton, of the Sansom Street Church, Philadelphia, in February, 1816. In 1817, he left the counting-house and commenced the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in May, 1818, by the Sansom Street Church. He prosecuted a full course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and at the same time acted gratuitously as pastor of a Baptist church near by. In 1820, he received a call from the Baptist church in the city of Hudson, New York, which he accepted, and was ordained in May of that year. He married and became their settled pastor. There he established the first Sabbath-schools of that place, and spent

a month every summer in travelling, in his own conveyance and at his own expense, between Utica and Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of founding Sunday-schools. As none had previously existed in all that region, he became the father under whose fostering care sprang up those nurseries of the Church from which have flowed such beneficent results. When, in 1825, the "Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union" became the "American Sunday-School Union," it induced him to resign his pastoral charge and labor with them in the great Sunday school work. The duty assigned to him was to travel the country in order to organize auxiliaries and depositories, appoint local agents for the same purpose, and establish Sunday-schools. In this work he visited every principal city in the United States. While thus engaged he was prevailed upon to assume, though reluctantly, the pastorate of the Federal Street, now Clarendon, Baptist Church, of Boston, Massachusetts, then just organized, and became its first pastor in 1827. The climate proved uncongenial and necessitated, in 1831, a tour of seven months over Europe, from which, however, he received but transient benefit. In March, 1835, his voice so failed that he could no longer speak in public. About this time circumstances rendered it necessary to send a delegate to all the Baptist Foreign Missions, to adjust on the spot important matters which were beyond the reach of correspondence, and he was appointed to the mission. This responsible and arduous duty occupied a period of two and a half years, and involved journeys by land and water amounting in the aggregate to seventy-two thousand miles. After having visited many of the missionary stations of other denominations in India, in order that he might first learn the mode of procedure, he then proceeded to all those of his own denomination, in Hindostan, Madras, Burmah, the Tenasserim Provinces, Tavoy, Siam and China, and returned home by way of Singapore, Malacca, and the Cape of Good Hope. Still unable to preach in large places of worship, he accepted, in 1839, the Presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky, then just established. His labors in this position were eminently successful, and he not only succeeded in giving to the college a thorough organization, but also in collecting during the vacation a considerable endowment and a respectable library and cabinet. In addition to his duties as President, he filled the chair of Metaphysics, Political Economy and Moral Philosophy. In 1841, he received, simultaneously from the University of Vermont and Union College of New York, the honorary degree of D. D. In this position his teachings were openly anti-slavery, and in face of the growing vehemence of the slavery feeling precipitated a crisis, which resulted in his resignation, in August, 1849. In August, 1851, he became the first President of the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and continued to preside over that institution, filling also the chair of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, until increasing loss of voice compelled his resignation, in August, 1859. Subsequently he received from the institution the honorary

degree of LL. D. In 1861, he became the president of the American Baptist Historical Society, of which he was virtually the originator; and in which he continues to labor without salary, giving time and money to promote its objects. In addition to his other labors, he has produced some valuable works. In 1828, he published a *Dictionary of the Bible*, of which there were sold in the first twelve months twenty thousand copies. It has passed through one hundred and forty editions in America and several in London, reaching an aggregate of about two hundred thousand copies. In 1829, he issued *The Nature and Extent of the Atonement*, in which he maintains the Calvinistic view. It was followed, in 1830, by *The Christian Rule of Marriage*, which, by 1857, had reached a sale of fourteen thousand copies; subsequently by a memoir of his wife, Lydia Malcom, and an interesting account of his travels in south-eastern Asia. His *Theological Index* contains seventy thousand citations, alphabetically arranged under two thousand heads, with references to the principal works in every department of religious literature, forming a concordance of religious literature, the value of which cannot be over estimated. He has also edited *Baxter's Saints' Rest*, *Imitation of Christ*, *Keach's Travels of True Godliness*, Robert Hall's *Helps to Zion's Travellers*, Henry's *Communicants' Companion*, *Law's Serious Call*, and *Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature*, which is steadily increasing in circulation in the colleges and high schools of our land. His Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class at Lewisburg, in July, 1857, excited favorable comment; a celebrated author wished every young man in the country could read it. He has also been a constant contributor to the current religious periodicals of his day. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, of which he was made vice-president at the beginning, and is now the oldest director. He is also president of the American Peace Society.

FRAZER, JOHN FRIES, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from 1844 till 1872, was born in Philadelphia, July 8th, 1812. His great-grandfather, John Frazer, originally from Scotland, had emigrated to this country from county Antrim, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and established himself as a merchant in Philadelphia. Persifor, the son of this ancestor, was a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, a signer of the non-importation resolutions, and, at the breaking out of the Revolution, raised a company of soldiers from his neighborhood in Chester county, to which he had removed, and attached himself to the regiment of General Wayne. He was present at the battle of Brandywine, and commanded the regiment of Colonel Jackson at Monmouth, where, for his gallant

conduct, he received a letter of thanks from General Washington. Robert, one of nine children of Persifor Frazer and Mary Taylor, was born in Philadelphia in 1768, graduated at Princeton, and studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll. His specialty was land law, on which branch he was generally regarded as high authority. He practised in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Norristown, Chester, and West Chester. His first wife was Mary Ball, by whom he left no issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth Fries, he had five children, the youngest of whom was John Fries Frazer. Elizabeth Frazer died about two years after her youngest was born, leaving John, and one brother and one sister, the only surviving children, in charge of a nurse. Their father, Robert, died in 1820, when they were left in the custody of their maternal grandfather, John Fries. The two boys were soon after sent to school in Germantown for a short time, when John entered Captain Partridge's Military Academy, in Connecticut, where he remained but one year. He was finally committed to the charge of the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., in Philadelphia, who received him into his family, and not only took care of his instruction from this time, but treated him in every respect like his own son. He returned the Doctor's kindness with a filial affection, and devoted himself to his studies with enthusiasm. He stood first at school, and maintained this position subsequently among his classmates at college, after, in 1828, passing a creditable examination for admission to the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of sixteen. Here he excelled in the classics and mathematics, and was so pre-eminent in physical science as to win the warmest regard of Professor A. D. Bache, who made him his trusted assistant. It is somewhat singular that Professor Bache and Dr. Wylie, the two men who exercised the most important influence on the career of John F. Frazer, should have been elected to their chairs at the same time that he entered college. He graduated in 1830, sharing the first honor with Mr. Clark. At this time Professor Alexander D. Bache was in charge of the Department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and was so much impressed with his ability and industry, as well as his other traits of character, that he formed an attachment for him which brought them into most intimate relations till Professor Bache's death. The influence of this, one of America's greatest scientific men, on the intellectual development of his earnest scholar, was necessarily very great, and his example determined the latter's inclination to science. After completing the academic course, he entered his name in the office of John M. Scott as a student of law, and about the year 1833 passed "one of the best examinations in the memory of the examiners." After this he studied medicine, and would have received the medical diploma also, had not an enforced absence from the city prevented. During this period (from his graduation in the Department of Arts until 1836) he was much in society, of which he was very fond, and which he was eminently fitted to adorn, but he never allowed his pas-

times to divert him from reading and study; and while an active member of the First City Troop, the United Bowmen (an archery club), etc., he was fully alive to all that was transpiring in the world of letters and of science, and was an equally active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (from September, 1835), and the Franklin Institute (from November 18th, 1835). In 1836, he spent a year in the field, as assistant to Professor H. D. Rogers, in the geological survey of Pennsylvania. In 1838, he married Charlotte Cave, and shortly thereafter accepted a professorship in the High School, where he assisted Professor Bache in a series of magnetic observations from 1840 to 1845, contributing with nine other gentlemen to bear, "at first nearly all, and afterwards a considerable part of the expenses of the observatory." (Preface to Bache's report.) The immediate direction of the observations from December, 1843, was in the hands of Professor J. F. Frazer, and the duties were performed gratuitously. On the resignation of Professor Bache from his chair in the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Frazer was selected to occupy it, and continued to perform its duties, with the exception of one year (1867), which his physician compelled him to pass abroad, until the day of his death. In 1842, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and shortly afterwards (1845) one of its secretaries, which position he held till 1855, when he was elected one of the vice-presidents. He was editor of the Franklin Institute Journal from 1850 till 1866, and Vice-Provost of the University from 1856 till 1868 (during one year of which time (1859-60) he was acting provost), when he resigned, and the office remained vacant till after his death. In 1863, he was one of the fifty scientific men who were constituted by act of Congress a National Academy of Science, intended to be similar to the National Academy of France. His earnestness in the cause of science, together with his thorough acquaintance with the laws of the physical universe so far as yet understood, and the charm of his conversation, endeared him to the first men of science and culture in this country. Professor Felton and the lamented Agassiz (who spoke of him as the first physicist in America), Professors Pearce, Benjamin Gould, Henry, Bache, Wolcott Gibbs, Lesley, Haldeman, Leconte, and Genthi, were his intimate friends, and all prized his straightforwardness, his wit, and his scientific judgment. His personal qualities made him popular in every circle. The day after the inauguration of the New University building, October 12th, 1872, he was engaged in placing the books of his private library on their shelves; when, it is thought, feeling faint, and knowing that no assistance was at hand on the lower floor where he was at work, he ascended the circular staircase to his apparatus room, but, on opening the door, fell to the floor and expired instantly. A memorial window from the class of '72, and his portrait placed in the chapel gallery by the Alumni, are enduring tributes of respect from those for whom his life's work was given.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR, JR., A. M., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, son of Professor John F. Frazer and Charlotte Cave, was born in Philadelphia on July 24th, 1844. He was instructed, while very young, at home, and at seven years was sent to Miss Learned's school in St. Luke's church, where he remained until he entered Mr. Arthur's school. In September, 1855, he was transferred to Mr. Faires's school, from which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in September, 1858. He graduated thence in July, 1862; and at the same time received an appointment as Aid in the United States Coast Survey, and was assigned to the party of Assistant Henry Mitchell, then engaged in the hydrographic survey of Narragansett Bay. Here he remained until the party broke up, when, on application to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, he was transferred to the United States Steamer "Bibb," then about to sail for the headquarters of the South Atlantic squadron, at Port Royal, South Carolina. He was relieved from the "Bibb" in the spring of 1863, and ordered to report for duty to Assistant Henry Mitchell, whose party was engaged in the survey of Sandy Hook. While here, the Southern army crossed the Potomac, and an earnest appeal was made by the Governor of Pennsylvania for "emergency men" to repel the invasion. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he joined the First City Troop, and remained with them during their brief campaign at Gettysburg. He resigned from the Coast Survey in December, 1863, and in September, 1864, was appointed an ensign in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the Fifth Division of the Mississippi Squadron, where he remained, taking part in the second Red River expedition, just before the close of the war. In November, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and in May, 1866, went to Germany, where he passed three years in the Mining Academy in Saxony, and in travels in France, Switzerland, and Bohemia. Returning in May, 1869, he joined the geological survey of Colorado and New Mexico, under the charge of Dr. F. V. Hayden, as Mineralogist, and made a report to Dr. Hayden of the mineralogy of those territories. After visiting Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and Nevada, he returned to Philadelphia and opened an office as Geologist and Mining Engineer. On the resignation of Professor Morton from the professorship of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania in September, 1870, Professor John F. Frazer appointed his son an instructor in chemistry. In 1871, the trustees elected Persifor Frazer, Jr., "Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," and after the death of Professor J. F. Frazer, on the separation of the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry into two chairs, the professorship of chemistry was tendered to, and is still held by, him. He is an active and energetic member of the Academy of Natural Science, the Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

PANCOAST, CHARLES STACEY, Lawyer, is the son of Stacey and Eliza (Hatton) Pancoast, and was born in the city of New York, October 29th, 1823. The father was a native of Virginia, and had left there to engage in business in New York.

Charles was educated in that city, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the conveyancing office of John Bonsall. After perfecting himself in that study, he read law in the office of James H. Castle, and was admitted to practice May 7th, 1845. In 1846, he married Mary, daughter of Edward Sheldermine, who, in the early part of the present century, had the then well-known hat store on Chestnut street, next to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. By close application to his profession, and fidelity to the interests of his clients, he enjoys a fine practice, with the reputation also of being a conscientious and upright advocate. A Republican in politics, he was one of the earliest members of the Union League, joining it before its organization was completed. He was the president of the Germantown Union League, and during the war gave an unfaltering support to the Government.

BACHE, HARTMAN, GENERAL, Topographical Engineer, was born in Philadelphia in 1798. He was a son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Markoe) Bache, and a great grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. His preliminary education was attended to in his native city, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet, whence he graduated, with the highest honors and standing, July 24th, 1818. His first commission bears that date as Brevet Captain Staff, Assistant Topographical Engineers. He was assigned to duty at once on the survey of Chesapeake Bay and vicinity for a naval depot, and the subsequent year to New York harbor. From that time until 1828, he was variously engaged on surveys for the defences of Portland, Maine; Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina; the Narrows of the Penobscot river, and the Naval Rendezvous of Mount Desert Island, Maine; also for a canal from Conewago Falls, Pennsylvania, to Port Deposit, Maryland; harbor improvements at Marblehead, Holmes' Hole, and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; and also of other works of public utility in Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, July 24th, 1828, "for ten years' faithful service in one grade." From that year until 1832, he was mainly employed in surveys for harbor improvements of Long Island Sound, Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, the Delaware and Raritan rivers, and also for a railroad from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York. He was advanced, August 1st, 1832, to the grade of brevet major on the staff of topographical engineers. He next made surveys of the

harbors of Lake Champlain, for a road in the valley of the Kennebec river, Maine, a light-house on Brandywine Shoals, and a roadstead at Cape May, New Jersey. He was the superintending topographical engineer of the light-house on the above-named shoals from 1835 to 1847, and of harbor improvements, etc., in Delaware Bay from 1839 to 1852. On July 7th, 1858, he became full major in the same corps. From 1842 to 1851, he served on surveys for defences at various points, light-houses, beacons, including two years on the Florida Reefs. He was appointed a member of the Board of Topographical Engineers for the Lake harbors and the western rivers, September 16th, 1855, and served thereon till November 20th, 1855. He was also light house engineer for Delaware and Chesapeake bays during the same period; and afterwards filled the same office on the Pacific division until March 21st, 1859; and was the Inspector of Light-houses on the Pacific coast during his three years' stay in California and Oregon. From 1855 to 1858, he was in charge of the military roads on the Pacific coast. From June 16th, 1859, to April 11th, 1861, he was light-house engineer for the fourth, fifth, and seventh light-house districts. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers at Washington, and was created lieutenant-colonel in that corps August 6th, 1861; he was made assistant in the same bureau December 11th, 1861, and remained there until June 16th, 1862, when he became a member of the Light-house Board. He was promoted to the colonelcy of topographical engineers, March 3d, 1863, and was appointed superintending engineer of Forts Mifflin and Delaware, and of the ten-gun battery opposite the latter, where he remained until November, 1865. He was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, March 13th, 1865, for "long, faithful, and meritorious services," and was retired from active service March 7th, 1867, having been borne on the army register for forty-five years. He married Maria, a sister of the late Major-General Meade. He died in Philadelphia, October 8th, 1872.

LEWIS, ABRAHAM JARRETT, Merchant, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 12th, 1791. He is the son of Captain Joseph Lewis, of Fairfax county, Virginia, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and a grandson of Joseph Lewis, Barrister, originally from Monmouthshire, Wales. He was educated in Baltimore, and when quite young entered the counting-house of Samuel W. Lewis, dry-goods merchant of that city. Here he received a thorough business training, and soon established a reputation for fidelity, ability, shrewdness, and integrity, which has never forsaken him through a long and eventful mercantile career. In January, 1812, he formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had also gained the confidence and good will

of the mercantile community, and commenced the commission and dry-goods business on his own account. This brother, the Hon. Elisha Lewis, retired long since with an ample fortune, and took up his residence on an estate in Maryland. The partnership endured, however, for many years. At a very early date, they established a branch house in Manchester, England, presided over by the younger of the two brothers, and subsequently opened a house in New York. It is safe to assert, that no American firm for so long a period ever enjoyed to such an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of the British mercantile community. Even at the present writing, the firm have accounts on their books which are still active after a lapse of forty years, during which time the parties have never ceased shipping various fabrics at their own risk and for their own account, under judicious recommendations from this side, and in most instances without having had occasion to write a letter of reproof, or even to find fault with the management of their interests. In the spring of 1814, during the War with Great Britain, the city of Baltimore was threatened, and the senior partner resolved to remove their entire stock of goods to Pittsburgh, which was effected by wagons over the mountains, requiring a fortnight of continuous travel. During the summer he was engaged in disposing of the same, which was to great advantage, and he returned to Baltimore with the proceeds of the venture, just in time to witness, from Homestead Hill, the vigorous bombardment of Fort M'Henry, on the day and evening previous to the demonstration on Baltimore, in the landing of the British forces at North Point. He was at the battle of North Point, and was near the spot where the British commander, General Ross, fell. His brother, who had been a commissioned officer in one of the Baltimore artillery companies, was serving in this engagement as a non-commissioned officer. Here he displayed great gallantry, and was promoted on the battlefield. The firm remained in Baltimore until 1829, by which time their business had so increased that it was deemed advisable to seek a more extended market. It was with great reluctance that they left Baltimore for Philadelphia, but were convinced that the step was judicious. The house became at once a favorite, and has ever since so remained, taking the front rank among many similar establishments. Abraham J. Lewis has continued ever since the senior active partner of the firm, covering a period of over sixty years. By his great foresight, long experience and careful management, the house has successfully weathered all the great financial storms which have swept over the country at various times. Its credit has ever been unimpaired, and it has stood as firm as a rock, while so many have been irretrievably ruined. In politics, he was in early life a decided Federalist of the old school, and subsequently a Henry Clay Whig. He became a prominent member of Select Councils shortly after his removal to Philadelphia, when that body was composed of the leading citizens of the municipality, and he took an active

part in the politics of the day. Although accustomed to slavery, and even a slaveholder himself, yet on his removal to Philadelphia he manumitted his few black retainers. He was among the first to be enrolled on the Committee of Safety at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861; was one of the original founders of the Union League, and gave both a moral and pecuniary support to the Federal Government during its hour of trial. Before leaving Baltimore he served as Director and Manager of several leading financial institutions, and for more than thirty years has been an active Director of the Bank of North America, beside serving on the boards of many other institutions both of a mercantile and benevolent character. He has been a prominent vestryman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church for over thirty years, and has contributed much of his time and means to achieve its present prosperous condition. He was married in 1818.



THAYER, MARTIN RUSSELL, Lawyer and Judge, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, January 27th, 1819. His parents were Martin Thayer and Mary Call Russell, the former being a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Thayer, who came to Boston with Winthrop, Dudley and other founders of that city, in 1630. The family came from the county of Essex, in England. Martin Thayer removed to Petersburg, Virginia, at the age of twenty. Martin Russell Thayer was his third son. Losing his mother when hardly two years old, his nurture and early education were entrusted to a maiden aunt, Martha Russell, a woman of very thorough education, of many accomplishments, of strong religious sentiments, who bestowed upon him exemplary care. When nine years old he was sent to Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Massachusetts; subsequently he studied at Amherst College for a year. His father having in the meantime taken up his residence at Philadelphia, he removed thither, and entered the Sophomore class in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1840, delivering the Valedictory Address. Having adopted the law as his profession, he became a student of the late Hon. Garrick Mallery, and was admitted to the bar September 5th, 1842. He pursued his profession with success in Philadelphia until the autumn of 1862, when he was elected a member of Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania; in 1864 he was re-elected, but at the expiration of his second term declined re-nomination and returned to his profession. In 1857, he was appointed a Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to fill a vacancy, and, in 1868, was elected a Judge of the same court for a period of ten years—a position which he still holds. In 1862, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the revenue laws of Pennsylvania. While in Congress he took an active part in the deliberations of the House, speaking upon most of

the important topics which at that eventful period agitated the nation. He was a strenuous supporter of the Government during the war, and an advocate of the reconstruction measures adopted at its conclusion. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Land Claims; a member of the special committee which reported the bankrupt law, and of several other committees. He took an active part also in the discussion of the various army bills, and tariff and internal revenue bills. He is the author of various publications, among which may be mentioned: *A Reply to a Letter to a Friend in a Slave State*, *The Duties of Citizenship*, *The Great Victory, its Cost and Value*, *An Address at Gettysburg College*, *On Libraries*, *On the Law considered as a Progressive Science*, *The Life, Character and Writings of Francis Lieber*. In 1873, he was appointed a member, and elected President, of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and wrote the Report which was made during that year to the Secretary of War.

PITTLTON, WILLIAM E., Lawyer and Politician, was born January 1st, 1838. He was educated at Girard College, from which he graduated in September, 1853. Being intended for the legal profession, he was placed in a conveyancer's office, at the same time reading law, under Richard C. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1861, and by his talents and devotion to the best interests of his clients he soon acquired a very excellent professional standing. At an early period in his career he began to manifest a large and intelligent interest in public affairs, and his ability and character have gained for him many positions of trust and honor. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Twelfth Ward, on the Republican ticket, to which he had always proved true. At the expiration of his term, in 1868, he was again a candidate, but the political complexion of his ward undergoing some changes in that year, he was unsuccessful. In the following year he was elected a Director of Girard College, being the first and only graduate who ever held that position; and he was a member of the last Board appointed by Councils previous to the creation of the Board of City Trusts. In 1870, he was again returned to Councils from his own ward, this time being chosen to represent it in the Select branch. On January 1st, 1872, so greatly had his powers made themselves felt in that body, he was elected President, receiving the unanimous nomination of the Republican caucus. His course in this responsible position proved so eminently satisfactory that, at the beginning of 1873, he was unanimously re-elected to preside over the deliberations of the Select Council for another year. In virtue of this Presidency, he was a member of the Board of City Trusts, of the Public Building

Commission, and of the Park Commission, in which capacities he rendered marked services to the city. In 1871, he received a further evidence of public estimation in being elected from the Third Senatorial District a delegate to the Convention called to revise the Constitution of the State. He has also been for two or three years a member of the Board of Directors of the Union League. A man of a high order of intelligence and sterling integrity, he exercises considerable influence in local politics, and is, without a question, one of the most deservedly esteemed men connected with the politics of the city of Philadelphia.

STICHTER, JOSEPH LYBRAND, Merchant, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 30th, 1813. He is a son of Peter Stichter and his second wife Elizabeth (Lybrand), and grandson of Conrad Stichter, who emigrated to America from Lubeck, Germany, in the year 1750, and settled in Reading. Peter Stichter was born in Reading, 1761, and educated in the schools of the neighborhood. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the Revolutionary army, becoming a private in Lieutenant Miller's Company of Berks County Militia. He subsequently served in a company attached to General Irwin's command at Flourentown, and was also with Washington at Valley Forge. He was a man of sterling integrity and great usefulness in his day, a Commissioner of the county, and a prominent and leading member in the Lutheran Church, also of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. Joseph L. was educated in the German and English schools of the place, and when fifteen years old entered the iron store of Keim & Drenkle as an apprentice. He remained with them and Daniel M. Keim & Co. until 1837, when he formed a copartnership with John M. Keim, under the style of Keim & Stichter. This house so continued until 1841, when the former disposed of his interest to James McKnight, and the style was then changed to Stichter & McKnight. This association was dissolved in 1858, the senior partner purchasing the interest of the junior and becoming sole proprietor. In 1871, by the admission of his son, Thomas D., the firm became as it now stands, Joseph L. Stichter & Son. These several firms always occupied the same premises, which in former days were known as the residence and Indian rendezvous of Colonel Conrad Weiser, who was the interpreter duly commissioned by the Provincial Governor from 1731 to 1753. The house underwent from time to time various improvements and enlargements, until finally it was accidentally destroyed by fire January 16th, 1872. The site is now occupied by a remarkably fine structure, which is believed to be one of the most elegant in the interior of the State. The business now carried on is the same as in former years, embracing hardware, iron, steel, paints, drugs, tin plates, metals, etc. The house has always maintained a high position at home and abroad for



Joseph T. Richter.

solid credit and integrity. Originally a member of the Lutheran, Joseph L. Stichter joined the Episcopal Church in 1833, and has ever since continued an active member of the same, having served as Sunday-school teacher, vestryman and chorister of the congregation. He has also frequently represented the congregation in Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was present at the session last presided over by the venerable Bishop White. In 1869, he originated and carried into successful achievement a choral celebration of the Fourth of July, at which over ten thousand persons were present and in which six hundred singers participated. It was a memorable event in the history of the city. In works of charity and benevolence he has always taken an active part, especially in the establishment of the Reading Benevolent Society, of which he was the Treasurer for over a quarter of a century. He has also been identified with all the prosperous enterprises of the city, and assisted in establishing the telegraph line to Philadelphia; in building and maintaining the Reading Cotton Factory, of which he was also a Director for many years. He was also among the earliest friends and supporters of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad, of which latter he is a Director. His house helped to maintain the credit of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad in 1841-'42, when the company was entirely prostrated and their property was seized by the sheriff, by supplying material when no money could be obtained by them in Philadelphia. He has always encouraged all enterprises calculated to enhance the material prosperity of the city and county, and has ever been one of the most active and valuable members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the county, and has served as its Vice-President. He has been a leading member of the Masonic Order since 1834, and has filled various important offices in that body, including that of District Deputy Grand Master. The present high character and prosperity of Masonry in Berks county owes much to his zeal, labor, fatherly counsels and care. He has received many flattering demonstrations in his retirement from Masonic service, including testimonials from various lodges; Lodge No. 254 at Pottstown is named Stichter Lodge. He was married, August 23d, 1845, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Thomas Diehl, a well-known Philadelphia merchant.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, July 10th, 1792. He was the son of Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer, who was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Madison. After a preliminary course of studies, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1810. He passed the two subsequent

years in his father's office studying law, when war having been declared against Great Britain he patriotically enlisted for the defence of his country. His military service, however, was of short duration, as he was soon after discharged to enable him to become the private secretary of Albert Gallatin, then about sailing for Russia, on the mission which terminated in the negotiations of the British and American Commissioners at Ghent. Previous to his departure he was admitted, in 1813, to the bar. He returned to the United States in 1814 as bearer of despatches to the President. He now remained with his father, who had charge of the Treasury Department, assisting him in his arduous duties, for it was a time of peril and sore financial distress. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession, and also entered into political life. On the Fourth of July, 1815, at the invitation of the Democrats, he delivered his first public oration, in which he fearlessly vindicated the policy of the United States in their controversy with Great Britain. This speech gained him immediate favor with the Democratic party, and in 1817 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General of Philadelphia, which position he occupied several years. In 1824 and 1828, he advocated the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and was rewarded by the latter, on his succeeding, in 1828, by being appointed United States District Attorney. He had a short time previously been elected Mayor of the city, an office rarely bestowed on one of his political creed. In 1831, he was elected United States Senator to fill an unexpired term, and during his residence in Washington promoted his intimacy with General Jackson, who remained his warm friend to the day of his death. On the occurrence of this event, he was chosen by the citizens of Philadelphia to pronounce the funeral oration, which was remarkable from its eloquent pathos. At the close of his Senatorial term he declined a re-election, and was appointed, by Governor Wolf, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, but soon resigned it to become United States Minister to Russia. He remained in that distant country, filling the post with honor and credit to himself and the country, until he was recalled, at his own request, in 1839. He was now tendered the office of Attorney-General of the United States, but declined it. In 1844, he was elected Vice-President, and was inaugurated March 4th, 1845. His casting vote in favor of the Tariff of 1846 created great excitement for the time, and in the address he made previous to deciding the question he gave his reasons, which though much commented upon at the time proved in the end the truth of his assertions. During the Buchanan administration he filled the position of United States Minister at the British Court, and returned to the United States about the time when the Civil War commenced. He was outspoken in favor of the Union, but did not live to witness its final triumph. He died January 1st, 1864. He was married to a daughter of the late Philip H. Nicklin.

DOUGHERTY, DANIEL, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1826, of Irish parentage. The argumentative and oratorical bent of his talents was displayed early in life, and when he had obtained a careful preliminary education in his native city, he addressed himself to the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1849, he soon attracted public notice by the force and fluency of his public addresses, his ability as a humorist, and his unusual control over the emotions of his auditors. These qualifications eminently adapted him for political life, and into this he threw himself with characteristic ardor. Espousing the principles of the Democratic party, he gave forcible expression to the sentiments which they at that time entertained. One of his addresses, entitled "Fears for the Future of the Republic," which was delivered before the literary societies of Lafayette College in 1859, foreshadows so significantly the events which not long afterwards took place, that it was quoted subsequently in the British House of Commons by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. When, however, all prospects of the maintenance of peace by kindly concessions had been destroyed by the guns of Fort Sumter, he felt that all thought of party should be sunk in love of country, and from that time on he became one of the warmest adherents of the Union cause. He lost no opportunity, public or private, to aid in the maintenance of the Union and to condemn in the strongest language the efforts of those who sought its destruction. In 1862, he was one of the original thirty individuals who founded the Union League of Philadelphia. A year after, when the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania and were threatening Philadelphia, the names of these gentlemen were placarded by the friends of Secession, in hopes that the advancing foe would punish them condignly. In the campaign which placed Abraham Lincoln a second time in the presidential chair he entered with untiring vigor. His orations in Faneuil Hall, Boston, where he spoke at the request of Edward Everett, and at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, were listened to by audiences as large as those spacious buildings could hold, and with wrapt attention. When the war was brought to a triumphant close, he retired from political life and gave his time to the calls of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. Occasionally he has been induced to deliver lectures on topics of general interest, some of which, such as one on "Orators and Oratory," and another on "The Stage," have achieved quite unusual reputation. His talents are equally well adapted to the demands of the legal profession and the calls of mixed audiences. The dramatic force of many of his passages proves him to be endowed with talents which would have brought him distinction on the stage had his tastes led him in that direction. But he has found for them abundant opportunity at the bar, at which he has taken a high position. In early life he married an estimable lady, and is surrounded by a pleasing family of children.

MORRIS, ROBERT, Author, Journalist, and Bank President, was born in Philadelphia, and is the eldest son of the late Captain Robert Morris, who died in Bordeaux, France, from the effects of a collision at sea. His son received a liberal education, which was followed by a thorough course of study in medicine, but conceiving, while yet a youth, a passionate love for literature, which increased as he advanced in years, he abandoned the lecture and dissecting rooms and turned his entire attention to literary pursuits. His contributions to the press, when quite young, attracted much notice, and at the early age of twenty he was called upon to assume the editorial management of the *Philadelphia Album*, a popular weekly periodical on the plan of the *New York Mirror*. He labored here successfully for several years, and won a position among the foremost writers of the day. His earliest prose effort intended for the press was, *A Dream of Heaven*. A series of stories, entitled *Sketches of Roseville*, obtained wide popularity, and were followed by *The Idiot Beauty*, *Roy Reckless*, and other productions, which greatly added to his fame as a writer. Various poems contributed to the *Boston Legendary*, edited by N. P. Willis, were copied by almost every paper in the country. He obtained a number of premiums for Addresses written for dramatic festivals and other occasions. *The Past and the Future*, a poem delivered before the "William Wirt Institute," of Philadelphia, was received with enthusiastic applause, and obtained the warm commendation of the press. *Man and the Universe*, a lecture of great merit, was published in pamphlet form, but only for private circulation. He became attached to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, in an editorial capacity, in the early days of that journal. Here he won for himself an exalted reputation, and added to his already numerous circle of friends. His leading articles, and his many essays upon solid subjects, won for the *Inquirer* an enviable character—that of a calm, conservative, influential and pure-toned family paper. A number of the essays which first appeared in that paper, with *Sketches, Scenes and Experiences in Social Life*, were collected and published in handsome style under the title of *Courtship and Matrimony*. This was the crowning work of his commendable career as an Editor, which extended over a quarter of a century. His financial career, though brief, was uncommonly brilliant and satisfactory. The Commonwealth Bank, over which he was chosen to preside, went into operation in November, 1857, in the midst of a crisis and suspension of specie payments. Under his sagacious management, the young institution was navigated into the safe haven of the public confidence. It is rare to find combined in one and the same individual the power to control so dissimilar enterprises as a bank and a newspaper. Though for some time released from the editorial chair, he still manifests a disposition for literary pursuits. An unpublished poem entitled *Expectation* is his latest work.



Henry A Muhlenberg

MUHLENBERG, HENRY A., Lawyer, was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1823. He was the son of Henry A. Muhlenberg, the elder, and Rebecca, daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He was instructed under the direction of his father, and received at his hands a most thorough education, enabling him, at the age of fourteen, to matriculate at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he remained a year, passing thence to Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he entered the Sophomore Class, and graduated therefrom with the highest honors in the autumn of 1841. He was a close student, especially in the classics and history. Of the latter he was particularly fond, as he considered that an accurate and complete knowledge of past events, their causes and consequences, was an indispensable requisite for those who hoped themselves to assist in making history. He passed the three years, from 1841 to 1844, in the office of his preceptor, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, a ripe scholar and an eminent jurist, engaged in the study of the law. The examination for admission to the Reading bar was then conducted in open court, and any member was allowed to examine the candidate. He here acquitted himself so well as to receive the highest praise for his acquirements from the Hon. Wm. Strong, John Banks, and other leading counsellors. His father, who had been, in March, 1844, nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, made his son his private secretary. The latter conducted all his father's correspondence during the canvass. The very sudden death, two months prior to the election, of his father, to whom he was devotedly attached, was such a shock to him, that for a year or more he could turn his attention to nothing save the duties of his profession. In 1846, when the Mexican War broke out, he raised a company of Volunteers in Reading, and personally tendered their services to the Governor; but the complement of Pennsylvania having already been filled, the offer was declined. In the county convention of 1846, he, with his brother Hiester—the President of that body—was mainly instrumental in causing the adoption of a Resolution approving of the principles of the Tariff of 1842, and demanding "that as it was passed by Democratic votes, it should receive a fair consideration from a Democratic Congress." He also delivered a speech, in the same body, on the Oregon Question, in which he strongly favored the claims of the United States to all that district of country lying south of the parallel of 54° 40'. In 1847 and 1848 he was occupied in writing a life of General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame, which was published, early in 1849, by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia. It was dedicated to Jared Sparks, as a slight recognition of his services in elucidating our Revolutionary history. The volume was favorably received by the public, and a complimentary notice appeared in the *North American Review*, of 1849, from the pen of Francis Bowen of Harvard University.

In the fall of 1849, he was elected to the Legislature as Senator from Berks county, and served the full term of three years. He there acquired such a reputation for integrity, eloquence and business ability as made him the leader of his party, in a body which contained within it some of the most brilliant men in Pennsylvania. Shortly after taking his seat, he delivered a powerful speech on the supplement to the Act incorporating the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which greatly influenced the Senate in its decision to pass the measure, and by so doing prevented the impending ruin of that great corporation. He was, throughout his term, a member of the committees of Finance, the Judiciary and the Militia, and for two years chairman of the first-named body. In the second year of his Senatorial career he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, though the youngest member of that house, his competitor on the Whig side being Hon. John H. Walker of Erie (the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73). The Senate then contained sixteen Whigs, sixteen Democrats and one Native American, and a majority of all who voted was required to elect. On the eighth ballot—and on the third day—when it was evident that no choice could be made unless the Whig candidate should vote for himself, the Democratic candidate, together with Messrs. Packer and Guernsey, also Democrats, out of political courtesy abstained from voting. Throughout the whole contest the two candidates respectively voted for Thomas Carson and William F. Packer. The early history of the Commonwealth was always a subject of great interest to him, and as chairman of a select committee, to which was referred that portion of Governor Johnston's message for 1851 treating of the care and preservation of the State archives, he reported a Bill for the publication, at the expense of the State, of the records of the Proprietary government, and of all papers relating to the Revolutionary war, down to 1783. The report of the committee, written by him, was considered by men of all parties a most able production. The bill afterwards became a law. He procured also the passage of an Act, making an appropriation to continue the geological survey of the State, conducted by Professor Rogers. He introduced many important bills to the notice of the Legislature; among others, one embodying all the provisions of our present postal money-order system. He favored also the building of new railroads to develop the resources of the Commonwealth, though he was opposed to the State granting any direct aid to these objects. During the whole of his Senatorial term, he was, in the words of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, "the bulwark of the Treasury against the assaults of outside interested parties." He was strongly hostile to the enactment of a prohibitory law in Pennsylvania—similar to the Maine Liquor Law—as he considered that Government had no moral right to pass sumptuary laws, or to interfere with private or vested rights. He was ever out-spoken in defence of a tariff of such amount and so levied as to protect the great manufacturing interests of the country, and

to enable them to enter into competition with the foreign made article. He also thought, that as iron was an indispensable requisite for any nation, to provide against the contingency of a war, and to render the United States independent of any other country, that a high, though not a prohibitory duty, should be imposed on that article. In the Senate, and in the County Conventions, he—in connection with Judge Strong and other distinguished Democrats—demanded a modification of the Tariff of 1846, in favor of the Iron interest—in accordance with the views of Hon. Robert J. Walker, the author of that tariff, views expressed at the time of its passage. He was an earnest opponent of Slavery, and considered it “a curse to that community on which it was inflicted; no one could dislike it more than he did; nor did he ever wish to be thought the friend and advocate of the institution.” In his devotion, however, to the Union, and in his desire to do away with all causes which might inflame one section of the country against the other, looking upon the compromise measures of 1850 as a solemn compact between the North and South, he thought those measures, and the laws resulting from them, should be executed fully, honestly and completely. His devotion to the Union was one of the cardinal principles of his political faith. The words used by his father, in Congress, at the time of Clay’s Compromise Act of 1833, might be placed in his mouth also: “The Union is the first and greatest of our national blessings, and to preserve it nothing can or ought to be deemed too precious. I go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. It must be preserved, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.” No one who knew him intimately can doubt for a moment that he would have been foremost in the van of those Democrats who in the hour of greatest danger rushed to the rescue of their Government, and of their Union. At such a time he would not have been behind his brother Hiester, or his uncle, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg of Lancaster, in forming that party which, in their opinion, held the true Democratic doctrine, in that it advocated the greatest good to the greatest masses. In July, 1852, he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress, in Berks county, and was elected in the following October by a large majority. He left Reading, late in November, 1853, for Washington, and was present at the opening of the 34th Congress, but had scarcely taken his seat ere he was stricken down by illness. Everything was done for him that was possible, and it was believed at one time that he was materially improved; but a relapse occurred, and he died January 9th, 1854, of hemorrhage and congestion of the lungs. His remains were laid to rest in the Charles Evans Cemetery near Reading. He was a warm and true friend; no act of kindness was ever forgotten by him, and nothing within the limits of possibility was deemed too difficult when done in the cause of a friend. His fearlessness in all departments of life was one of the most marked traits of his character; he

never shunned bearing the responsibility of any of his actions: he did what he considered his duty no matter what the consequences might be. Above all, throughout the whole of his public life, he was a man of unswerving integrity, and unblemished honor; he would do nothing, however great the inducements to the contrary, which could lower himself in his own esteem, or in that of others. His standard was ever a high one, and when he believed himself to be right, no power on earth could divert him from the path which honor, good faith, good feeling, and his own judgment pointed out. He possessed an ample fortune, from which he was ever ready to contribute to all objects whether charitable, religious, political, or literary, which deserved his support. As a citizen of Reading, he was foremost in advancing, by pen, tongue and purse, all projects which could benefit or increase the prosperity of his native place. Had he lived, he would have written his name on the historical records of his country, and would have impressed his character on her legislation; cut off, untimely, in the flower of his youth, and in the very maturity of his powers, his loss was a great calamity to the Commonwealth. He was married, in November, 1847, to his cousin, Annie H., daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and a son and only child, born October 27th, 1848, survives him.

CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL, M. D., late Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, was the second son of George Chapman, and was born May 28th, 1780, at the family seat, “Summer Hill,” (then) in Fairfax county, on the bank of the Potomac river, about midway between Washington and Alexandria, Virginia. He was of English descent on his father’s side, his paternal ancestor having been one of the original settlers of the colony, and was a second cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; his mother’s family were of Scotch extraction, and her forefathers had also emigrated to Virginia at a remote day. He attended school at a tender age, and when but eight years old, he had successfully imitated some of the early efforts of Pope, and paraphrased some of Horace’s Odes. He also studied at the Classical Academy at Alexandria—founded by Washington—where he remained six years; and subsequently passed a short time in two colleges, though he took no degree. He commenced his medical studies in the office of Dr. John Weems of Georgetown, District of Columbia, with whom he remained for over a year, and afterwards with Dr. Dick of Alexandria. In the autumn of 1797, he came to Philadelphia, and became the private and favorite pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush, attending the lectures in, and following the course of studies prescribed by, the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated, in 1801, as M. D. He sailed for Europe,

without delay, to supplement his medical learning, and passed a year in London as a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. Thence he repaired to Edinburgh, where he attended the University lectures, and again took a degree. During his residence in this latter city, he became acquainted with many of the celebrities of the day, among them were the Earl of Buchan, Brougham (afterwards Lord Chancellor), and Dugald Stewart. On his return to the United States, his first preceptor, Dr. Weems (who was also his kinsman), proposed that he should become his associate and partner in his practice at Alexandria; but as he deemed that Philadelphia was a more promising field in which to reap success, he concluded to settle in that city. In 1804, he commenced his career as a medical practitioner in the city, which was his home for nearly half a century. His attractive manners and high reputation won for him an early and remunerative patronage. He became a favorite with a large portion of the influential families in the city, which he retained through his long life, until the advancing infirmities of age caused his retirement to private life. During his first year's residence, he also began his career as a teacher, delivering a private course of lectures on Obstetrics, which proved highly popular. In 1808, he married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, a prominent and distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, with whom he lived in the greatest harmony and domestic felicity for upwards of forty years. During the same year he was associated with Dr. Thomas C. James as an instructor of obstetrics, until the latter was elected to the newly-created Chair of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Chapman, however, continued his course of lectures, and his connection with Dr. James underwent no change. In 1813, when Dr. Rush died, Dr. B. S. Barton was transferred from the professorship of *Materia Medica* to the vacant chair, that of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. About the same time Dr. Chapman was elected to the professorship vacated by Dr. Barton, and at the age of thirty-five became officially recognized as a full professor in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. On the death of Dr. Barton, in 1816, he succeeded the latter, being unanimously elected by the trustees as Professor of the Practice, Institutes, and Clinical Medicine of the same school, where he continued to deliver his lectures until the spring of 1850, when he finished his last course. He was thereupon elected Emeritus Professor. During his long term of service, he was the recipient of many testimonials from the different classes which he had instructed. During the cholera epidemic of 1832, he was in charge of one of the city hospitals, and when the scourge terminated he, in common with the other physicians who had supervision over the several hospitals in the city and neighborhood, was presented by the corporation with a valuable silver pitcher "for his disinterested and intrepid exertions in a period of public calamity." He also performed a similar service during the yellow fever epidemic of 1820,

having charge, in connection with Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, of the city yellow fever hospital. For a long period, he gave clinical lectures in the Philadelphia Almshouse; and for nearly a quarter of a century delivered a summer course of lectures in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, which he had founded in 1817, though he generously declined any participation in the fees, or control in the appointment to professorships. He was connected with several medical and learned societies; was several times president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and was the successor of the venerable P. S. Duponceau, in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a corresponding member of several learned societies of Europe. In private life, he was eminently noted for his courteous manners, as an excellent conversationalist, a brilliant punster, and a most delightful companion. His wit was without malice; he was frank, open-hearted, and generous. He died July 1st, 1853, of a slow and gradual decay, rather than from any positive disease.

BOARDMAN, REV. GEORGE DANA, D. D., Clergyman, was born August 18th, 1828, in the city of Tavoy, Kingdom of Birmah. His grandfather, Sylvanus, and his father, George Dana Boardman, were both clergymen before him. He is of American parentage, his father being from Maine and his mother (Sarah Hall) from New Hampshire. The latter was married a second time, to the Rev. A. Judson, D. D. He came to this country when but six years old, arriving in Boston in the year 1834, after a tedious voyage of eight months. He was educated in Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated in Brown University, Rhode Island, in the year 1852. During the course of his academic education he commenced the study of law, which he followed for a short time, in Indiana and Illinois. On graduation from college he entered the Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1855. That year was memorable in his life for two other important events. During its course he was married to Ella W. Covell of Albany, New York, and, in October of the same year, he was ordained as minister in South Carolina. After remaining but a short time in that State, he removed to Rochester, New York, where he became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, remaining in charge of its congregation for a period of nearly eight years. At the end of this time he gave up his position and removed to Philadelphia, in May, 1864, to become pastor of the First Baptist Church, situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. He has now for more than nine years held that responsible trust. In 1865, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Gifted as a preacher and teacher with more than ordinary talents, endowed with exemplary piety, kind and benevolent in his social

intercourse, he has peculiarly endeared himself to every member of his congregation, and won a high position in the respect and esteem of the community.

HAFFER, THOMAS, Mechanical Engineer and Mill Manager for the Phoenix Iron Company, was born in West Chester county, New York, May 22d, 1815. His father and paternal grandfather were extensive paper manufacturers. The latter emigrated from Germany to America prior to the American Revolution, and having built a paper mill, which was located in New York city—at a location since known as the “Five Points”—operated the same, and was one of the two paper makers who furnished the Government with paper for printing the “Continental Currency.” Thomas Shaffer was left an orphan at an early age, and as his future depended upon his own exertions, he does not appear to have had any educational advantages, but became an errand boy in a paper mill, and when twelve years of age entered the Ulster Iron Works, at Saugerties, New York, where he became a general favorite, not only with the employés, but also with the proprietors. Here he remained eighteen years, steadily advancing step by step through every department of the works, learning everything relating to iron manufacture, including even the secret and occult modes employed by the imported artisans; for these latter tenaciously adhered to their rules and practice, and until they had imparted their valuable information and usages to him, had not divulged their secrets to any American. The manager of these works, who had acquired his skill not only in England but also in France, took pleasure in teaching his youthful protégé all the minutiae respecting the manufacture of iron, so that he became the first “finished American workman” in this business. During the last of his years of service in this establishment he had reached the position of Workman Manager in charge of the three trains of rolls, being the highest station occupied by an employé. In 1845, he removed to Pompton, New Jersey, as Master Workman of a rolling mill there, and remained there about a year. He then was employed by Thomas Hunt, of Philadelphia, in a similar capacity, and at the expiration of twelve months became Mill Manager and Master Workman of the Fairmount Iron Works. In 1850, he removed to Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania, to take the position of the Superintendent of the rail and puddle mills at that place, and finally, in 1856, entered the service of the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, as Mill Manager, and which he still continues to hold. Under his care and supervision these mills have grown to their present vast proportions, and are known as the most extensive and complete works of the kind in the United States. All the practical experience and work requisite to put into successful operation the several valuable patents owned by this company have

been furnished and performed by him, or under his direction. The wrought-iron chair; the wrought-iron cannon (“Griffen gun”); the wrought-iron beams and columns, all owe their successful manufacture to his untiring skill and industry. He is also an inventor of some note himself, having taken out a large number of patents, and allowed a still larger number of improvements to become public property. He has educated very many artisans in the most finished style, taking pleasure and pride in imparting the information he has acquired during his connection of nearly half a century with the manufacture of iron. During his whole career he has never sought employment; all his positions have sought him. In political matters he has been especially active, first as a Whig and then a Republican. But though a patriotic politician from a sense of duty, he would never accept any public office. During the Civil War he aided the Union cause materially by his own active exertions, freely using his entire income for that purpose, excepting what was necessary for the support of his family. The care of the families of soldiers was with him a special object, and he still continues his benefactions to the relatives of those who laid down their lives for their country. For thirty-two years he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during nearly this whole period has served the congregations with which he has been connected in some official capacity. He was married, in 1836, to Jane Vosburgh, of Ulster county, New York, and of his family of three children two are living. His only son, Vosburgh N. Shaffer, received a liberal collegiate education, and is by profession a civil and mechanical engineer and iron manufacturer, having filled already several responsible positions. He is at present in the publishing business, as editor and proprietor of the *Independent Phoenix*, a paper published at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

UCAS, JOHN, Manufacturing Chemist, was born at Stone, Staffordshire, England, November 25th, 1823. He is the eldest son of Thomas Lucas, of the same place, and a descendant of John Lucas of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the warm friend and companion of the celebrated Izaak Walton. He received a liberal education at Fieldplace Commercial Academy, near his native town, which having terminated he entered the store and counting-room of his father, who was a grocery and tea dealer, where he remained for a short time. Finding, however, that mercantile pursuits were not to his taste, he commenced the study of agricultural chemistry. His progress in this and its kindred branches was so marked that to it he owes his present attainments as a manufacturer. As he desired to see something of the world, before selecting his future home, he left England, in 1844, for a visit to the United States and the Canadas. He was so well pleased with the former that on his return to



Thos. Shaffer



John Lucas

England he made the necessary arrangements for immigrating, and becoming an American citizen. It was in 1849 that he finally quitted the "old country," and it was to Philadelphia that he directed his steps. On his arrival, with the usual energy and activity which have ever marked his life, he entered at once into business, and for a while pursued the calling of a foreign commission and shipping merchant. He represented several large European manufacturing houses, selling goods F. O. B. in Europe, or importing to order. His first store was at No. 33 north Front street, where he confined himself almost exclusively to paints and colors, or materials used in the manufacture of the same; but finding it a difficult matter to ascertain—through the medium of the wholesale trade—the most desirable articles needed in the American market, and by painters, he took a large store on Fourth street, north of Arch, the *locale* then, as now, of the paint and color trade, and himself served behind the counter, thus coming into direct contact with the practical painter, for the purpose of discovering what were his actual requirements. By this means he learned that a good green paint was needed to take the place of the Paris or arsenical green, so deficient in body and so injurious to those using the same. Now, his proficiency in chemistry was of immense service to him, and, after repeated experiments, he discovered a method of producing the required article, and has received letters patent for valuable improvements in the machinery requisite in manufacturing the same. In 1852, for the purpose of extending his business, he associated himself with Joseph Foster, a relation of his, who was an old and experienced color manufacturer. They removed their establishment to No. 130 Arch street, and he purchased a tract of land in Camden county, New Jersey, on which there was a large sheet of remarkably pure water, entirely devoid of iron or lime (the head-waters of Cooper's creek). Thereon he erected the "Gillsboro' White-lead, Zinc and Color Works." The purity of the water enabled him to produce the beautiful permanent "Swiss" and "Imperial French Greens," now so favorably known and so extensively used throughout the United States and the Dominion. The perfection to which he has brought the white oxide of zinc, effected by continued and careful chemical experiment, may be understood when it is stated that the best judges of the article have pronounced it to be not only superior to any manufactured in this country, but fully equal to the world renowned Vieille Montaigne Company's production. The pulp steel and Chinese blue and primrose chrome yellow have superseded the French and English, and are now used by all the leading paper-hanging manufacturers in the United States. In 1857, Joseph Foster withdrew from the firm, when the senior partner was joined by his brother, William H. Lucas, who took charge of the salesroom and financial department, leaving the former at liberty to devote his sole attention to the manufacturing and chemical departments, a plan which has enabled the firm to attain that

pre-eminence they now hold in the trade. Having become an American citizen by naturalization, he has ever since identified himself with every national movement. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he threw all his heart and energy into the Union cause, and took an active part in organizing, drilling, and equipping volunteers for the army. The location of his large interests in New Jersey has naturally caused him to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, of which he has been for some years a Director, and through it in the welfare of the town at its terminus on the sea-coast. His works, near "White-Horse Station," contribute revenue in no small degree to the road from the amount of freight shipped and received at that point. Personally, he is genial and affable, combining the shrewd man of business with the polished gentleman; while among the mercantile community his name for honesty and integrity has no superior.

DUNDORE, FRANKLIN, Merchant, son of Gabriel and Lydia (Davies) Dundore, was born in Berne township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1838. The family is one of the oldest in the State, having been settled in Berks county more than a hundred years at the time he was born. His immediate ancestors have all been engaged in agricultural pursuits, he being the first of his family who has devoted himself to mercantile life. His education, which he received partly at home and partly at Pittsburgh, being finished, he began his mercantile career as book-keeper in the hardware stores, first of Bard & Reber, and afterwards of J. L. Stichter, both of Reading, Pennsylvania. From thence he entered the office of Seyfert, McManus & Co., at their works in the same city; where he served for a period of two years, acquiring under their auspices a thorough and practical knowledge of the iron business in all its details. Having successfully passed through this probationary period, he became, in 1862, a partner in the house of McHose, Eckert & Co., iron manufacturers, also of Reading. Upon the dissolution of this firm, which occurred in 1864, he was appointed Treasurer of the West Reading Iron Company, a position he resigned in the following year. In the early part of 1866, he left Reading and settled himself in Philadelphia. Here he at once set to work on his own account, opening an office for the transaction of the iron commission business, dealing largely also in railway supplies, and at the same time acting as agent for Isaac Eckert (subsequently Eckert & Brother), the well-known iron manufacturer and banker, of Reading. This business he has actively pursued with success to the present time (1874). He is one of the rising men of the city and State, a clear-headed man of business and complete master of his calling, which is one of the most important and lucrative in the country, and which in its development

and extension is undoubtedly destined to play a chief part in the national progress. He married, in 1861, Mary J., eldest daughter of Charles Rick, senior, of Reading.

ERLING, CONSTANTINE, M. D., Physician, one of the first who introduced Homœopathy outside of Germany on this Continent, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, January 1st, 1800. His father was instrumental in introducing a system of education called the "people's schools," which at a later period was adopted in Prussia, and became known as the "Prussian System." He attended the classical school at Zittau, in 1811, and continued his studies there for a period of seven or eight years. Following his inclinations and tastes, he employed his leisure hours in roaming the country, and amid its mountains and valleys he studied the natural sciences, and made large collections of minerals, plants, and crania of animals. He pursued his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden, and the University of Leipzig, where his preceptor, Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon in the army of the First Napoleon, introduced him to practical surgery, and, in 1820, made him one of his assistants. While thus employed, Dr. Robbi was requested by the founder of a publishing house (where at a later day a homœopathic journal was published, and which is now the oldest extant) to compose a work against homœopathy. This Dr. Robbi declined, but referred the publisher to his young assistant as one perfectly competent for the task. The latter undertook it, and had nearly completed the book, when reading Hahnemann's note for his reviewers (see *Hahnemann's Lesser Writings*, translated by Dudgeon, p. 659), he was struck by the truth of his remarks. Unwilling even to do Hahnemann injustice, much less to misrepresent him, he paused in his work until he could test by experiments the truth or falsity of the statements. The results so convincingly sustained Hahnemann that he resolved to examine the system as a whole, and thus to sift the truth from what he still honestly believed to be the errors of the doctrine. He pursued his new study with ardor, against the counsels of his teachers and the entreaties of his friends. In this he persevered, notwithstanding his excision from society, and the persecution, poverty and pressing want which were the penalties he was forced to endure. Two years of close and searching investigation constrained him to acknowledge that Hahnemann was right, and he avowed unhesitatingly his adhesion to this faith. At this time an incident occurred which largely contributed its share to the decision at which he arrived. In making a very difficult post-mortem examination for the authorities, he received a dissection wound, which would not yield to the usual treatment. The wound assumed a very unfavorable aspect, dry gangrene threatened, all efforts for his relief were baffled, and it was decided that amputation

must be performed as the only remedy. In this exigency he met an old friend, a homœopathist, who encouraged him to take medicine by the mouth. This treatment proved successful, and he thereupon pledged himself to live for homœopathy. In 1825, a younger brother by a loan of money enabled him to proceed to the famous pathologist Schönlein, and attend the hospitals at Würzburg. He there passed his examination with honor, and, in accordance with the customs of the German universities, read a treatise, or thesis, the subject of which was, *De Medicina Futura*, in which he resolutely maintained the doctrine of Hahnemann. He subsequently received, March 22d, 1826, his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Soon after his graduation he accepted a situation as teacher of mathematics and the natural sciences in an academy at Dresden, which was devoted chiefly to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained during the summer. In the following autumn, the President of the institution proposed that he should visit South America, especially Surinam and Cayenne—under the auspices and protection of the king—to make researches and collections in zoology. He accepted the position, stipulating only that an old and valued friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition; and they together accordingly sailed for South America. His preliminary reports and letters were satisfactory; but he also addressed some communications to the *Homœopathic Archives*, which, when published in that journal, gave great offence to the king's physician, who was an old and bitter adversary of Hahnemann. On his remonstrance, the Minister of the Interior caused a polite note to be addressed to the distant explorer, requesting him in future to attend to his zoological duties exclusively, and to refrain from publishing anything that would be construed as objectionable. On the day after he received this communication, he despatched by the first vessel that sailed his reports, with a full statement of his accounts, accompanied with a courteous letter in reply, in which he closed his connection with the mission. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, but still continued his researches and collections. He, however, soon perceived that one or the other must be abandoned. His decision was made, to confine his attention solely to the practice of his profession, and he thereupon presented his valuable collection—zoological and botanical—to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for which that institution paid him the compliment of an election as corresponding member. A few years later and he sailed from South America, intending to return to his native land; but stopping in Philadelphia, in January, 1833, to assist in introducing homœopathy there, he found that his former student, George Bute, had already opened the way by his remarkable and successful treatment of Asiatic cholera during the previous year. Instead of returning home, however, he remained in Pennsylvania, and adopting the plans proposed by Dr. Wesselhoft, opened a School

of Homœopathy in Allentown. Unfortunately for his scheme, but fortunately for the country at large, the funds of the academy were in the hands of one who secretly undermined it and caused its financial ruin. He thereupon commenced the practice of medicine again in Philadelphia, and labored diligently for the payment of all his pecuniary losses. In 1864, he accepted the chair of Institutes and Practice, and at a later day that of Materia Medica, in the Pennsylvania College, which he resigned in 1871. Of his ability as a physician and teacher it is unnecessary to speak. His kindness to, and his interest in, his pupils are well known and appreciated; and many among them can bear grateful witness to his unostentatious beneficence. He has always been a laborious and systematic student. His industry, though he has now arrived at an age when men are usually disposed to rest, is undiminished. He retires to rest between nine and ten at night; rises at three o'clock, and from that hour until ten in the morning devotes himself to preparing for the press the history of the labors of his past life. His *Proving*s have been very numerous, and are among the most valuable of the contributions to the *Pharmacopœia of Homœopathy*. In addition to his duties as physician, he has published a collection of the results, provings, and cures obtained in the homœopathic schools. He is an industrious writer in his profession; and some of his productions have been translated into other languages. Space will not allow of a list of the many works he has given to the world. One of these, his *Domestic Physician*, has, since 1835, attained fourteen editions in this country, two in Great Britain, thirteen in Germany, besides being translated into the French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, Swedish, and other languages. The *British Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy* remarks: "Dr. Hering's *Guide* we have always considered the best and most original of domestic works." At present, he is engaged in publishing a practical work on *Analytical Therapeutics*.

OUTII, GEORGE W., Merchant and Financier, was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 22d, 1799. His education was that usually obtained in the common schools of the day, the school-house being the old hall of the German Society, on Seventh street, south of Market, then called High street. After completing his studies, he was placed with a firm engaged in the importation of cutlery, plated goods, French china, etc., where he served a regular apprenticeship to the business, becoming thoroughly conversant with the various details of business life. After he had attained his majority he continued with the same house in the capacity of clerk for about a year, when, owing to financial difficulties the firm failed to meet their engagements, and were compelled to make an assignment. He was chosen one of the assignees, and immediately entered

upon his duties. So well were the latter performed, that in the course of two years all the creditors were paid in full, and the balance of the funds and property returned to the firm. In 1824, he became one of the partners in the house of Lewis Veron & Co., importers of hardware, cutlery and fancy goods, and in which he remained until 1835, doing a very successful business. He then disposed of his interests in the same, with the intention of going into a similar business on his sole account; but on January 1st, 1836, he was elected Treasurer of the County of Philadelphia for one year, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. In December, 1836, the Legislature changed the law, extending his tenure of the office until June, 1837, and providing that the Treasurer thereafter should be elected for a term of two years. Before the expiration of this period, he was re-elected for two years. He had always taken an active part in politics, being an earnest advocate of Whig principles, and was chosen by the Councils of the (old) City of Philadelphia a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the three years ending in 1839. After the term of his treasuryship expired, he was offered the post of Second Cashier of the United States Bank, which he declined. Resolving to devote his future years to agricultural pursuits, he removed to his farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near the Neshaminy creek, and there resided for the next twelve years. During this time he was much interested in the political affairs of the county, and continued a prominent leader on the Whig side; he was also a member of every State Convention held in Harrisburg from 1843 to 1852, besides advocating the election of both Generals Harrison and Taylor to the Presidency. By both the latter he was offered a post under the Federal Government, at Washington, but declined acceptance. In 1852, he disposed of his farm in Bucks county, and removed to Washington city, with the intention of becoming engaged in the banking business, but an unlooked for interruption occurred in his arrangements, and, finally, after a short residence there, he returned to Pennsylvania, and for six months thereafter resided at Bristol. In the spring of 1852, he removed to Burlington, New Jersey, erected a house, and designed making it his permanent residence. He took an active interest in the railroads of the State, particularly in the Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and its various connections and tributaries; served as a Director in several of these lateral roads for a number of years, and was intimate with all the leading men of the joint companies. In 1854, the Legislature of New Jersey chartered the "Burlington Bank." He was one of the incorporators of this institution, and was largely interested in the stock. The bank went into operation in 1855, at which time he was elected a member of the Board of Directors, and the latter body chose him as their President. He held the latter position for seven years, having the entire management of the institution, and superintending its affairs without receiving any remuneration whatever. His

health having become impaired, he removed, in the autumn of 1862, to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, attending to his private affairs, and taking no part in politics, except that of voting at every election.

HICKOK, WILLIAM ORVILLE, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born in Genesee county, Western New York, October 6th, 1815. He is the son of John H. Hickok, a school teacher by profession and an excellent and respected citizen of New England by birth, with an ancestry dating back to the days of Cromwell and the Commonwealth. The son received his elementary education at the district school and finished at the academy. At the age of fourteen years he went to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he entered a country store and remained four years. He next learned the book binding trade, in the same town, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1836, he removed to Chambersburg, and was engaged with his father in the manufacture of blank books, beside doing some publishing. In 1839, he proceeded to Harrisburg, where he associated himself with — Cantine, the firm being known as Hickok & Cantine, publishers and blank book manufacturers. About 1848, he began to construct machinery for book binders, and gradually became engaged in the machinery business. He always had a taste for mechanics; and, being possessed of an inventive faculty, found that after all this was his true forte and proper sphere. When he first started in business, at the age of twenty-one, he was not possessed of a dollar in capital, but by industry, energy, perseverance and the practice of a severe economy, he gradually saved and laid by some means, so that when he embarked in the building of machinery he was possessed of a small amount of capital. He started his shop in a single room of no very large dimensions, and confined his attention to the manufacture of ruling-machines and minor articles, and gradually increased his products. He continued to succeed, though he met with one reverse. However, this was surmounted, and now he sends his goods—among them quite a number of his own invention, and which he has patented—to all parts of the world. His principal products are ruling-machines and ruling-pens. He has also invented a portable cider mill, which has proved quite successful, as it is the first one that was ever put in the market or entered at a fair. A large number have been manufactured and sold, and are in constant use during the season. In 1836, as already stated, he started without a dollar of capital; he has now, in 1874, about \$200,000 invested in his business, all the fruits of his own exertions. His factory is of brick; a fine building four stories high covers about two acres of ground, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a machine shop, wood shop,

and two iron foundries. He employs from seventy-five to one hundred and ten men, and the amount of goods manufactured amounts to about \$1,500,000 per annum. The articles thus fabricated are almost exclusively made here, and are those principally of his own invention, he owning the patents. He has been emphatically a leader in his line, having originally invented and then developed the first and most important machines used by book-binders and blank-book manufacturers. He takes a sincere and profound pleasure in stating that James McCormick, a well-known and able lawyer, extended to him a helping hand, at the right time, when reverses suddenly came upon him; which aid enabled him to liquidate all his indebtedness, and placed him on the road to prosperity. He has served as a member of the City Council for seven years most acceptably, and for six years has filled the chair as presiding officer of that body. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the Trustees of the congregation. He has been a great traveller, and has visited not only the entire Union, including the States on the Pacific Coast, but also many countries of Europe. He was married, in 1840, to Caroline, daughter of Charles Hutter, a prominent politician of the Lehigh Valley.

FINLETTER, THOMAS KNIGHT, Lawyer and Judge, is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Dickson) Finletter. The family is originally of Scotch extraction, but settled in Ireland, becoming what is known as Scotch-Irishmen. His father emigrated to America about the year 1812, and established himself in business as a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods in Philadelphia, in which city Thomas Knight Finletter was born. He received his preliminary education in Philadelphia, subsequently went to Lafayette College, at Easton, and finally removed to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated about the year 1844. He then commenced to study law under the Hon. William A. Porter, afterwards, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849, he became a member of the State Legislature, and served during two sessions. While in the Legislature, and during the session of 1849, he introduced a bill, known as the "ten hours bill," for regulating the hours of labor in factories, and the age at which children should be admitted to work in the same. This most important measure he advocated strongly and persistently, and it became law during the same session. From 1849 to 1854, he also served as School Director for the district of the Northern Liberties. In 1860, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, assigned to the department of the Guardians of the Poor, which position he held until 1865, in which year he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued the same until the year 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,



L. O. Hickok

including the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, and the Orphans' Court. Shortly after his promotion to the judicial bench, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. He was married, in 1859, to Martha M., daughter of Archibald McIlroy, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Philadelphia, and some time alderman of that city. A sound and capable jurist, clear, emphatic, and condensed in his judicial utterances, manifesting always a stern determination to repress and punish wrong—especially such as has been matter of complaint among the community with regard to public officers—independent and courageous in his disregard of party influence, his judicial career has been eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens.

FRY, JOSEPH REESE, Banker, Author, Music and Art Connoisseur, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812. He was a son of William Fry, who was for many years the publisher of *The National Gazette*, a daily evening paper which for a long time enjoyed a high and deserved reputation for its solid editorials, sterling opinions, and the particular prominence given to foreign politics. In connection with this paper, Joseph R. Fry, like his brother William H., acquired a penchant for literary and art pursuits, which adhered to him through life. He had received a liberal education, and graduated in the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1830. He was a most accomplished scholar, well versed in several languages, and was especially familiar with the history and literature of music, and wrote with facility and taste. He translated and adapted Bellini's great lyrical tragedy of *Norma* from the Italian for the celebrated Wood (English) Opera Troupe, and with his brothers, William and Edward, superintended its production in admirable style. He was the author of the libretto of *Leonora*, of which his brother William composed the music. The first representation of this opera on any stage was at the (old) Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in the summer of 1845, and a large number of amateurs, moving in the upper and fashionable circles of the city, had volunteered their services for the season of its performance. He was also the author of the libretto of the opera of *Notre Dame*, the music of which was also of his brother's composition. This latter work was produced under his direction at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in the summer of 1864, the proceeds being given to the fund then being raised by the great fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. It was brought out in the most magnificent style, the chorus numbering one hundred and fifty, a double orchestra of seventy performers, a full brass band on the stage near the foot-lights, and a cathedral organ and chime of bells in the rear. He was a man of truly

remarkable energy in whatever he undertook, and the events of his life abound in illustrations of the success with which he achieved seemingly impossible things by mere force of character. The production of *Norma*, *Leonora*, and *Notre Dame* in Philadelphia, under his auspices, was in each case far beyond all rivalry, and marked the man as a phenomenon in his way. The "Union League Brigade" for service in the field—at the time of the deepest gloom during the War of the Rebellion—was largely indebted to his efforts for its existence. Throughout his life he was thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his birth. He died in June, 1865.

KELKER, RUDOLPH FREDERICK, Merchant, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17th, 1820. He is the son of Frederick Kelker, formerly of Lebanon, who removed from that place to Harrisburg, in 1805, and opened the first hardware store ever established in the latter locality. He was a respected citizen, a self-made man, prominent in every good work for the then small community, and a benefactor to the poor. His son was educated at the York High School, afterwards Marshall College. At the age of fifteen he was placed in the store which had previously belonged to his father, and he eventually became one of the proprietors; but ill health compelled him, after two years, to relinquish mercantile pursuits, when he removed to his father's farm, and occupied himself in attending to it and to his father's affairs, he having made a fortune. In 1842, he engaged again in business with — Oglesby, and so continued until 1846, when, on the death of his partner, he associated his two brothers, Emanuel M. and Henry A. Kelker, with him, and the partnership so formed lasted until 1851, when he retired from the same, after disposing of his interests to these brothers. Inheriting from his father the desire to engage in philanthropic labors, he early took an interest in the causes affecting the welfare of the masses. In 1837, he espoused the temperance cause, and was one of the six who started the first Total Abstinence Society in the county; in this field his labors have been very effective. He commenced work in the Sunday-school in 1836; was for many years a teacher, and Superintendent from 1850 to 1870, and still continues to labor with energy in this field. He was elected an officer in the church; from 1841 to 1849, he served as Deacon, and from the latter date to the present has been a ruling Elder. He has often represented the Reformed Dutch Church in the classis and synods. He is a good theologian; has read much in sound works, and is a close student. He is a strenuous opponent of the ritualism which has divided the Church of late; wields great power in the religious body, and his labors are constant and effective in opposing this ritualistic

tendency. He is a worthy descendant of an ancestry originally from Switzerland, and whose family have been members of the Reformed Church for three and a half centuries. In 1865, he was elected one of the Directors of the Poor. The Harrisburg Alms-house had been for a number of years most wretchedly mismanaged. In 1866, he directed his attention to the matter, and determined to re-organize the institution. By persistent efforts, he obtained the necessary authority from the Legislature, though many obstacles presented themselves. A new building was erected, a model in its way, and large sums of money were received as donations, which were applied to its furtherance, and by his able efforts he brought the house into a splendid practical working condition. He is justly entitled to be called the parent of this institution, which stands as a monument to his memory and philanthropy. He served for six years on the Board of Managers, which has brought it to its present high standing and prosperity, when he was compelled by ill health to retire from active participancy in the good work, although he yet maintains a careful watch over its interests. He has been for many years a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum; and is foremost with heart and purse in any cause designed to alleviate the miseries of the poor, the helpless and the sick. He is emphatically the poor man's friend and adviser; his whole time and means are in constant daily use for their benefit, and all in the most quiet, unpretentious manner. His house has become a sort of Bureau of Beneficence; his daily dream is how to aid the poor and distressed. In politics he is a Republican; but although he has been offered numerous positions of trust and honor, he has invariably declined them all; and his whole life is devoted to doing good in the manner already described. He is very enlightened upon the past and present religious and political issues; a sound reasoner, and the holder of liberal and broad views. He was an ardent supporter of the Union when the flag was insulted. He has been a Trustee of Marshall College for many years past. In his temperance record, there should not be overlooked the great service he rendered the cause by his arraignment, in 1872, of the State against Dauphin county in the matter of "licenses for the sale of ardent spirits." His report, which is embodied in the presentment of the Grand Jury, shows that the State received \$6635 in money for license to sell liquor in taverns, restaurants, and stores—of which the county received not one cent—yet the citizens of the county were obliged to pay in taxes to support the victims of this traffic who had taken refuge in the Poor-house, or were incarcerated in the jail, the sum of over \$60,000; this was the direct result, not to speak of the broken health, the loss of property and the ruin of soul to the victims. The report made a great stir throughout the State, and 50,000 copies were demanded for circulation, beside being copied into all the leading papers; and it has likewise furnished a text for many a sermon delivered from the pulpit. He is also one of the founders of the City Hospital, which

was established in 1873. He was married, in 1844, to Mary A., daughter of Colonel William Reily, of Harrisburg, and has two sons living.

RAMERLY, C. ERNEST, M. D., Physician and Druggist, was born in the (old) District of Southwark, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, May 12th, 1822, and is of German parentage. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, yet he received thorough tuition in the English branches, and made considerable progress in both Latin and Greek. When he reached the age of seventeen, he entered the employ of the well-known firm of Michael Reed & Son, dry-goods merchants, but remained with them only a short period, as his tastes did not accord with this line of business, but harmonized entirely with the study of medicine and its kindred sciences. His first step was to enter the drug store of Francis Greene, and there he gave his whole attention to acquainting himself with the apothecary's art in the compounding of medicaments, as prescribed by the physician. He remained at his post, faithfully adopting and carrying out the instructions of his preceptor, until the War with Mexico broke out, when he accepted a position as Dispensing Apothecary with Dr. James M. Green, who was attached as surgeon to one of the vessels composing the squadron engaged in the blockade of Vera Cruz, and where he remained until the city was captured. He returned to the United States on December 24th, 1845, and forthwith commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James M. Green as his preceptor, meanwhile attending the lectures delivered at the Pennsylvania Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1847. He at once opened his office and commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with a liberal and lucrative patronage. Being a laborious, patient, and at the same time a scientific practitioner, he has been singularly successful, and has been able to accumulate a handsome competence. His political bias is altogether in favor of the old Jeffersonian Democratic school, and he has always upheld its principles, though during his twelve years of service in the City Councils he has cast party prejudice behind him, believing himself the representative not of those who elected him only, but also of the entire district, his whole aim being to secure the prosperity and welfare of the people of the city. He is in full sympathy with all reforms which tend to develop the better nature of mankind and secure their rights, and he ever desires to wield his influence to encourage the industries, utilize the capital, and increase the productions and manufactures of the city. His religious faith is that in which he was educated by his parents, who were worthy members of the German Lutheran Church, although he possesses no sectarian feeling whatever, being eminently liberal towards those differing from his own convictions, believing that others should follow the faith in which they

have been reared, and discountenancing the spirit of proselytism which obtains so largely at the present time. His domestic life was passed in bachelorhood until he attained the prime of life; at the age of forty-six, he found in Elizabeth Coffin a congenial friend and companion. His mother is still living, at the age of seventy-four, and her presence adds much to the happiness of his home circle.

HALSEY, JOB FOSTER, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Schenectady, New York, July 12th, 1800. His father, Luther Halsey, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards prepared his four sons for college. Job Foster entered Union College in 1817, and graduated in 1819. He then, after studying theology under the direction of his elder brother, was licensed to preach, in 1820; afterwards spending two or more years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, his brother, Dr. Luther Halsey, being then Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Princeton College. He was ordained and installed in the Old Tennent Church, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1826. After an agency to carry forward the movement of the Nassau Hall Bible Society to supply the State of New Jersey with Bibles (of which movement he was the originator), he removed to Albany, New York, where he became the agent of the several societies of the Church over twelve counties in the State of New York for one year. Then he removed to Pittsburgh, where he restored and built up the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City. His health failing, he went to Marion College, Missouri, where becoming intimate with Dr. Nelson, he persuaded him to write his well-known work, *Nelson on Infidelity*. Thence, still being unable to perform the duties of the ministry, he went to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and continued there as Principal of a Seminary for Young Ladies until 1851, when, his health returning, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Mont Clair, New Jersey, until 1856, when he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pennsylvania, of which he still (1874) remains in charge.

LEMMER, ADAM JACOBY, late Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth United States Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, was born in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1829. He was the youngest son of Adam Lemmer, at that time a member of the State Legislature. His ancestors were of the nobility of Hungary, but the immediate branch of the family from which he is descended emigrated from Basle, Switzerland, about 1740, and settled in Philadelphia.

During the Revolutionary War the family warmly espoused the patriotic cause, and his grandfather, Jacob C. Slemmer, at the age of sixteen—having been rejected the previous year on account of his youth—entered the army, and served throughout the struggle, being one of the soldiers detailed to guard the Hessian prisoners taken at the battle of Trenton. When he himself was four years of age his family removed to Norristown, where he received his education. After leaving school he commenced the study of pharmacy under the supervision of an elder brother, with a view of becoming an apothecary, but being tendered a cadetship accepted the same, and at the close of the summer campaign of 1846 was received as a member of the class. Of necessity, he entered at the foot, the 106th; but by his close application to study, his determination to excel, and his uniform correct deportment, he so advanced that at the close of his academic course he stood twelfth in the list of graduates, ranking among the honored men of his class. He was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, and reported for duty, in September, 1850, at Tampa, Florida, and was soon thereafter promoted to full grade of Second Lieutenant, serving subsequently at San Diego, Fort Yuma, and other military posts in California. In 1855, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and joined his company at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he remained, however, but a short time, having been assigned—at the request of the Commandant of the West Point Academy—to a Professorship in that institution. He served, in this last capacity, for four years, first in ethics and English studies, and afterwards in mathematics. While thus engaged, he was married, August 20th, 1857, to Caroline Lane, daughter of Rev. John Reynolds, an Episcopal clergyman. Leaving the academy, he rejoined his company, and remained with it until he succeeded to its command, being stationed at Barrancas Barracks, Florida, in the autumn of 1860. It was here that his military character was to receive its severest test, for this was the eve of the outbreak of the Rebellion. Finding the barracks untenable he abandoned them, first spiking the guns of Barrancas and Fort McRea, and with his handful of men—aided by supplies and transports with a detail of landmen procured from the United States Navy-yard at Pensacola—he armed Fort Pickens, then in an unfinished state, and with his little band held that important post for many weeks, until re-inforced by Colonel Harvey Brown, in April, 1861, having been so isolated as to be ignorant of the actions of the Government, and deprived of news of all kinds. Being ordered to New York with his command, they were received at that city with an ovation; and each was presented by the Chamber of Commerce of that city with a commemorative medal. The Corporation of Philadelphia likewise tendered the hospitalities of that city. After passing a short time at his father's house seeking the rest he so much needed, he was promoted two grades, being now Major of 16th Infantry. In the summer of 1861, he

was assigned to duty as Inspector-General, under General Rosencrans, in Western Virginia. The effects of his fatigue at Fort Pickens were not then wholly relieved, and exposure in the field caused him to be stricken down with typhoid fever, and, at one time, his life was in imminent peril; but he recovered, and before perfectly convalescent was on duty. He recruited a battalion of men for his regiment, at Chicago, and, in May, 1862, with them rejoined the army in Tennessee. From this period he marched and fought with Buell's command, until at the head of his men at the battle of Stone River, December, 1862, he was severely wounded in the knee. For gallantry in this action he was appointed Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. His wound was so serious that amputation was feared; but ultimately the limb was saved. Meanwhile, by direct command of President Lincoln, and at the urgent request of General Scott, he was made Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army for his gallant services at Fort Pickens. He next served as a member of the Board, ultimately becoming its presiding officer, to examine sick and convalescent officers; and subsequently as a member of the Board to examine disbanded volunteer officers who sought commissions in the regular army. He was eminently qualified for these positions, and was thus retained by the War Department, though he requested more active service in the field. After the close of the war, he was placed in command at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and subsequently at Fort Laramie. He was a strict disciplinarian, but kind withal, and everywhere enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact; even the Indian looked upon him as more than an ordinary officer. His last official act was a conference with hostile Indians, some distance from Fort Laramie, October 6th, 1868. He returned to the fort, and feeling indisposed retired early. During the night he suddenly expired, owing to a stoppage of the mitral valve of the heart. In the General Orders of Colonel Deye, announcing his death, his many brave deeds and services are appropriately recited, thus concluding: "during the eighteen years of honorable service, he stood far above the temptations of the hour, and exhibited in the discharge of his duties economy and intelligence; also great zeal and uncompromising faithfulness, which was no less honorable to the army than to himself."

OMBERGER, JACOB C., Banker, was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1817. He is of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Baden-Baden, Germany, and is the only son of a poor but upright and respected wagon-builder. When fourteen years of age he entered a store at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, where he remained for some time; thence he removed to Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, where

he continued in the mercantile business until 1845, when receiving a clerkship in the Bank of Middletown, he returned to his native town. He occupied this position until 1851, when having been elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, he proceeded to Harrisburg and entered upon the duties of his office, which were so faithfully and acceptably performed as to place him, by a unanimous vote, in the same post the following year. During this session, of 1852, he was instrumental in procuring a charter for the "Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg." This institution was organized in May of that year, and he was elected its cashier, and served in that capacity until the expiration of its charter, in 1867. The success of the bank, of which he was the leading spirit, was unprecedented. Regular dividends were declared semi-annually, which paid a large interest to the stockholders, and when—at the expiration of the charter—he was appointed to wind up the affairs the shareholders received, in addition to the large dividends previously mentioned, about two hundred dollars for each share, the par value being only fifty dollars. Having effected a final settlement of the bank's affairs, he commenced a private banking business on his own account, under the same name, and has continued it ever since, and with the same success that attended the operations of the chartered institution. He was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, and subsequently re-appointed by Governor Geary, his term of service being about ten years. He was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and supported him at his first election; but, in 1872, when Horace Greeley was a candidate in opposition, he ranged himself on the side of the latter. During the same year he was induced to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Legislature by those opposed to President Grant's policy, but although defeated (the district gave Grant about 4000 majority) he ran largely ahead of his ticket. His business qualifications being fully recognized by a large proportion of the citizens, they have selected him at various times as executor and administrator of a great many estates, some of them being of considerable magnitude, and he has settled them to the great advantage of those interested, being gifted with remarkable prudence and foresight. He has acquired, by his industry, an ample competency, although unaided by any advantages of early education or means. His character for integrity and uprightness is unimpeachable, and he occupies in the community where he is best known a position that commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is of a very benevolent disposition, being kind to all, especially to those who are not blessed with any portion of this world's goods. He is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who are worthy to receive aid, and his unobtrusiveness in his charities is proverbial. He is emphatically the poor man's friend, and no appeal from the suffering or distressed is made in vain.



Mason W. Dickinson



William F. Wood

EDWARD, JAMES, Cotton Manufacturer, was born in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, December 14th, 1823. He lost his mother when he was but six years of age, and though he was denied many advantages of early education, yet he was not to be deterred from the acquirement of that knowledge so essential to his future success in life. When he was eight years old, he was regularly apprenticed to learn the weaving trade, and in process of time he patiently mastered all the minutiae of the business, and became an excellent operative. He worked in the mills of Thomas Mellor & Brother, in his native town, until 1845, when he emigrated to the United States. He first found employment in the mills of Joseph Ripka, at Manayunk, Pennsylvania, and at the end of five months became his foreman. Early in 1847, he removed to Up-land, Delaware county, where he was engaged in the same position in the mills of John P. Crozer & Son, remaining with this firm until 1851, when he accepted an offer from James Campbell of Chester, Pennsylvania, who engaged his services to put into operation the first looms ever run in that city. These were put up in the old jail building. Here he continued until 1853, having, by his economy and industry, laid by his first thousand dollars, and become an American citizen by naturalization. He now returned to Manayunk, and rented a room in the building now known as the Sciota Mills, and engaged in the manufacture of carpet yarns on his own account. Here he remained until 1859, when he commenced operating Daniel Nippes' Mill, on Mill Creek, for the production of carpet yarn, knit goods and jeans. Early in 1864, he removed to the Good Intent Mills, in West Philadelphia, where he manufactured twilled jeans until the summer of 1866, when he purchased the "Sunnyside Mills," in Chester, Pennsylvania, which he filled with the most approved machinery, and began running December 16th, 1866, with a force of fifty hands. He here manufactured cottonades, cassimeres, doeskins, etc. The building was fifty-five by one hundred feet, two stories high, to which, in 1867, he added a two-story picker-house thirty by twenty feet, and continued to enlarge the structures each successive year, as the undertaking proved very successful. On July 1st, 1871, he admitted his son into partnership with him. His business increased, and prospered exceedingly until January 4th, 1873, when the warehouse was destroyed by fire; and this disaster was followed, on March 17th of the same year, by the heavier loss of a building used as a picker-house, warping and beaming room. Nothing daunted by these untoward accidents, he at once prepared to erect new buildings of increased dimensions and capacity, making the ones most liable to combustion fire-proof, and filling the same with all the necessary appliances of the most approved workmanship, and at the close of the year all the works were found to be in perfect running order. On New Year's day, 1874, he recommenced operations, with over one hundred hands.

His active energy and enterprise have achieved for him a marked success, and he stands as a fair example of a self-educated and self-made man. In 1870, he was elected a member of the City Council of Chester, and re-elected in 1873, and has taken an active part in promoting various enterprises of the city. He was married in February, 1847.

DICKINSON, MAHLON HALL, Chief Commissioner of Highways of Philadelphia, was born in the (old) District of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, August 11th, 1814. He is a son of Nathan and Martha Dickinson, the former of whom was a grain and flour merchant; after his death the business was continued by the latter, upon whom devolved the care of rearing and educating five children. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers in Pennsylvania, having left their homes in England to seek another clime where they might worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He was educated in private schools and seminaries of his native city, principally in those under the control of the Society of Friends. On leaving school, his mother apprenticed him to learn the trade of bricklayer and mason, and after his term of service expired he conducted the building business in Philadelphia, in association with John Horton, under the firm name of Horton & Dickinson, being employed by the leading merchants and business men of the city in the construction of edifices. After the senior member retired, he continued alone until 1860, when, having amassed a competency, he relinquished his occupation in favor of some younger men who had faithfully served him; having erected during the time he conducted the business some of the most substantial edifices in the city, which now stand to attest the good and substantial quality of the material and workmanship employed in their construction. Having ever been an active and earnest business man, he had but little time to devote to public matters; yet, at an early age, as he had attached himself to a fire company, he gave much of his leisure hours to the interests of the old Volunteer Fire Department. In connection with his early and constant friend, William S. Stokley (now the Mayor of Philadelphia), he represented the "Harmony Fire Company" in the "Fire Association" for many years. He has held the position of President of the "Harmony" from 1850 to the present date. He was also one of the Trustees of the Fire Insurance Company, known as the "Fire Association," for many years, and at the time that institution changed its organization (in consequence of the disbandment of the volunteer department) he was one of the first members of the old Board of Trustees that was elected Director in the reconstructed company. He never took any active part in political matters until the effort was made to extend slavery into the new Territories. Recalling the

sentiments which had been instilled into his mind, and the early training he had received among "Friends," and also acting upon the impulses of his own heart, he entered the political arena, and was among the first in Philadelphia city to unite in the formation of the nucleus of the present Republican party. He was one of twelve delegates elected, early in 1856, to represent the city in the National Convention to nominate a candidate for President, and the strength of the party then may be judged from the fact that the highest number of votes polled was but 159! He was then, as now, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, and assisted in organizing a Republican Club in that ward, and a full ticket was nominated, being the first ward in the city to place a ticket of the new party in the field. After the nomination of General Fremont by the Philadelphia National Convention, a joint electoral ticket was agreed upon by the Old Line Whigs—who had nominated Millard Fillmore—and Republicans, when Mahlon H. Dickinson was chosen as Elector for the Third Congressional District. From this time forward he has continued to work actively in the ranks of the Republican party; for several years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee; and on the decease of Hon. John Coyode, was made Chairman of that body to fill the vacancy. In 1858, he represented the Sixteenth Ward in Councils, and, in 1859, was elected by Councils—under a then recent Act of Assembly—a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Great abuses had for many years existed in the management of this department, and this change was made in its organization in order to effect a reformation, which, after much labor and perseverance on the part of the new member, was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the public. He continued a member of the Board for five years, devoting a large portion of his time to its interests, and previous to his retirement from the same was its presiding officer. He has also been one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Training School at Media for sixteen years, and has given that institution a share of his attention. He has been for many years a member of the "Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and, as one of the Visiting Committee to the Eastern Penitentiary, faithfully discharged his duties up to 1867, when his attention was drawn to a wider field of action. Through the efforts of this Society the notice of the public was directed to the great abuses which existed, and more especially to the cruel treatment and neglect of the insane poor, who for want of proper accommodation were confined in prison cells or Poor-house basements. After much difficulty, an Act of Assembly was procured which authorized the Governor to appoint a person to visit these several institutions, but "that this work should be done without expense to the Commonwealth." Governor Geary appointed Mahlon H. Dickinson, in May, 1867, as the visitor in question, and he accepted the commission without hesitation, although he was obliged to serve without compensation, beside bearing his own expenses.

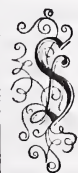
During the ensuing seven months he visited as many of the prisons and almshouses as he could reach, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature laid before that body his report, showing the existence of abuses, and urging a remedy for them. These representations drew the attention of the Governor and Legislature more closely to the subject. He had many private interviews with both the Executive and many members of both Houses, enlisting their sympathies in the cause, and urging upon them the necessity of creating a Board to take charge of all the public charities, and to supervise the prisons and almshouses of the State. From a majority of these he received words of encouragement, and he now felt that the work so long delayed was about to be accomplished, and that the time and money he had expended in the good cause were not lost. On March 1st, 1868, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Highways of the City, and though his time was now more circumscribed, still he occupied all his leisure, including the usual summer vacation allowed to city officials, which enabled him at the close of 1869 to submit to the Governor a more detailed Report of the state of things, including other points not embraced in his first communication. The Governor alluded to the subject in his Annual Message, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Visitor, an act was passed establishing an additional Insane Asylum for the northeastern section of the State. The objects for which he had so long labored having been, to a great extent, accomplished, and the whole subject having been placed under the supervision of a responsible Board who are specially charged with the duty of carrying out these much-needed reforms, his visits are now confined to those locations only where it is probable that his services may assist in alleviating the hardships these unfortunates may have to endure. He still retains the office of Chief Commissioner of Highways, having been constantly re-elected annually since 1868, without opposition, and having held the position longer than any other incumbent since the consolidation of the city. In religious opinion, he adheres to that of the Society of Friends, but is liberal in his views.



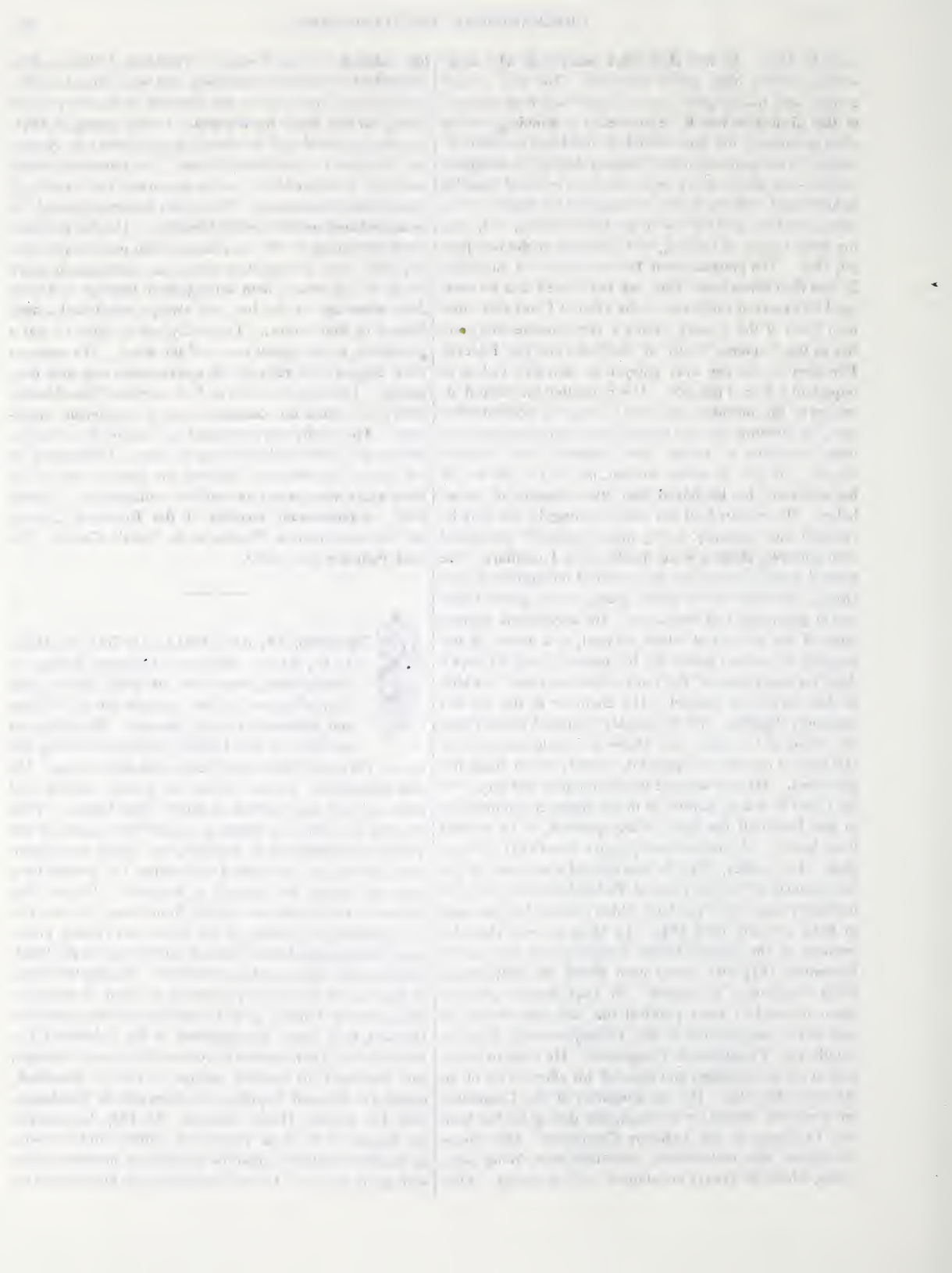
INGERSOLL, JOSEPH REED, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14th, 1786. He was the third son of Jared and Elizabeth Ingersoll. Both his father and grandfather were eminent lawyers of their day, the former having been a member of that Convention presided over by George Washington, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. His early school days were passed in the city of his birth, under the best teachers in every department which it could then afford. He entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in the year 1800, and graduated with the highest honors of his

class in 1804. In this class were many men who afterwards attained high public eminence. He was a most earnest and indefatigable student, ambitious, from the first, of that distinction which he succeeded in winning, and he often mentioned the fact—which in itself was no small incentive to his application and industry during his collegiate course—that almost every letter which he received from his father closed with the words, “remember the honors.” He commenced the study of law in his father's office, and, after the usual course of reading, was admitted to the bar June 2d, 1807. His practice soon became large and lucrative. In less than seven years after the last-named date he averaged fifty cases at each term of the District Court and Common Pleas of the County, beside a very considerable practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Federal. Few men at the bar ever enjoyed so varied as well as so important a line of practice. His reputation for faithful attention to the business entrusted to him, his popular manners, his pleasing address, his readiness and eloquence—all these combined to secure him numerous and valuable clients. He was an ardent student, not only in the line of his profession, but he delved into other domains of knowledge. He prepared all his cases thoroughly, not only by research into authority, but by making himself acquainted with whatever subjects were incidental and auxiliary. He seemed equally conversant with medical jurisprudence, mechanics and chemistry in patent cases, and on general matters in geography and commerce. He always took copious notes of the subjects of which he read, as a means of impressing the various points on his memory; and he kept a diary for many years of the most important cases in which he had served as counsel. His character at the bar was eminently dignified. He thoroughly identified himself with the cause of his client and threw his whole soul into it. His style of oratory was graceful, earnest, and at times impassioned. He ever secured the attention of the jury. To the Court he was as faithful as to his client, communicating to the Bench all the light, on any question, to be derived from books. He retired from practice about 1841, or soon after. In October, 1832, he was elected a member of Select Council of the (old) city of Philadelphia, and was immediately chosen its President, which position he continued to hold annually until 1835. In 1834, he was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, took his seat in December, 1835, and served until March 3d, 1837, meanwhile declining a re-election. In 1841, however, he was again induced to enter political life, and was elected to and served successively in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Congresses. He took an active part in the proceedings, and some of his efforts were of an elaborate character. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means for six years, and during his last term was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His course throughout was undoubtedly consistent with Whig principles, which he always maintained and advocated. After

his retirement from Congress, President Fillmore, with whom he had served in that body, and who knew his abilities, tendered him a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, but this honor he declined. In the spring of 1852, he was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as American Minister to the British Court. He remained abroad one year, during which time he negotiated two treaties of considerable importance. During his long professional life he contributed much to polite literature. He also prepared many gentlemen for the bar, having been preceptor to over fifty, and these he aided, in numerous instances, by every means in his power, both during their tutelage and after their admission to the bar, and always manifested a deep interest in their success. Personally and socially, he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. His manners were elegant and refined; his conversation easy and interesting. His house was the seat of open and liberal hospitality; his board the constant scene of intellectual enjoyment. His charity was munificent and unbounded; he considered it a duty and privilege to give. Unfortunate in the loss of his wife and children, the greater part of his latter years were passed in childless widowhood. He was long a communicant member of the Episcopal Church, and for many years a Warden of St. Peter's Church. He died February 20th, 1868.



STEVENS, RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, was born at Bath, Maine, July 13th, 1815, and is the youngest son of William and Rebecca (Bacon) Stevens. His father was an officer of the United States army during the war of 1812, and died while the lad was quite young. He was educated in Boston, where the family resided, and from an early age desired to enter Holy Orders. With this end in view, he began a preparatory course in the Theological Seminary at Andover, but owing to a pulmonary affection was compelled to abandon this pursuit for a time and turned his attention to medicine. He was also advised to travel, and was absent from home for over two years, making the circuit of the globe, and visiting places out of the ordinary beaten track of travel, such as the Sandwich Islands, China, and parts of India. During the whole of this time he was actively pursuing the study of medicine, and, while in Canton, gave his services at the American Hospital, then under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Peter Parker. On his return to America he went to Georgia, and continued his medical studies, at first in Savannah, under Dr. Edward Coppée, and afterwards in Charleston, with Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson. In 1837, he received the degree of M.D. at Dartmouth College, and returning to Savannah entered upon the practice of medicine there with great success. In the following year, he received an



ad eundem doctorate from the South Carolina Medical College, where also he had been a student. His health being now completely restored, he felt free to carry out his original intentions. Accordingly, in 1843, he relinquished his medical practice, which had become large and lucrative, and re-commenced the study of theology under Dr. Stephen Elliott, the first Bishop of Georgia, his warm personal friend, and by whom he was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1843-'44. Soon after his ordination, he was elected Professor of Belles Lettres, Oratory and Moral Philosophy in the University of Georgia, at Athens, where he also undertook the charge of an Episcopal Mission, which speedily developed into a flourishing church. While practising medicine in Savannah, he had been prominently connected with the organization of the Historical Society of Georgia, by which body he had been appointed, with the approbation of the Governor, the State Historian. The abundant material, collected at great expense both at home and abroad by order of the State Legislature, was placed in his hands, and thus was brought about the inception of his chief literary production, *The History of Georgia*. Upon this work he has spent years of most laborious research—taking nothing for granted, but tracing every item to its original source, even in its minutest detail. In 1847, the first volume appeared, and was received with special commendation from the best authorities, taking rank at once as a standard history, and placing its author foremost among State historians. The second volume was published in 1859, the delay partly arising from his previous change of residence. He has also produced several other works of an important character, presently to be noticed, but it is on this history that his reputation as an author permanently rests. In 1847, he was elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, and he commenced his ministrations there in the following year. In July, 1848, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania. He retained the Rectorate of this celebrated church for upwards of thirteen years, the period of his incumbency being marked by the greatest prosperity in the history of the parish, and by a most lively development of every branch of church organization. During this time his pen was actively engaged in the production of numerous works, an account of which is given at the close of this sketch. In 1861, he was elevated to the Episcopate, being made Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding Bishop Bowman; and, on the death of Bishop Potter, in 1865, he became Bishop of the Diocese. At that time, this extensive See comprised the entire State of Pennsylvania; but, in November, 1865, the Diocese of Pittsburgh was set off, and six years afterwards the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was created, so that now three Sees occupy the territory of original jurisdiction. In addition to the care of this important Diocese, he has charge of the American Episcopal Churches on the Continent of Europe, and has twice visited these parishes, embodying the result of his investigations in

a published address of great merit, entitled, *A Glimpse at the Religious Aspects of Europe*. In 1869, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, New York. As a preacher, he is thoroughly logical, practical, and evangelical, with a graceful and impressive delivery. As a writer, his style is correct, highly illustrated, and though ornate never heavy. As a historian, he possesses the rare faculty of filling up the outline of historical facts with lively description, and full and appropriate illustration. He is an active leader in the missionary work of the church, and in the great social and moral reforms of the day. In 1864, he was applied to by Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, with reference to the founding of some educational institution in the Lehigh Valley, for whose establishment he proposed to give a large sum of money. To the development of this idea the Bishop devoted considerable time and attention, and thus was commenced what has since become the Lehigh University, one of the noblest academic institutions in the United States; and he is President of its Board of Trustees. The following list includes all the more important of Bishop Stevens' writings: *Discourse delivered before the Georgia Historical Society*, Savannah, February 12th, 1841; *Treatise on the History of the Silk Culture in Georgia*, contributed as an appendix to Harris' *Memorials of Oglethorpe*, 1841; *History of Georgia from its first Discovery by Europeans to the Adoption of the present Constitution in 1797*; *The Parables Practically Unfolded*; *Consolation*; *The Bow in the Cloud*; *Home Service, a Manual for private Worship, with appropriate Sermons*; *The Lord's Day: its Obligations and Blessings*; *The Past and Present of St. Andrew's*; a record of ten years' labor in that Parish; *The Sabbaths of our Lord*; *Discourse on the Life of Bishop Potter*; *The Undeveloped Powers of the Church*, being the charge to his clergy, 1864; *The Relations of the Clergy and Laity*, charge in 1870. In addition to the above he has published a great number of sermons, religious tracts and contributions to periodicals. He has edited two volumes of the *Georgia Historical Collections*, beside contributing to it much original matter. This production is scarcely second in importance to his *History of Georgia*.

COCHRAN, JOHN, Operator in Real Estate and Insurance Agent, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 25th, 1824. His father, also named John Cochran, was born in Scotland, but his mother was a native of America. He attended the ordinary schools of Chester, but he is to a great extent self-educated. Having left school, in 1842, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Johnson, of Springfield, on June 6th, 1849, and removed to Marcus Hook, in 1851, where he also engaged in farming. He returned to Chester, in 1852, and

entered upon mercantile business until 1857, since which time he has been prominently engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is the projector and proprietor of the new town of Norwood, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and has contributed largely to the growth of Chester and vicinity. He has never sought or held public office, having devoted himself assiduously to business. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was also an originator of the company formed for the erection of the buildings now occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy. He is full of energy and public spirit, giving his sympathy and aid to every enterprise for the promotion of the best interests of the people.

PRIZER, ENOS, Journalist, was born at Lawrenceville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1826. His father, Frederick Prizer, being a farmer in rather moderate circumstances, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources.

When about eight years of age he left his homestead and went to live in the family of Mrs. Strautz, then proprietress of the hotel in Lawrenceville. Here he was employed with the usual farm labor, and made himself generally useful about the hotel. During his stay with the family, which lasted for a number of years, a strong feeling of affection grew up between him and Mrs. Strautz, and he regarded her as sacredly as his own mother. Owing to the kindly interest which she manifested towards him, she determined that he should learn a trade suitable to his tastes. Accordingly, when about fifteen years of age, he entered the *Village Record* office, at Westchester, as an apprentice to the printing trade, much, however, against the wishes of his parents. His services to his employer during his minority were not limited by the terms of an implied obligation, but were rendered unsparingly and untiringly; and when in the course of years he became foreman and chief business manager of that establishment, his energy and application made him an invaluable assistant. During his stay at Westchester he formed the acquaintance of Sarah Levis, to whom he was married on the 18th of February, 1852. About one year afterwards a partnership was formed between him and Henry T. Darlington, an associate of the *Record* office. The *Bucks County Intelligencer*, published by John S. Brown, at Doylestown, was then purchased by them, and upon February 15th, 1855, the new firm assumed the management of the paper. His career as senior editor of the *Intelligencer* was an exceedingly prosperous one. He exerted his every energy to make the paper one of the leading journals of the county. Unfortunately, when just at the very prime of his manhood, it became manifest that his physical system had become undermined by consumption, and that the disease was making inroads upon his health with fearful rapidity. This did not in the least daunt

his ambition or draw him away from his office duties; on the other hand, it seemed to be an impetus for increased activity and renewed exertion. When at last he had become so overpowered by the disease as to be too feeble to walk to the office, he insisted that a carriage should be brought for him. Even though assistance was required to lift him in and out of the vehicle, he continued going to the office until the day previous to his death, which occurred on the 25th of November, 1864. In his public relations he was widely and favorably known. As a politician, he was ever a hearty and steadfast adherent and advocate of the great cause of union and liberty. Called upon by reason of his vocation to take an active interest in public affairs, he never descended to any act of a dishonorable or unworthy nature. Candid and honest in his political as well as business relations, he commanded at once the attachment and confidence of his party friends, and the respect and esteem of the opposing side.

WOOD, GEORGE B., M. D., LL. D., Physician and Author, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 13th, 1797. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1815, with the degree of A. B., and, in 1818, with that of M. D. He was Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1822 to 1831; Professor of Materia Medica in the same college from 1831 to 1835; Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania from 1835 to 1850; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same from 1850 to 1860; and a physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1835 to 1859. He is the author of numerous and valuable works, chiefly relating to his profession, which rank among the classics of the medical sciences. His first important work, *The Dispensatory of the United States*, was written in conjunction with Franklin Bache, M. D., and the original edition was published in Philadelphia, in 1833 (8vo., 1073 pp.). This at once stamped him as a man whose research and knowledge of his profession were of the highest order; it was thoroughly exhaustive in its description of the many medicinal agents peculiar to American practice, indicating minutely their various properties and effects. It has gone through thirteen editions, the last being in 1870 (8vo., pp. xii. 1810), about 150,000 copies having been sold. Before 1830 there had not been any United States Pharmacopoeia or standard list of medicines and their preparations whose authority was generally recognised. In the year mentioned two such lists were offered to the public, one prepared in New York, the other chiefly the work of Dr. Wood. In a severe review Dr. Wood completely demolished the first of these, and by writing the *United States Dispensatory* caused the authority of the other to be univrsally acknowledged. In 1847, he

published a *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine* (2 vols. 8vo.). It ran through six editions, the last being in 1867. He also published, in 1856, a *Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology*, or materia medica, which had three editions, the last being issued in 1868 (2 vols., 8vo., pp. 1848), and a volume containing twelve lectures, six addresses and two biographical memoirs, in 1859. It consisted of lectures and addresses on medical subjects, delivered chiefly before the medical classes of the University of Pennsylvania. He has also written *The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital; History of the University of Pennsylvania; Biographical Memoirs of Franklin Bache*, etc. In the first and last of these pamphlets will be found an account of Wood and Bache's *Dispensatory and United States Pharmacopœia*, of which he, in connection with Dr. Bache, and others, was editor of the editions of 1831, 1840, 1850, and 1860. In 1872, these memoirs, with the addition of the History of Christianity in India, of the British Indian Empire, of the Girard College, and other papers, were collected into a volume entitled, *Memoirs, Essays, and Addresses*. In 1865, he endowed the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of five chairs; one of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, one of Botany, one of Geology and Mineralogy, one of Hygiene, and one of Medical Jurisprudence; all of the subjects to be especially considered in their relation to medicine.

OWNING, ROBERT W., President of Select Council of Philadelphia, and Assistant Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, January 22d, 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Downing. He was educated in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and subsequently in the High School, which latter institution he left at the age of sixteen, after having acquired an excellent scholarship in the various studies there pursued. During his youth he was a frequent attendant at his father's shop, and being gifted with a certain amount of mechanical ingenuity, by constant practice he familiarized himself with the various details of his father's calling, the carpenter and joiner's trade. After leaving school he entered the employ of Robert Wood & Co., as an errand boy, but when he grew older he turned his attention to accounts, so that he eventually became their bookkeeper. At the age of twenty he effected an engagement with John Naglee, Jr., as accountant, and regularly adopted the profession of bookkeeper as his business for life, but with the determination to obtain a perfect knowledge of the art in all its details, and the various methods pursued in different establishments. After a faithful service in this house, he left to accept a similar position with the firm of Lindsay & Blakiston, publishers of medical works, thus varying his experience,

and at the same time gaining useful and valuable information, which he could not have arrived at had he continued in one situation. His next engagement was as a bookkeeper in the Bank of the Northern Liberties; and while in this institution he varied the monotony of his duties by successively filling every position of trust and responsibility except that of paying teller. He thoroughly enjoyed his occupation, beside giving perfect satisfaction during the entire period of three and a half years that he there remained, including also the time that he represented the bank in the Clearing House Association. The financial storm of 1857 caused a change in his business relations, and for a short time he held a temporary position in the Western Bank of Philadelphia, but soon was tendered the office of Auditor of the National Saving Fund and Trust Company, of which the late Henry L. Benner was President, and here also his many talents as a superior accountant were apparent. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in the "three months' service," and was a member of Company F of 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Frank Patterson. After he was mustered out of the service, and in the autumn of 1861, he accepted the position of Assistant to Henry L. Benner, Paymaster United States Army, and on the death of this officer he transferred all the accounts, papers and moneys to Major-General Wool, settling up every item of business to the entire satisfaction of the Government, and then reported to Washington for further orders. On his return to Philadelphia, in 1862, he accepted the position of Auditor to Captain A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, which he filled until this officer resigned, in 1864, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to Captain George R. Orme, the successor of Captain Boyd, and continued to fulfil the duties of this station with the utmost faithfulness for several months after the close of the war. During the entire period of his connection with the Government, he handled in vouchers and cash over fifty millions of dollars, without the discrepancy of a single dollar. The amount of labor was immense, but by his untiring energy all the details were accomplished with credit to himself. After a short season of rest, he became connected with the "Howard Express Company," and when this was consolidated with the "Hooper Express Company," of New York, together with Harnden's Express, the whole became the "Central Express Company," of which he was unanimously elected Cashier. He remained in this capacity until 1871, when he resigned to accept the management of Hall & Garrison's Moulding Factory and Store. On February 1st, 1872, he was tendered the position of Assistant Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which corporation is now operating 1574 miles of track in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He still retains this office, and gives his best energies and talents to the onerous duties devolving upon him. He early manifested a partiality for the volunteer military organization, and became an active

member of the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys, serving in that organization the prescribed term of seven years, and being now an honorary member of that body. He has been a School Director for three years, and was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education for two terms. He has represented the Fourteenth Ward in Select Council of the city for the past four years, and is now (1874) the presiding officer of that body. He also is prominent as a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with lodge 67. He was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Susan Addis, of Philadelphia.

LEAR, GEORGE, Lawyer, and Banker, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1818. He is the son of Robert Lear and Mary Meloy, who were of mixed Celtic origin, and was educated at the country schools of the county, finishing with a term at the Newtown Academy. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of thirteen assumed the responsibility of directing his future, unaided from any source. Engaged in such pursuits as a laborer usually finds in an agricultural community until the age of nineteen, he then became a teacher of public schools, in which vocation he continued four years. At the end of that period he went into a country store, devoting his spare time to the study of the law, under the preceptorship of E. T. McDowell, of Doylestown, an eminent lawyer, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-'38. He removed to Doylestown in April, 1844, entered the office of his preceptor to pursue his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, November 16th, 1844. In August, 1848, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General by Hon. James Cooper, was re-appointed by Hon. Cornelius Darragh his successor, and held the position until 1850, when the office of District Attorney was created, and that of Deputy Attorney-General superseded. Since March, 1865, he has been President of the Doylestown National Bank, but continues in the active practice of his profession, where he has risen by the force of industry and intellect to a proud position among his colleagues. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-'73 from the seventh Senatorial District, but did not sign his name to, nor vote for, the Constitution adopted by the Convention, because he believed in the people and their capacity for self-government. And, while he advocated and sustained all the important measures of reform in the Convention, he believed that the instrument as finally adopted contained such encroachments upon the rights, and restrictions of the powers, of the people as to deprive the Government of that flexibility, and power of adaptation to the varying necessities of a progressive and free people, as to render it inconsistent with a republican form of government. He was an early and persistent advocate of the

temperance reform and contributed much to advance its interests. He married Sidney White, in January, 1845, and has three children, one son, Henry, and two daughters, Cordelia and Mary. His son is associated with him in the practice of the law.

MOORE, JOSEPH, Wire Manufacturer, and President of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, was born in Halifax, England, February 20th, 1816, and is the fourth son of Abednego and Sarah Moore. When four years old he came with his parents to America, landing in New York, where they remained one year, and then settled in Philadelphia. His father had been largely engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, and possessed an excellent education, which he was able to impart to others, especially to his son. He had been an ardent politician attached to the fortunes and creed of the Radical Reformers, and was a leader of that party, frequently rousing them to action by his eloquent and argumentative addresses. He partly instructed his son, as before mentioned, who completed his education in the school of Rev. William Metcalfe, a celebrated minister of the "Christian" Church, whose peculiar tenets consist in the disuse of animal food. His inclinations from boyhood had been in favor of machinery, particularly the steam engine, and when he was but seventeen years of age he constructed one entirely by himself, for which the Franklin Institute awarded him a premium. His aspirations in this direction, however, were controlled by his father, who taught him his own business, that of wire-drawing, in which he became thoroughly proficient. In 1838, a year after he had attained his majority, he started in this manufacture on his own account, having first constructed a steam engine for use in his factory, which was so carefully and solidly constructed as to be constantly used by him for the twenty-five years that he carried on his establishment. He was very successful in his calling, and by his uniform and steady course of life, and persevering industry, amassed a competence. In this connection, it may be remarked, that his father was the first to establish this business in the United States, and that the son was the first manufacturer of insulating wire used for the magnetic telegraph. All the copper wire used by Professor Morse in the construction of the experimental line from Washington to Baltimore, first laid down in 1846, was fabricated at his works. At a later period in life he turned his attention to his first love—machinery—and assisted in the construction of several steam engines. In 1854, he was elected a Director of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, which position he occupied for ten years, when he was chosen its President, an office he still continues to hold. The bank was originally chartered by the State in 1810, although it did not go into operation until 1814. It has stood firm amid the various financial storms which have shaken the country, although it did not

escape some losses. Under his Presidency it has been eminently prosperous, and having adopted the National system, is now regarded as one of the staunchest of the city institutions. Since he has occupied the executive management of affairs it has doubled its capital, while during the past eight years its dividends have aggregated two hundred per cent., being an average of twenty-five per cent. per annum. During the Civil War he labored earnestly for the Union cause, and not only donated large amounts from his private means to further the cause, but was enabled by his position in the bank to influence heavy subscriptions to the National loans, that institution alone taking over a half million—besides disposing of large amounts to private citizens, it being one of the fiscal agents. He has also been connected with the Northern Liberties Gas Works for many years, serving as Engineer for seventeen years, and latterly as a Trustee. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the County Insurance Company for some twenty years; and a Director of Girard College for three years. Originally a member of the Whig party, at its dissolution he united with the Republicans. He was married, November 9th, 1842, to Cecilia, daughter of William Fittler, a prominent Whig politician of his day, and has a family of five children, three of them sons, and all engaged in business. Two of them, William F. and Alfred F., have succeeded him in his business, and are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of wire at 537 China street. His second son, Joseph Moore, Jr., is a member of the firm of William D. Rogers & Co., the extensive and well-known carriage builders of Philadelphia.

ARRISH, EDWARD, late Professor of Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, was born in that city, May 31st, 1822, and was the seventh son of that eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph Parrish, and Susanna, daughter of John Cox, of Burlington, New Jersey, all members of the Society of Friends. He was educated in the Friends' School in Philadelphia, and there acquired a fair knowledge of the higher branches and the classics. When sixteen years of age he entered as an apprentice to learn the apothecary's art in his brother Dillwyn's store, and paid earnest and faithful attention to his duties and responsibilities, studying the necessary works and attending the different courses of lectures at the College of Pharmacy. In the spring of 1842, he took his degree as "Master of Pharmacy" in that institution. In 1843, he purchased the drug store at the northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, which was then contiguous to the University of Pennsylvania. Here he remained until 1850. During this period—in 1848—in connection with his assistant, W. W. D. Livermore, he contributed a paper on *Collodion*, which was the first notice of that preparation, the discoverers at

Boston not having published their process. His proximity to the University brought him in constant contact with medical students and their wants, and this intercourse exhibited to him the great disadvantages which young physicians experienced in entering on their practice in rural districts without a practical acquaintance with pharmacy. He therefore conceived the idea of a "Practical School," where young men might be taught to prepare the medicines of the *Pharmacopœia* by actual manipulation, by lectures and examinations. In the autumn of 1849, he issued his Prospectus and commenced with a class of fourteen. Soon after this he removed and entered into business with his brother Dillwyn, at Eighth and Arch streets, where his "school" was better accommodated, and gradually increased in importance. In furtherance of his school, he took a course of practical instruction in analysis in Professor Booth's laboratory, and subsequently attended the lectures of the Department of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Feeling the need of a text book for his class, he concluded to write one, and, in 1855, published the first edition of an *Introduction to Practical Pharmacy*, followed, in 1859 and 1864, by other more extended editions. He had early determined to pursue a scientific career, aspired to a position in the schools, and was deeply impressed with a belief in his ability to teach. In 1850, he was a candidate for the chair of Materia Medica in the College of Pharmacy, but the traditional influence of the idea that it should be filled by a physician led to the election of another. In the spring of 1864, on its becoming again vacant, he was elected to the position, where he continued till 1867, when he exchanged chairs with Professor Maisch, and assumed the duties of the Professorship of Practical Pharmacy. In March, 1845, he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and Secretary until 1852. In 1854, he was elected Secretary of the College, and so remained until he entered the Faculty. He was a delegate, in 1860, to the Convention for Revising the *Pharmacopœia*, and was elected one of three delegates to attend the Pharmaceutical Congress of Paris, but was unable to attend the latter. From 1850 to 1870, he was a member of the Publishing Committee of the College. In 1852, he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was elected Recording Secretary in 1853, First Vice-President in 1866, and President in 1868. His pen was never idle, being constantly engaged in the production of articles on the ethics of pharmacy, the advantages of education, etc. In 1858, he made a trip to Europe, and published a series of letters, in 1859, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, giving some of the results of his voyage. About this time, also, he published a little book, entitled, *The Phantom Bouquet*, which treated of the art of skeletonizing leaves and other parts of plants. In 1864, Swarthmore College was incorporated, previous to which date he had been zealously laboring in its cause. He was Secretary of the Board of Managers from December, 1864, to the completion



Edward Larrabee

of the building, in 1868. At this juncture, he was elected its first President, in which office he continued two years. On the passage of the "Pharmacy Act" by the State Legislature, in 1872, he was one of the five commissioners appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia to carry the law into effect. The labor incident to this service had some influence in undermining his health. In August, 1872, he was appointed by the United States Government one of two Commissioners to settle some difficulties with certain Indian tribes, and in prosecuting this task he became a victim to the malarial fever of the country. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, took much interest in various labors connected with it, and was engaged in carrying out one of its testimonies when the grim messenger came to him unexpectedly, far away from home and kindred in the western wilderness. He was married, in 184-, to Margaret, daughter of Uriah Hunt, whose death occurred a few months prior to his own. He died September 9th, 1872, leaving four sons and a daughter.

ARTSHORNE, JOSEPH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, Virginia, December 26th, 1779. His ancestry, on both sides, were of the Society of Friends, and the first of the name to arrive in America from Leicestershire, England, came in the year 1669; another member of the same family, and of the same name, was an associate and adviser of William Penn, as well as one of the Proprietaries with him and the Duke of York in the Province of East Jersey. He subsequently became one of the largest land-holders of that section, and the original homestead on the Highlands of Neversink, near Long Branch, is still in possession of lineal descendants of the name, making a tenure extending over two centuries, and through some eight generations. His father, William Hartshorne, moved in youth from the banks of the Raritan to Philadelphia, about the year 1777, where he was educated and married the daughter of Joseph Sanders. Soon after he became a shipping and commission merchant in Alexandria, Virginia, having his residence at Strawberry Hill. He was a gentleman of the old school, and was a friend and neighbor of General Washington, with whom he was associated in the management of the Potomac Improvement Company, being the first internal navigation enterprise ever undertaken in the United States; Washington being the President of the Corporation and himself its Secretary and Treasurer. Up to five years of age his son had been a remarkably active and vigorous child, but about this period, a severe cold supervening upon an attack of the small-pox, induced a violent inflammatory affection of the feet, which permanently lamed him. He entered the Alexandria Academy as a pupil, and manifested an unusual taste for intellectual pursuits; his

infirmity preventing him from indulging in his companions' athletic sports, he naturally betook himself for enjoyment to intellectual pursuits. The thoroughness of his academical training showed itself by his elegance of diction and writings, as also by the familiarity with the French and Latin languages, which he retained through life. On leaving school he entered his father's counting-house, where he passed two or three years, and his leisure hours were occupied chiefly in the perusal of medical works, though at that time he had no idea of studying the same. But finding that his lameness would interfere with his success in business, he finally decided to devote himself to the medical profession. He was persuaded to enter as a student with Dr. Kraick, the well-known surgeon in the American army, and at that time the friend and family physician of Washington, with whom he remained for about two years. Through the influence of his uncle, Samuel Coates, an influential Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in that institution as resident apprentice and apothecary, which position he assumed July 27th, 1801. Under the tuition of the ablest physicians of the day who guided his reading, and aided by the clinical instruction afforded in the wards of the hospital, especially in surgical anatomy, all of which was supplemented by his attendance on the regular courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated therefrom in the spring of 1805. He continued in the hospital after graduation as Senior Resident Physician, still prosecuting his studies. During his last year's term he was in charge of the outside practice, and during this period had collectively seventeen hundred patients under his immediate professional care. The Hospital Library was his especial charge, and he prepared its first catalogue. He also found time to prepare and publish the first American edition of *Boyer's Treatise on Diseases of the Bones*, with notes and additional plates. He also devised an improvement of Boyer's splint for fractured thigh, which, in fact, was a complete remodelling of that apparatus, and which is in use to this day. On leaving the hospital, he effected an engagement as Surgeon and Supercargo of an East Indiaman, and made two voyages to Batavia, being absent, in all, some two years. On his return from his second voyage he settled in Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession; but not meeting at once with the desired success, he became part proprietor of an apothecary store, from which he retired after two or three years of trial, finding that it was a hindrance to his professional calling. Having been the physician of the poor while in the hospital service, these same poor were his earliest patrons, and in process of time were not a little instrumental in bringing him prominently before the public. The Irish, especially, who had a high opinion of his skill, he always believed to have had no mean agency in founding for him the extensive practice he afterwards obtained. In 1815, he was elected one of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which brought

him more prominently into notice as a practical surgeon, and his reputation in that branch of the profession steadily increased. In 1820, during the epidemic of yellow fever, and up to 1830, Philadelphia was subjected to various epidemics. During all these years he had a vast number of patients under his immediate care; 280 cases of fever in a single autumn. In addition to this, he was continually sought for as a consulting physician and surgeon. He resigned his position in the hospital, in 1821, owing to the extent of his private practice. For over a quarter of a century he was one of the most laborious and indefatigable of medical advisers, and enjoyed an unusual share of health. In the autumn of 1848, after a consultation held at some distance from the city, he was attacked by chills, and subsequently suffered from jaundice, but recovered and was able to bear his part in the cholera epidemic of 1849. In the autumn of that year he had a return of his former malady, with an affection of the liver and a frequent passage of gall stones, but he did not allow his own illness to interfere with his duties to his patients; and there is no doubt that his life by these means was shortened. In the summer of 1850, he was taken, at his own request, to Brandywine Springs, where he died, August 20th of that year. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1805, and was its Treasurer for several years, of the American Philosophical Society in 1815, and of the College of Physicians in 1824. He devised the preparation of opium in vinegar and alcohol, known as Hartsborne's Acetated Tincture of Opium, and was largely instrumental in calling the attention of physicians in this country to the use of nuxvomica in paralysis. He was married, in 1813, to Anna, daughter of Isaac Bonsall of Philadelphia.

MEGARGE, SYLVESTER JACOB, Paper Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia county, September 14th, 1819. His parents were Jacob and Tacey Megargee. He received a common school education, and on his father's death, which occurred when he was about fifteen years of age, commenced work as a calico printer. He continued at this employment for about two years, and was then bound apprentice to a brass-founder. His indentures were shortly afterwards cancelled, and, in 1836, he went to Green county, Illinois, where he was employed by the firm of Pegram, Yates, Rodgers & Co., who were engaged in an extensive trade as general merchants. Here he remained until 1840, in which year he returned to Philadelphia and established himself as a paper merchant. In 1842, he commenced to manufacture paper, and started a mill, called the "Doc Run" Mill, in Chester county. He continued this business with great success until 1861, two of his brothers being admitted into partnership with him. After his withdrawal from the house, he continued without active

occupation until 1869, when he again connected himself with the firm of Megargee Brothers; his brother, Theodore, and Patrick Doyle being in partnership with him. He occupies a prominent position in the city of Philadelphia, not only as one of its most successful merchants and manufacturers, but also on account of the interest which he has always shown in its philanthropic and charitable institutions, with several of which he is intimately connected. He has in an especial manner associated himself with the various institutions for the care of the insane, holding that these unfortunate persons have the first claim on the sympathies of the community.

GARSED, RICHARD, Cotton Manufacturer, was born in Yorkshire, England, on September 15th, 1819. His parents were natives of the same place, and his father was a joiner by trade. In 1820, the family emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, but removed to Philadelphia in 1822. His father was a progressive man, and upon his arrival in this country engaged in manufacturing, and became a pioneer in that business. Richard began his manufacturing career as an operator in a mill at New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, when only eight years of age. In 1830, his father embarked in the manufacture of power looms in Delaware county and he became an apprentice. He succeeded to his father's business in 1840, and, in 1842, commenced the manufacture of damask table and piano covers by power looms; this was probably the beginning of the manufacture of articles of this description in Pennsylvania, if not in America. He removed to Frankford, in 1843, and in partnership with his brother, John, operated the Middlesex Mill in Aramingo; he there extended his operations to the spinning of cotton and other branches of cotton manufacture. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Benton, a daughter of John Benton, an early manufacturer of woollens in Haddington. In 1853, he, in association with his brother, John, erected the Wingoheoking Mills. He also owns the Frogmore Mills, and was in the firm of Garsed Brothers until January, 1872. He has taken a very active interest in the introduction of improved machinery into cotton mills, and has been an importer of machinery for twenty-five years. He allows no improvement or invention to escape a fair and critical examination, and none possessing sterling merit has failed to be introduced into his mills, and after standing his tests to be recommended by him to other manufacturers, who rely implicitly upon his experience and mechanical skill. With entire freedom from all mercenary motives, he has labored with commendable zeal in this field, and has probably contributed more to the advancement of American manufactures than any man in the United States. He has crossed the Atlantic seventeen times, each voyage, except the first, being made exclusively in the interest of manufactures. He has con-

tributed many valuable inventions and improvements in machinery for textile manufacture. Between 1837 and 1840, he succeeded in increasing the speed of power looms from eighty picks per minute to one hundred and forty per minute. He invented the scroll cam, in 1846; it greatly simplified the power loom, and was almost universally adopted on the sliding cam loom. He invented a loom for weaving seamless bags, in 1848, and exhibited salt bags of this description at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, also at the American Institute in New York, but another person subsequently obtained a patent for a similar adaptation and received the fame and profit. He has made many other improvements in this department. He possesses remarkable executive ability, and his mills are a model of neatness and system. He has uniformly declined all political preferment, but has been deeply interested in every important reform movement, and is now a prominent and active member of the Municipal Reform Association. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. At one time a consistent Whig he subsequently became a Republican. He was an early member of the Union League, an ardent laborer in the raising of volunteers during the war, and the disbursing officer of the funds furnished for the relief of soldiers' families in the Twenty-third Ward. He was the leading agitator upon the subject of horse railways in Philadelphia, and strenuously advocated their adoption through the columns of the *Inquirer*. Upon the organization of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway, which was built during the great financial panic of 1857, and started on January 20th, 1858, he was chosen its President, and continued his efforts until its success was assured. He thus became the first President of the first passenger railway in Philadelphia, except the old Willow Street Railway, constructed with the ordinary T rails. He continued a managing Director of the road until 1866, and was instrumental in having introduced upon the Frankford end of the route the dummy invented by Grice & Long. The prime end of his life has been to improve manufactures and establish our real independence. He spares neither time nor expense in carrying out his designs for the best interests of the manufactures of this country.

PARRISH, CLEMONS, Pharmaceutist, was born in Philadelphia, August 1st, 1848, and is the second son of the late Professor Edward Parrish, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was well educated in the Friends' Academy of his native city, and, in 1864, was apprenticed to learn the pharmaceutical art practically to the manufacturing firm of Parrish & Miller, with whom he remained one year, afterwards engaging with his father, under whom he finished his studies and apprenticeship, meanwhile attending the lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he graduated, in 1868. He

subsequently engaged with his father in the business of manufacturing and compounding medicines, under the firm name of E. Parrish & Son. He was elected a member of the College after graduation, and for two years served as Registrar of Pharmaceutical Meetings. In 1873, he was elected President of the Alumni Association, which position he retained but a few months, being compelled to resign by his business engagements increasing very materially and occupying his entire time after the death of his father. The business is not confined to the ordinary preparation of physicians' prescriptions, but extends to a wide range of specialties, prominent among these is what is termed the "chemical food," or compound syrup of the phosphates of which the human system is largely composed. Large quantities of this preparation are exported to England and the Continent. The manufacture of instruments and compounders' apparatus is very extensive. A large line of toilet articles, and various flavoring extracts are also produced. He thus carries on an extensive business with credit to himself and with honor to the name he bears. His religious faith is that of the Hicksite school of the Friends. In politics, he favors the strict Republican creed. Though but a young man, he has already earned a place in the ranks of steady, industrious and meritorious citizens. He was married, in 1872, to Emma Powell of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

HARTSHORNE, HENRY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, on March 16th, 1823, and is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia. He was thoroughly educated at Haverford College (then Haverford School), whence he graduated in 1839; and having turned his attention, like his father and elder brother, to the medical profession, after a long and judicious course of study, including the prescribed terms of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated therefrom as M. D. in 1845. He was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1853; and, in June, 1855, the Board of Guardians of the Poor selected him as one of the Consulting Physicians and Lecturers on Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. A portion of the years 1858-'59, he travelled in Europe, visited Egypt, and ascended the Nile as far as Thebes. On his return to the United States he was elected, April 27th, 1859, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Dr. Stillé. In the following month of the same year he was chosen Attending Physician of the Episcopal Hospital. He was named Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Natural History and Hygiene, in 1862, in the Philadelphia Central High School. In 1866, he was elected to the Professorship of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania;

and was made Professor of Organic Science and Philosophy in Haverford College in 1867. He has also held, at different times, Professorships in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Girard College, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; and, in addition to the hospitals previously named, has also been Attending and Consulting Physician of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. He has been, and still continues, quite a voluminous author, both scientific and literary. His first production, in 1846, was his graduating thesis, entitled, *Water versus Hydro-pathy*. Next followed a *Monograph on Glycerine and its Uses; Facts and Conclusions upon Cholera; Memoranda Medica; Guide to the Medicine Chest and Family Adviser; Essay on the Arterial Circulation*, being the prize essay of the American Medical Association for 1856. His *Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine* first appeared in 1867. Within four years after its original publication two large editions were exhausted; in 1872, a third edition, thoroughly revised, was put forth, and in 1874 a fourth edition appeared. It was most favorably noticed, and highly commended by the ablest medical journals of both Europe and America. The *Dublin Medical Press* characterizes it as "teaching much and suggesting more;" while the *London Lancet* remarks that "the sifting process has been judiciously performed, and the power of condensation has been carried to the utmost." The *American Practitioner* terms the volume "a mirror of the daily practice of a sound, conservative, judicious, and experienced physician;" and the *Western Journal of Medicine* declares it to be "incomparably in advance of any work of the kind of the past, and will stand long in the future without a rival." In 1869, the first edition of *A Conspectus of the Medical Sciences* was issued, being hand-books on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practical medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. This work was prepared with the aid of collaborators, or experts in some of the special subjects entrusted to them. This evinced his admirable forethought, as he himself devoted his attention solely to the divisions of anatomy, physiology and practice of medicine. It was also most favorably noticed by the American medical press, the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal* pronouncing it to be "incomparably superior to any of its kind in existence." It has since passed to a second edition. He also edited, with considerable additions, the last edition of Sir Thomas Watson's *Lectures on the Practice of Medicine*, which task was so well performed as to call forth a very kind and favorable acknowledgment from the distinguished author of the book, which was communicated in a letter to the publisher, Henry C. Lea. For many years he was a very frequent contributor, especially in reviews of medical works, to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He has also written occasionally for the *American Naturalist*. A number of his papers have appeared in the "Transactions of the Philadelphia College of Physicians;" one (*On Organic Physics*) in the "Proceedings

of the American Philosophical Society;" one *On the Relation between Vigor and Sex* in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science;" and a paper on *What to do Against Yellow Fever* for the American Public Health Association, 1873. He contributed, 1872-'73, a number of important articles to *Johnson's New Illustrated Cyclopædia*; among which may be named, those on *Anatomy Philosophic, Brain, Bread, Chess, Circulation of the Blood, Deaf-Mutes, and Evolution*. Of these, the last was the most original and elaborate; endeavoring to give a full and concise summary of the whole subject, with the conclusions justified by the present state of science. His literary works embrace, *Woman's Witchcraft, or the Curse of Coquetry*, a dramatic romance, which appeared, in 1854, under the nom de plume of Corinne L'Estrange. This book is credited, by mistake, in the catalogue of the Philadelphia Library, to some lady author. *Summer Songs*, by H. H. M., were published in 1865. He has also contributed several poems to periodicals; especially to *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The Friend*, and the *Friends' Review*; and also prose literary essays to the first and last-named serials. He also contributed *European Correspondence* and other *facetiæ* to *Vanity Fair*, edited by Charles G. Leland, 1860-'61. In 1858, he filled the position of Secretary of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; and, in 1857-'58, was Recorder of the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Born a member of the Society of Friends, he has continued always in membership with that Society, from deliberate conviction. He has written a great number of brief essays on religious subjects, published from time to time, especially since 1867, in the *Friends' Review*; and has also taken part in the editorial department of that periodical since the fall of 1872. He was married, in 1849, to Mary E. Brown, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Philadelphia.



THOMSON, J. EDGAR, Civil Engineer, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His father, John Thomson, was also a civil engineer, well known for his enterprise and early efforts in the cause of internal improvements. He was among the oldest civil engineers of this country, and was early engaged in the location and construction of its canals, turnpikes and railroads. Towards the close of the last century he united his efforts with those of the celebrated Benjamin H. Latrobe, Sr., in laying out a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. Through the failure to raise the requisite means to accomplish the desired object, the project did not then succeed. For several years he was in the service of the great "Holland Land Company," in Western Pennsylvania and New York. While thus engaged, in 1793, he encamped at Presque Isle, near

Erie, Pennsylvania, where, with the ordinary tools used on an engineering expedition, and with the aid of but one person, he built the schooner "White Fish," in which he sailed from that place to Philadelphia, the schooner having been hauled by teams of oxen around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario, thence through this lake to near the site of the present city of Oswego, and up a small river to Oneida Lake. Passing through this lake, he again carried his vessel over land to the Mohawk river, and followed the imperfect navigation of this stream to the Hudson, along which he sailed to New York, from whence he reached the Atlantic Ocean, and, entering Delaware Bay, arrived at Philadelphia; there his schooner found a place in Independence Square, where it remained until destroyed by time. This was the first vessel that ever passed from Lake Erie to New York and Philadelphia. He also laid out and constructed, in 1809, what is said to have been the first railway in the United States. It extended from Leiper's Stone Quarries, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to the Delaware river; a plan of it, found among his papers by Dr. Ash, was recently deposited by him with the Delaware County Institute. The parents of J. Edgar were both descended from the pioneers who accompanied William Penn to this country. One of these, Samuel Levis, was a minister of the Society of Friends, and a member of the first Legislative Assembly of the province; another, B. Copic, was a member of the first provincial council. After the requisite preparation received from his father, the youth commenced his professional career in the service of his native State, in the spring of 1827 (under Major Wilson, Chief Engineer), on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, now a part of the line owned by the company of which he is President. He was transferred, in 1830, by Major Wilson, from this work to the Camden & Amboy Railroad; the eastern portion of which was located under his direction and supervision. Soon after this, ever zealous in pursuit of knowledge appertaining to his profession, he visited Europe to gather information regarding the railroad and canal systems of the old world, and, shortly after his return, received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Georgia Railroad, a line which extends from Augusta to Atlanta, with a branch to Athens, in all, two hundred and thirteen miles of railway. He commenced the surveys for this work in 1834, and continued in charge of its location, construction and subsequent management until his unsolicited appointment, early in 1847, as Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly thirteen years. The western terminus of the Georgia Railroad was named Marthasville, which, in view of the prospective importance of the place as a railroad centre, was changed by him to Atlanta, from the word Atlantic, the line of railroads from the West first touching the waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean at this point. During the period of his engagement at the South, the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, of Alabama, fell into bankruptcy, and was purchased in its unfinished con-

dition by him and a few friends, and under his direction, as Consulting Engineer, it was completed and became a very profitable enterprise. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was also laid out by him during this period and built, immediately after his return to the North, upon the route he had traced. While Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was offered large inducements to return to the South and take charge of the Charleston & Memphis, Nashville & New Orleans lines, and other works of that region; but having become deeply interested in the location and construction of a line of railway over the difficult country between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, he declined all other engagements until this work should be completed. In 1851, while absent in the West, he was nominated for the position of President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His interests and inclinations prompted him to decline this nomination, but the circumstances surrounding his selection were such that he felt compelled to permit his name to be used as a candidate, and his election followed by a large majority. When he assumed the duties of his new position, the treasury of the company was entirely empty and heavy obligations pressing for payment. In a short time, however, by his efforts, its finances were fully restored, and the company has ever since enjoyed the highest credit. After the consolidation of the several lines between Pittsburgh and Chicago, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had become interested as a shareholder to the extent of nearly one million of dollars, he was elected a director of the consolidated company, of which George W. Cass was made President. Eighty miles of this railroad, extending from Plymouth to Chicago, were at the time unfinished. In this condition, the line proved neither profitable to the shareholders nor advantageous to the public. Its funds were nearly exhausted and its credit became unavailable. The directors spent weeks in deliberating upon what measures should be taken to preserve the property to the shareholders, without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. He was sent for to assist in these consultations, and after investigating the condition of the company and estimating the probable cost of completing the line, without which its affairs could not be improved, he proposed that the Board should appoint him their Chief Engineer, and place in his hands all the assets of the company applicable to its construction—they had no cash—and that he would then see the road through. They unhesitatingly accepted this offer, and shortly afterwards, for the purpose of facilitating the construction of the work, also elected him President of the company. With the assets thus furnished to him and the use of his individual credit, the railway was speedily finished, the finances of the company were then thoroughly reorganized, and the entire line soon became one of the best and most successful enterprises of the Union. Of the assets handed to him to complete the extension beyond Plymouth, he was enabled to return to the company about \$200,000, unexpended. In order to enable the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad Company to obtain its share of the South-west travel and freight, he directed his attention to the completion of a direct line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having advanced large sums prior to the financial disasters of 1857-58, to the local companies, in order to secure this trade; but in consequence of the difficult character of the country which this line of road traverses, added to the unexpectedly high prices they were compelled to pay for labor, the aid, though deemed ample, proved insufficient, and the affairs of the different companies upon the route fell into seemingly inextricable confusion, from which, however, his system, knowledge of the railroad business and skill in finance finally released them and placed the entire road upon a satisfactory basis. Finding that these arrangements entered into to obtain continuous railway communications between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the trade centres of the West (through assistance liberally extended to effect the construction of the most important works undertaken for that object) would not secure the permanent adherence of such lines to the main stem, but would render the company at all times liable to have its sources of business diverted to other channels, by stock gamblers and other interests, he determined to change the policy pursued, and, instead of becoming allies by contracts of doubtful legality, to obtain control of these lines by lease, or through the ownership of a majority of their shares, that they might be placed in a position to be worked as one harmonious system, without rivalry with each other and with a view to the best interest of the parent stem. To effect this object, he caused the procurement of the charter of the Pennsylvania Company, and all the interest in leases and railroad stocks held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburgh, that had been completed for use, were transferred to it, and its capital stock, to the extent of \$8,000,000 (or two-thirds of the whole), received therefor. This arrangement has fully accomplished the object desired, producing the best results to the public and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as a whole, it returns reasonable dividends upon the share capital invested in it. His tastes, interests, education and life-long experience, all tended to make him thoroughly acquainted with every branch of his profession, and hence he could see and overcome difficulties that were not observed by others. Personally, a more dignified, refined and courteous gentleman, of kind heart and generous hand, never lived. As the official, he is a strict disciplinarian, insisting that those under him should fully live up to the rules which ever guided himself; regularity, punctuality and personal accountability in the discharge of their several duties being ever demanded of every employee, from the highest to the lowest subordinate. As a financier, his talent seems innate; aside from bringing successfully several immense corporations out of the abyss of ruin and enriching the stockholders thereof far beyond even their most sanguine

expectations, he has amassed a reasonable fortune for himself, which he has ever managed with the same wisdom that marks his administration of railroad affairs. The political arena he has, throughout his entire life, refused to enter. Numerous tempting offers of high political position have been made him at different times; and still higher could have been obtained, had he sought such honors, but he would have none of them. Public notoriety he despises, still he was ever very popular. While never seeking selfish gain, power, office, or applause, he is fully alive to his duties as a citizen, and anxious to discharge them to the utmost; in patriotism, he is second to none, and his services to the Union cause during the war of Secession, in aiding the President in the forwarding of troops and in numerous other ways, known and fully appreciated by the then commanding authorities, fully attest his devotion and loyalty to his country. The chief characteristic of such a mind as his is growth. Perhaps the process is slow, but it is none the less sure. In such a mind the great progressive ideas of this century may have to battle against old-established prejudices; but, having once gained entrance, they become part of the man's nature. Few men have so harmoniously united common sense with genius. He has had as great responsibilities to meet as any man of his profession ever had; but there never was a time when he was not equal to the occasion. It is needless to speak of the benefits to the State and the public generally resulting from his labors. Diligently and perpetually the talents given him he has admirably employed in the advancement of great works, the influences and grand results of which, in the improvement of the rural districts, morally, physically and intellectually, which advanced as his lines of railroads pushed their way forward, in the encouragement given to education and useful labor, banishing at once ignorance and idleness, are destined to be felt by the entire community for all future time. [He died May 27th, 1874.]

ANDREWS, SILAS MILTON, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, March 5th, 1805. Both father and mother were Scotch-Irish, and the family have been Presbyterians from time immemorial. He was prepared for college at Bethany Academy, in North Carolina, and entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in 1822, whence he graduated in 1825. The following three years he spent as teacher in an academy and a tutor in the University. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1828, and having graduated, in 1831, proceeded directly to Doylestown, where he was ordained and installed pastor of the church composed of the congregations of Deep Run and Doylestown, on the 16th of November, 1831. He married, April 18th, 1833, Matilda M. DuBois, daughter of Reverend Uriah



Gideon Clark

Dubois, the former pastor of the church. For seventeen years he taught a select school in addition to his ministerial duties. During his pastorate of over forty years he has labored zealously in the cause of religion, and his congregation has grown from a mere handful of devout worshippers to be one of the largest and most prosperous churches of that section. The old church had been enlarged and remodelled several times, and finally, in 1871, to attest its appreciation of his protracted and efficient labors, as well as to provide increased accommodations, the congregation erected upon the former site a handsome brownstone structure, with a main audience room capable of seating about one thousand persons, with chapel, Sabbath-school rooms, etc., in the lower story. For twenty-two years previous to the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church he was Clerk of the Synod of Philadelphia, and he has been for many years a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College. The degree of D. D. was conferred by Washington College. His first wife died April 1st, 1863, and he was married again, on the 16th of May, 1865, to Harriet M. Waller, the daughter of Phineas Waller, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He is distinguished for punctuality and method. His engagements are kept to the very minute, and all his affairs are managed in the most systematic manner. Though past the meridian of life he has lost little of his active energy, and his counsels are greatly esteemed in the ecclesiastical courts of his church. His devoted piety commands the respect of all, and his social temperament renders him beloved by young and old.

 LARK, GIDEON, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, was born in that city, June 19th, 1822. He is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Walker) Clark, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of New Jersey, her father being the Rev. John Walker of the Methodist Protestant Church. His father and two of his uncles served in the War of 1812, one of the latter, for whom he was named, was a First Lieutenant in one of the Maryland regiments and fell at the battle of Landy's Lane, which was won by the late General Scott. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He was educated at Brown's Academy, and on leaving school was apprenticed to Gaskill & Copper to learn the business of engraving, which having mastered he commenced this avocation on his own account, about the year 1850. As may be imagined, he took a great interest in all that related to military matters, and at the age of twenty joined the Philadelphia Greys, an artillery company under the command of Captain (now General) George Cadwalader. When the War with Mexico broke out he volunteered in the organization which that officer effected, composed of a majority of his command,

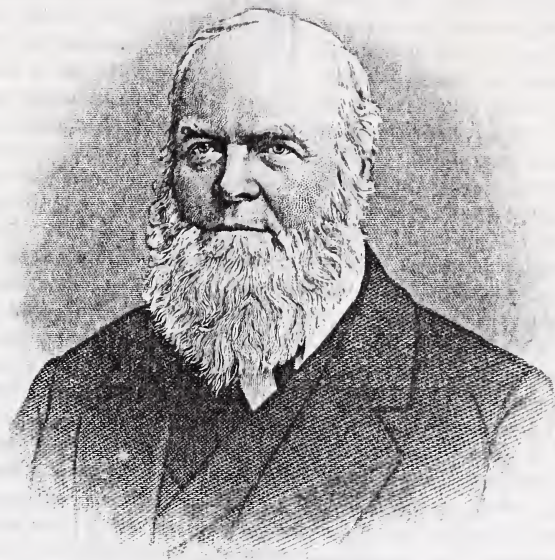
which was designed to be a "flying artillery" company. The President, however, declined to receive them as the complement from Pennsylvania was full. He continued his membership with the company, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was Second Lieutenant of the "Greys." He assisted to raise two companies which were attached to the First Regiment of Artillery of Philadelphia, and was appointed, by Colonel F. E. Patterson, Adjutant of the same, which was afterwards known as the 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On his return from the three months' service, he was appointed, by Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 119th Regiment, which he took into camp in the vicinity of Nicetown, and, on September 1st, 1862, marched to the front, where he participated in the splendid campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. At Salem Church he rendered faithful service under General Sedgwick. He commanded the regiment and led the charge at Rappahanock Station, November 7th, 1863, and carrying the works at the point of the bayonet captured the entire force, with artillery and battle-flags, Colonel Ellmaker being in command of the brigade. In 1864, the latter having resigned from the service, and after the Mine Hill campaign, the regimental command devolved on Colonel Clark. In the spring campaign, under General Grant, he participated with his regiment in the battles of Germania Ford, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania; at the latter point his regiment planted their colors on the enemy's works. On June 12th, 1864, General Eustis being relieved by a special order, he was placed in command of the brigade over a superior officer. At Bermuda Hundred and Ream's Station he rendered excellent service; and at Cold Harbor he led the charge in that action and carried the works. He was subsequently complimented in special orders for driving in the enemy's picket line in the Shenandoah Valley, and establishing a new and better one for our troops, and was breveted Colonel. The service rendered by his regiment with Sheridan at the battle of Winchester was especially brilliant. On April 2d, 1865, he assaulted and carried the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, on which occasion, after penetrating the enemy's lines, he captured three forts, eight pieces of artillery, two battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners. He was severely wounded after capturing the third fort (Steadman). One week afterwards the rebel surrender took place. For these gallant and meritorious services he was breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. With the regiment, he was mustered out of the service June 19th, 1865. He has served as a School Director for many years in the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Wards. In October, 1866, he was appointed Master Warden for the Port of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin, and was subsequently re-appointed by Governor Geary. In 1872, he was appointed Bank Assessor by Auditor-General Hartranft, and the following year was made Mercantile Collector of Delinquent Taxes by City Treasurer Widener. In the autumn of that year, he was nominated by the Re-

publican party as their candidate for the office of Register of Wills, and was elected at the general election in October. He was originally a Democrat, but united with the Republicans in defence of the country, when he took up arms in its behalf. He is a genial, warm-hearted, generous man. During his administration of the office of Port Warden he did much to advance the interests of the city. He was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department for seventeen years. He was married September 1st, 1850, to Louisa D., daughter of Hon. Thomas Guirey, of the old township of Passyunk.

TROTTER, NATHAN, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1787. While yet a youth, he entered the counting-house of his elder brother, William, who had been engaged in mercantile pursuits for a considerable time, as may be learned from Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*, of August 22d, 1800, wherein the latter advertised his then recent importations of tin and steel. It is believed that his business had commenced some five to ten years previous to the last-named date. In 1813, he was admitted into partnership. The firm continued until March, 1815, when his brother died, and he thereupon assumed the management of the business. A short time thereafter he admitted his brother, Joseph, and the firm was styled Nathan Trotter & Co.; which continues to this day, a period of fifty-nine years. Joseph Trotter withdrew from the house, in 1830, to enter the Bank of Pennsylvania, first as clerk, then cashier, and lastly as President. The senior partner continued the business, and, on January 1st, 1844, admitted his two sons, Edward H. and George, into the firm; and six years later two other sons, William H. and Charles W., became members of the partnership. The senior member took an active part in many of the enterprises of the day, and, in connection with others, was instrumental in organizing the Lehigh Crane Iron Company. This company erected the first furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal; their works were located on the Lehigh river, at Catasauqua, under the supervision of David Thomas. He was also a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He died in January, 1853, but the business of the house, which he founded, was carried on by the surviving members, his sons, who retained their father's name. With the close of the year 1854, George Trotter terminated his connection with the firm, leaving his three brothers to continue the prosperous business. Edward H. Trotter, the then senior member of the house, after receiving his education in his native city, spent a year in Europe, and immediately after his return to the United States had entered his father's store to arrive at a full knowledge of the business that he was, at a later date, to participate in and control, as previously mentioned.

Not only was he a highly successful merchant, but he gave his attention to other interests outside of his own business sphere. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the City Gas Works; a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in which he was largely interested; a Director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; of the North American Fire Insurance Company; of the Girard Life Annuity and Trust Company; of the American Steamship Company; and for a number of years an Inspector of the County Prison. In business, he was a liberal, honorable merchant, and by his enterprise contributed largely towards the development of the city's commercial prosperity. In society, he was genial, cultured and generous; in all the relations of life his influence was great.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., LL.D., President of Girard College, was born near the city of Augusta, Maine, March 27th, 1808. He is the son of Jotham and Thankful Allen, and his paternal grandfather was a descendant of the Braintree branch of the Allens of Massachusetts. His early life was spent at home on a farm until he entered the Wesleyan Seminary (Maine), where he received his education preparatory to entering Bowdoin College, which he did at the age of twenty-one, graduating therefrom after a four-year course. Immediately after leaving college, he was called to take charge of the Greek and Latin classes at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cassanovia, New York, where he remained for two and a half years; when his worth and ability being appreciated by his own towns-people, he was invited to return to Augusta, and preside over the High School in that city. He remained in this latter locality, however, but six months, as he had been tendered the Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which he accepted. This chair he occupied for ten years, and was then transferred to that of English literature in the same institution, which he filled for three years. During much of the time he resided in Carlisle he was a regular contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He also wrote and delivered numerous addresses and lectures on educational and general subjects. He has delivered lectures in several cities of the Union—among them, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Indianapolis. In January, 1853, at the request of the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, he pronounced a Eulogy on America's greatest statesman, Daniel Webster. This eloquent and able discourse was highly esteemed by the public. It was published, and took rank with others delivered by prominent men throughout the country. In January, 1850, he was appointed President of Girard College, succeeding Judge Jones, who had held the position from the opening of the institution two years previously. The Board of Directors



Mr. H. Allen

found in him a gentleman whose education and superior administrative abilities admirably fitted him to become the Executive of an institution of this peculiar character. His duties there were entirely different from those required in the same position in other colleges. Here he was not only called on to organize and harmonize a staff of professors for the educational department of the college, but there devolved on him also the organization of what may be termed a "household staff" of officers—ladies and gentlemen—whose duties are the care of the pupils when not engaged in school. It was also his duty to officiate in all the religious and devotional exercises of the institution, as the will of Stephen Girard, the founder of the college, prohibited the admission of clergymen within its pale. No sectarian teachings were to be introduced, and the minds of the pupils were to be kept free from denominational bias, so that when they should leave the institution, by reason of their advanced age and education, they could better choose the creed they would adopt for the future. Thus, it will be seen, that there devolved on him the supervision of the school, the home, and the moral training of about five hundred boys. It was a great task, when it is considered that they embraced those ranging from the tender age of eight years to the active and impulsive youth of seventeen. How well and admirably he performed his manifold duties, how complete the satisfaction of the Directors, his long continuance in office testifies; and how well he has succeeded in gaining and keeping the respect and esteem of the numerous professors and officers of the institution is also proved by their many years of service under his administration. Last, but not least, the love and regard in which he is held by hundreds of the graduates of the institution, adds another link to the testimony, all going to show that in him the college has found a man equalled by very few, and surpassed by none in his peculiar fitness for the position. In December, 1862, he resigned the position, which he had filled so acceptably for thirteen years, and retired to the walks of private life, taking up his abode on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, not far from the city. Here he remained for two years, when he received a call from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College to become its President; he accepted it, and continued in the position two years. In 1867, he was recalled to Girard College, thus receiving the most emphatic endorsement of the efficiency of his former administration. In religious belief, he is a Methodist, and has been for many years a member of that church. He was honored, in March, 1872, by being elected President of the American Bible Society, which position he continues to hold. In 1850, the year he was first inaugurated as President of Girard College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Union College of Schenectady, New York, and also by Emory and Henry College of Virginia. He has been married four times. First, in 1835, to Maria, daughter of Bishop Richardson, of Toronto, Canada. His second

wife was Ellen Honora Curtin, of Bellefonte, a sister of Governor Curtin; his third, Mary Quincy of Boston; his fourth and present wife was, at the time of her marriage, Mrs. Anna Maria Gemmill, the widow of one of Philadelphia's most successful and highly esteemed merchants.

HARTSHORNE, EDWARD, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, May 14th, 1818. He is the second son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, who was for nearly half a century one of the leading hospital surgeons and medical practitioners of Philadelphia. After careful preparatory studies, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated, in 1837. He at once commenced the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, which institution, in 1840, conferred on him the degree of M. D., and the same year he received that of A. M. from his *alma mater*. For nine months immediately succeeding his graduation he was occupied in dispensary practice, the greater part of which was under the direction of Dr. W. W. Gerhard, then one of the Attending Physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, the largest out-patient charity in the city. During this period also he was engaged in revising his graduating thesis for publication; this honor having been conferred upon it by the Faculty of the University. It was entitled, *Monograph on Pseudarthrosis, or False Joints from Ununited Fractures*. After publication it was highly complimented and most favorably noticed as a literary and scientific production. In December, 1840, he was elected First Assistant Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, then just organized as a separate department from the old hospital, and he entered upon his duties at the new hospital building in West Philadelphia, with Dr. Kirkbride as Superintendent. He successfully commenced the organization, under the direction of the Superintendent, and transferred nearly all the male patients to the new establishment during the winter. In April, 1841, he was elected Resident Physician of the old Pennsylvania Hospital, and having transferred his residence thither, completed the removal of the insane, male and female, to the West Philadelphia building during the year. He subsequently served for short periods as Assistant to Dr. Kirkbride, and for a few weeks became the substitute for Dr. Pliny Earle at the Friends Asylum, near Frankford; but by far the greater part of his hospital service was in the medical and surgical wards and the obstetric department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. During this period he also devoted part of his time to the examination of medical students, and contributed numerous reports of cases to the *Medical Examiner*, the leading medical magazine at that time. In April, 1843, he was elected Physician to the Eastern State Penitentiary, famous as the model of the "separate system," frequently but erroneously termed the

"solitary system." It was the duty of the Resident Physician to demonstrate the effect of this experiment upon the mental and physical organizations of the convicts; and as he was well fitted by previous experience for such observations, his report was anticipated with considerable interest and anxiety. The results of his investigations, as embodied in the "Annual Report" of 1843, and a partial "Report" for 1844, published by the Inspectors in 1844 and 1845, showed a marked improvement in the health and discipline of the prisoners; and attracted much attention, being widely circulated in Europe as well as America, as the first extended and professional Report of the effects of the system. A second edition having been issued in Philadelphia, it was largely circulated in England and also on the Continent, being translated and published in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, receiving particular attention and approval. In June, 1844, he went to Europe and passed two years in medical study, and in visiting hospitals, lunatic asylums and penal institutions, as well as the medical schools of England and the Continent. He received marked attention and enjoyed unusual advantages on account of his peculiar and valuable prison experience. Soon after his return home, in September, 1846, he was induced to undertake the "volunteer" editorship of the *Philadelphia Journal of Prison Discipline*, but fortunately for his professional interests, was obliged, by ill health and other impediments, to withdraw after the conduct of a single volume. He then devoted himself more exclusively to professional pursuits, partly in connection with, and partly independent of, his father. Although his attention was largely absorbed by practice, he contributed for years in succession, over the signature of "E. H.," critical and analytical reviews, and bibliographical notices of leading works to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the leading and oldest medical quarterly in the United States, long known as one of the best, if not the best, in the language. He wrote numerous similar papers for the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*, and the *Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical Review*. His review of the "Beale case," published in the *Medical Examiner* (1855), had a large "run," two editions of the number containing it being exhausted in a few days, without supplying the demand, and it was largely noticed, discussed and quoted, in many cases in full, by newspapers, medical and dental journals. As a member of an Association of Lecturers—composed of some of the most promising young physicians of the day, engaged in the conduct of a summer session—he was for a short time occupied in the delivery of courses of lectures on medical jurisprudence, which, however, he was obliged to relinquish on account of pressure of professional duties. While yet a student of medicine he was junior Secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He was Secretary of the first Prison Discipline Convention, held in Philadelphia about the year 1848; Secretary of the first Sanitary Convention in the United States, held in Philadelphia; and for several years

Secretary of the College of Physicians, as well as one of the Censors of the College, and Secretary of the Building Committee. He has been a number of years an earnest and active Manager of the Episcopal Hospital, having been Secretary of the Building Committee; and he is also understood to have been the author of several of its Annual Reports. During the whole of its existence, he was Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, having been active in organizing and establishing it. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement of the American Medical Association for the meeting in Philadelphia, in May, 1862, an arduous and responsible post at the head of a large committee, the results of whose labors were recognized very generally as a gratifying success. He has served as Vice-President and President of the Pathological Society, also of the Ophthalmological Society, both of Philadelphia. He has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania since its organization, four years since, an office which has involved a large amount of executive labor. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association during its first year, but withdrew, with others, to make way for older graduates. He was for seven years one of the Attending Surgeons to Wills' Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, and afterwards succeeded his father as one of the Attending Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he was compelled, by ill-health and other occupations, to resign in the spring of 1864. During the War of the Rebellion he was constantly engaged as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, serving in the field during emergencies, and at other times as Consulting Surgeon at the McClellan, Nicetown, or other army hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1863, while serving the crowded surgical wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in addition to the army hospitals, he was infected—through a scratch on his finger—with poison from the gangrenous shot-wound of a soldier, and during the three summer months of that year suffered from a painful illness, which nearly cost him his life, and resulting in a permanently injured—though not disabled—left hand. He has been called upon to edit several reprints of English medical text-books; the most important and best known of which are two successive editions of the American reprint of *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*, prepared with the express permission and subsequent approval of the author. He added numerous notes, the greater part of which the author himself afterwards introduced into the work, giving the American editor credit therefor. He is a veteran Life Insurance Examiner and Adviser, having been steadily engaged in the work since May, 1847, when he commenced with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and which he has never left; he was one of the earliest of their insured members, and is now the Senior Officer of the Company, the oldest Life Insurance Medical Adviser in Philadelphia, and probably one of the oldest in



Alexander Peeson



the country. As an original officer and member, he has always been deeply interested in its affairs; and may be regarded as having contributed much to assure the success of one of the oldest and staunchest companies in the State. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Princeton Alumni Association of Philadelphia. He has been connected, for many years, with the Church of the Epiphany, Rev. Dr. Newton, rector, and for a time he was a vestryman of it; and in his various fields of labor, has been an indefatigable worker, and an active originator and promoter of public and benevolent enterprises. He married, December 26th, 1850, Adelia C., widow of Oliver Pearse of Philadelphia, and daughter of John B. Swett of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts. Of the five children given them, the eldest, a son, still survives.

BENSON, ALEXANDER, Banker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 21st, 1794, and was the son of Richard and Catherine Benson. He was educated at Brown's Seminary, Baltimore, where he graduated at an early age with the highest honors, and was rewarded by being publicly crowned with laurel on commencement-day. He became familiarised with the dry goods business in all its details, which was carried on in Philadelphia, under the firm of Richard Benson & Son, and which gradually merged into the carpet trade. He subsequently commenced as banker and broker as one of the firm of Buckman & Benson, at No. 2 south Third street, and on the retirement of his partner, established the firm of Alexander Benson & Co., with a younger brother, which house continued for many years thereafter. He was probably engaged in this latter calling for fifty years, and was, for a long time a member of the Standing Committee of the Board of Brokers. At the time of his death, he stood Number Two on the list of members of the Stock Exchange, one member—B. P. Hutchinson, who is still living (1874)—having been elected before him. He was a Director in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He retired from active business pursuits, January 1st, 1868, having left a record of great integrity and indomitable industry. He was frequently consulted by those who desired prudent and careful advice on financial matters, his judgment therein being considered pre-eminent. As a far-seeing banker and business man, it is safe to assert that he had few, if any, equals among his compeers in Philadelphia. His success in his business was perhaps partly owing to a strict attention to a legitimate banking career, without endeavoring to engage in gigantic commercial speculations, or trying to construct, on his own account, extended railroads which should be built rather by combined efforts than by individual enterprise. After having been known as an Old Line Whig for many years, he with numerous others merged his political sentiments into

those of the Republican party, and supported Fremont for President in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and Grant in 1868. But while taking a warm interest in politics, he never participated in any active way in a contest. He never sought nor would accept office, preferring to live in the retirement of home, and thoroughly believing that "the post of honor is the private station." His favorite newspaper was the *New York Times*, under the regime of Henry J. Raymond. During the late rebellion, he was out-spoken in his views, as a staunch loyalist; and contributed freely of his means in sustaining the government which protected him. After a life of industry, integrity, and spotless morality, he died calmly and quietly on the morning of May 13th, 1870, surrounded by his family, who think of him with fervent gratitude and affection, and mourn his loss with sincerity. As was eminently proper, he was borne to his last resting place in the Woodlands by the leading bank presidents of Philadelphia, who had so often relied on his judgment and sought his advice. He was married, April 27th, 1824, to Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb North, of the Revolutionary Army, an honored member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and, at one time, High Sheriff of Philadelphia.

DANDRETH; DAVID, Seed-grower and Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1802. His father, who bore the same name, was a native of England, and emigrated to America, settling at Philadelphia, where, as soon after as his circumstances admitted, he established himself in the nursery and seed trade. He thus formed the nucleus of that which has since become a business of vast proportions; each acre of that day is now represented by a hundred, occupied, operated, and tilled by his son and grandsons. His son is the head of the present firm of D. Landreth & Sons, and, although now advanced in life, retains a personal interest in every movement designed to effect the prosperity of the house, with which he has been identified through life. In 1827, he was active in founding the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the first American association of its kind. In the following year, he was chosen as its Corresponding Secretary, which office he filled for nine successive years. His rural taste, however, has not been bounded by that for horticulture. As an associate of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture" aptly styled the "fertile mother of all agricultural societies of the Union," he zealously co-operated for many years, and for two successive terms filled its highest official station. It was during his occupancy of the Presidency, that the United States Agricultural Society held its famous exhibition at Powelton, when the members of the parent society vied with each other to ensure its success. And this was secured, as never before, on such an occasion; forty thousand dollars—a large

sum for that day—being expended for premiums, etc. His rural writings are diffused through periodicals and pamphlets; some of the latter have attained a wide circulation, but are, in their character, fugitive and evanescent. His life has been one of too much action to submit to regular, systematic authorship. He is now spending his latter days at Bloomsdale, on the Delaware, his residence for many years past. It is an estate of five hundred acres, devoted to seed culture; but he has found room for an arboretum, principally of cone-bearers and other evergreens, of interest to Botanists, and the admiration of all who love trees. These, with experiments in steam-ploughing, and the use of advanced machinery for tillage and other rural operations, he finds an agreeable occupation, and ample verge and scope enough for mind and body.

LA ROCHE, CHARLES PERCY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, April 23rd, 1834. He is a son of Dr. Renè and Mary Jane (Ellis) La Roche, and grandson of Dr. Renè La Roche, who came to this country many years since from St. Domingo, now the Republic of Hayti. The latter was one of the most distinguished—both on account of his ancestry and talents—of the many who left that unfortunate country at the time of the great insurrection. Charles Percy La Roche was placed in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to avail himself of its educational advantages; and when that institution ceased to exist, in 1852, he repaired to Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he graduated in the department of arts, in July, 1853. In the following month of October, he commenced the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which school he graduated in March, 1856, as Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterwards, he became Resident Physician in St. Joseph's Hospital, where he remained about one year; and then became attached to the Philadelphia Dispensary, where he fulfilled the duties of Vaccine Physician for some six years. In July, 1863, he entered the army, and was detailed for duty at the United States Army Hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he continued for the space of eight months, and then resigned the service. In the year 1866, when St. Mary's Hospital was founded, he was appointed one of the physicians, and to that institution he is still attached. His colleagues have been among the most prominent of the younger members of the profession. He succeeded his father, as a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and with it he is still connected. He was elected a member of the County Medical Society, in 1856, and resigned therefrom in 1860. He is now a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia Medical Society; of the Pathological Society; of the American Philosophical Society; and of the La Salle Institute, all of Philadelphia, and of several societies both

in this country and Europe. He was married, June 11th, 1873, to Agnes Williams, daughter of General William A. Stokes, of Philadelphia.

RUSH, RICHARD, Statesman and Diplomatist, son of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, another signer, was born in Philadelphia, August 29th, 1780.

He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, where his father and grandfather graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was distinguished for his forensic abilities and fearless discharge of professional duty, while at the bar, and afterwards for the number and variety of high appointments successively conferred upon him from an early period of life. He was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1811, by Governor Snyder; Attorney-General of the United States in 1814, by President Madison, who gave him the choice of that post, or the post of Secretary of the Treasury; acting Secretary of State in 1817, by President Monroe, and six months afterwards, on the return of John Quincy Adams, from England, to be Secretary of State, he was appointed his successor as Minister to England, at the age of 37. He remained nearly eight years in England, and was recalled in 1825, by President Adams, to be Secretary of the Treasury, on whose renomination as President he was nominated with him for Vice-President. In 1831, he declined a nomination for the Presidency from the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania, when William Wirt (Monroe's Attorney-General) was afterwards nominated. In 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson to go to England, and recover for the United States the Smithsonian legacy of \$500,000 to found at Washington an institution "for the diffusion of knowledge." This trust he executed successfully, and returned with the whole fund in gold, depositing it on the day of his return at the Mint in Philadelphia. Jackson had previously sent him, with Colonel Howard of Maryland, to Ohio and Michigan, to endeavor to settle amicably a boundary dispute between those States; a mission which had the best results. In 1847, President Polk appointed him Minister to France, with the unanimous confirmation of the Senate. While in France he was the first of the foreign ministers to recognize, without waiting for instructions, the new Republican form of government, then first established there since 1792, on the dethronement of Louis Philippe. On his return home, he was appointed by Congress a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and continued actively to discharge that duty till his death, July 30th, 1859, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. While minister to England, he helped to lay the foundation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine. While there and in France, he was the associate and correspondent of Castlereagh, Canning, Wellington, Brougham, Jeremy Bent-

ham, Wilberforce, Guizot, and Thiers. Subsequently he published his *Recollections of the English and French Courts, Washington in Domestic Life*, etc., etc. He married in 1809, an elegant and accomplished woman, Catherine Eliza Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray, of Annapolis, Maryland, by whom he had several sons and daughters. His integrity was spotless. The obituary notices of his death bore testimony to the fidelity with which "he performed the duties entrusted to him through the confidence of successive administrations;" that "his private life was free from reproach;" that "he was singularly truthful and fearless, and wronged no one," and that "he died with the calmness of a Christian."

RUSH, BENJAMIN, eldest son of Richard Rush, was born in Philadelphia, January 23d, 1811. He was educated in England, while his father was United States Minister there. He graduated at Princeton College, 1829, with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of his class.

Admitted to the bar in 1833, he immediately entered into active practice, at first in the United States Courts, with Henry D. Gilpin, then United States District Attorney. He was nominated for the legislature in 1834, by the Democratic party of Philadelphia, and again in 1835, when Muhlenberg was candidate for Governor, receiving each time the highest vote of any candidate on his ticket. He was one of a Committee of the Bar to accompany to Virginia the remains of Chief Justice Marshall, who died in Philadelphia, in 1835. In 1837 he was appointed Secretary of Legation, at London, where Andrew Stevenson was Minister. He remained there four years, being part of the time *Chargé d'Affaires*, while the celebrated Lord Palmerston was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was thus brought into official relations at an early age with one of the greatest statesmen of the century. Among the more serious questions with England at that time, were those of the North-Eastern Boundary; the slaves, liberated off the Bahamas, ultimately paid for while Mr. Stevenson was Minister, and the memorable case of "The Caroline." He returned, in 1841, to his profession, devoting himself to it with zeal for many years, with his brother J. Murray Rush, and repeatedly declining to be a candidate for office, though frequent and earnest in the expression of his opinions at public meetings, and through the newspapers, on the stirring political topics of the day. In 1849, he married the only daughter of Dr. William Simpson, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has two daughters. Always of the Democratic party, like all his family, he nevertheless supported zealously the war to put down the rebellion, and was among the first to sign the memorial from the people of Philadelphia to President Lincoln for the preservation of the Union at any cost. In November, 1860, he published *An Appeal for the Union*, occupying an entire side of a

newspaper, "the demand" for which was "so great," said the editor on the following morning, "that it exhausted an unusually large edition of our paper. Such indeed is still the demand, that we have found it necessary to republish it this morning. It was a most effective presentation of a menacing peril, and its ominous significance caused men to feel and tremble." In 1862, he drew up the memorial from the people of Philadelphia to Congress, presented in the Senate by Andrew Johnson, and in the House by John J. Crittenden, to celebrate Washington's birthday by reading his farewell address before both houses, the President, and Foreign Ministers, which was done. In 1863, in the introduction to Dawson's edition of the *Federalist*, there appeared a letter from him in reply to one from the editor, asking for some materials. "Had there been more students of the *Federalist*," he writes, "there would have been fewer intellects scathed by the delirium of secession; the halls of Congress would not have been deserted for fields of civil strife; nor would the future historian be compelled to chronicle a gigantic and infamous rebellion, which, while it checked for a time the amazing prosperity, served only to demonstrate the still more amazing power and resources, and imperial grandeur of the United States." He sought earnestly by his writings to have the *Federalist* made a text book in our schools and colleges. The college at Williams-town and the university in New York have made it so. The war over, he defended with equal zeal, the policy of a magnanimous and just treatment of the South, in a pamphlet entitled, *President Johnson and Congress*. In 1866, he visited, with his family, the principal cities and countries of Europe. His only son, a promising youth of eighteen, died at Dresden. He is a man of fine classical and literary attainments, and an accomplished writer. While in Europe, he edited a new edition of his father's *Recollections of the English and French Courts*, which was very favorably received. He returned in 1873, and is now living with his family in Philadelphia.

RUSH, J. MURRAY, Lawyer, second son of Richard Rush, was born in Washington, July 10th, 1813. He received his early education in England, and graduated with distinction at Princeton College in 1831. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, he practised with much success for many years, at one time conducting the public prosecutions with marked zeal and ability. During the memorable Philadelphia riots of 1844, his intrepidity and energy in bringing to justice the ringleaders of that atrocious conspiracy against law and order, elicited high praise from all quarters. He was distinguished for his fervid eloquence, not only in denouncing the wrong-doer, but in asserting or defending the rights of his client, to whose cause he adhered with unyielding tenacity. His high qualities, genial dis-

position and popular manners, talents and attainments, made him a universal favorite; and he was frequently solicited to enter the political arena. On the 4th of July, 1852, he delivered an oration before the Democratic citizens of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, of which one of the newspapers remarked the next day, that "for depth of thought, extensive political research, and sound Democratic doctrine, it has seldom been equalled in this city; and was worthy the acknowledged talents of its author, an accomplished lawyer and gentleman, and firm and unflinching Democrat." In 1859, he edited, in conjunction with his brother, as his father's executors, the *Occasional Productions*, of the latter, "Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous," including "Washington in Domestic Life." In 1860, nearly five hundred of his fellow-citizens sought his consent to become a candidate for Mayor, addressing him as "one on whose patriotism, abilities, honesty and tried Democracy, the community can rely with implicit confidence." His reply was so replete with bold, independent views, especially in denouncing the practice of rotation in office, which he avowed he would utterly ignore if elected, that it was thought to have cost him the nomination. "With an officer's vote," he declared, "I could have nothing to do. He might vote as he pleased; it would be nothing to me. But I certainly would not permit any officer to mingle as an active partizan in party politics." Such a letter, it was thought, did him more honor than if he had gained the nomination. On the breaking out of the rebellion he immediately took the strongest ground for sustaining the Government, regardless of party; signed the memorial to President Lincoln pledging him the support of the people of Philadelphia in any measures to preserve the Union; and though himself a large slave-holder, through his marriage to a Maryland lady, took an active and leading part in advocating the war, regardless of his personal interests. "As long as this war lasts," he wrote to a committee of citizens, September 21st, 1861, "I will recognize no party but that of my country." He died, February 7th, 1862, in his forty-ninth year, leaving by a first marriage, one son, Richard Rush, now a Lieutenant, United States Navy, and a daughter by a second marriage.



RICHARD HENRY, Soldier, fifth son of Richard Rush, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1825. When eleven years old, he accompanied his father to England, and was entered at a superior preparatory school at Harpendstead. Soon after his return to the United States, he was appointed to a cadetship in the Military Academy, at West Point. He graduated therefrom in June, 1846, number twenty-six, in a class of fifty-nine, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment United States Artillery, on duty at Fort Columbus, New

York harbor; and was immediately detailed for duty with the Engineer Corps of United States Sappers and Miners, then being organized and instructed at West Point. In November, 1846, he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy, as Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, which position he filled until June 1847. He was the first Instructor who taught the proficiency of drill of the Light Artillery Battery, to that degree, which enabled it to manœuvre at a "gallop." Having been promoted to First Lieutenant of Battery M, of his regiment, he joined it near the city of Mexico, and served with it during the remainder of the Mexican war. Returning with his regiment, after the treaty of peace, he was on garrison duty at Fortress Monroe for two years, when he was detailed for duty with the Board of Artillery Officers, ordered to prepare a Manual of Instruction and Drill for the Heavy Artillery. In 1849, he was detailed as an assistant to Professor Bache, Chief of the United States Coast Survey, and served with him for one year in the office, in charge of the maps and drawings; and for one year with Captain T. I. Crane, of the Engineer Corps, in barometrical observations and verifications of altitudes of stations on the New England coast. In 1851, he was assigned to duty as First Lieutenant of "Sedgwick's Battery," 2nd Regiment of Artillery, at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, where he served for two years, when he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Bankhead. From this position, he resigned from the regular service, and occupied himself in civil pursuits until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Forseeing the hostilities, before they actually occurred, he had visited Harrisburg, in February 1861, and urged upon the Governor, as well as the Military Committee of the Senate, the great importance of at once passing an Act to create a military force, for the defence of the State, and presented the draft of a bill for 50,000 men; at the same time tendering his services to the Governor to assist in the organization and instruction of such a force. But the North was not yet aroused, nor could believe there would be war; and the Legislature adjourned without acting on his suggestion. A few weeks later, however, an extra session of that body was called for the purpose of putting the State in a condition to defend herself; and, at this session, the proposition which he had made nearly two months before, was reduced to the shape and form of creating that corps afterwards known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves," of about 13,000 men. The Act, as passed, provided that the Governor should name one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals, to command the same. In pursuance thereof, the Governor immediately appointed the former chief officer, in the person of Colonel George A. McCall; but the Executive of the Commonwealth hesitated to name the Brigadiers, although General McCall earnestly solicited him to name those whom he had selected, namely, the late Colonel Charles J. Biddle, and Richard Henry Rush. Other parties urgently pressed these nominations, but the Gover-



Curry & Co. Philad.

G M Griswold

nor failed to accede to these suggestions, or indeed to make any appointment whatever, and the "Reserves" finally started for the seat of war under the Major-General alone. After the first battle of Bull Run, Richard Henry Rush—although allied by marriage to a Virginia lady, herself a large slave owner—at once offered his services to the general Government, by whom they were promptly accepted, with the request to raise a regiment of cavalry. He at once invited some of the most prominent of the young men of the "three months" service, Philadelphia Volunteers, to join him as officers, which they did, and all went actively to work to recruit the regiment. In a few weeks, the "Philadelphia Light Cavalry" was organized. Before receiving the carbine, pistol, and sabre, with which it was intended to have been armed, a telegram was received from General McClellan, then General-in-chief of the armies, requesting that this regiment should be armed and equipped as "Lancers." The proposition was submitted to the regiment, and it was at once decided to comply with the request of the General-in-chief. Hence it was, that the regiment became known as "Rush's Lancers;" on the State rolls it was called the "6th Pennsylvania Cavalry," Colonel Rush. His previous military experience and training, and the great assistance he received from the zeal, industry, and untiring efforts of his Captains and Lieutenants—amongst whom may be named, Newhall, Morris, Starr, Wright, Clymer, Cadwalader, Whelan, Muirhead, Treichel, Furness, Mitchell, Leiper, Frazier, Whitehead, Hazeltine, and others—enabled him to bring this regiment to the highest state of efficiency and discipline in a very short time; and when it was ordered to the "Army of the Potomac," in October, fully armed, equipped, and mounted, it was made a part of the Brigade of Regular Cavalry. His services were most active and arduous in the Peninsular, Antietam, and Fredericksburg campaigns. He was commended by General McClellan for his services in front of Richmond, for his reconnaissance before and at the battle of Hanover Court House; for Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and for his pursuit of "Jeb Stuart" in the raid of the latter in front of Richmond. In the battle of Antietam, he charged with the Cavalry Brigade, that carried the centre bridge, defended by light artillery batteries and infantry supports. He was twice recommended, by General McClellan, for promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General. In the spring of 1863, he was ordered to special duty in the War Department, as one of the Assistants to the Provost Marshal General, then organizing and perfecting the arrangements for the "Draft" on the male population of the country, in order to fill up the ranks of the army. While on this duty he organized, from the partially disabled men in hospitals, "The Veteran Reserve Corps," a force of 20,000 men, composed of veteran soldiers, capable of doing guard duty at depots, hospitals, and military prisons, thereby relieving an equal number of active troops to take the field. Upon the expiration of the three years'

enlistment of his regiment, in the autumn of 1864, he returned to civil life in Philadelphia, where he now resides.

GRISWOLD, GEORGE W., Dentist and Inventor, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, September 29th, 1820. His father, Richard Griswold, was of a New England family, a highly intelligent man, and a watchmaker by trade. He taught his business to his son, who became an adept in it by the time he had attained his eighteenth year. But as he disliked the calling, he persuaded his father to allow him to follow the bent of his inclinations, and to study dentistry. To this profession he has given much attention, and practised it for many years. He, however, has devoted much time and study to devices calculated to benefit the public, which he has patented, and which though they have not aggregated a fortune for the inventor, at least have contributed not only to his comfort in a pecuniary point of view, but have lightened the labors of the many, besides affording to some a remuneration consequent upon the vending of the different articles so repeatedly called for and desired by the public generally. He has received more than twenty patents, both in this country and in Europe, for his several devices, a few of which will be presently named. His inventive faculty never seemed to be dormant, although he was practising a profession. Whenever he observed a defect in any method or process of any nature whatever, his mind would be involuntarily engaged, and mental images conjured up which must be realized in tangible form by the aid of his hand. During these hours of relaxation from his business, he would from the chaotic mass of ideas with which his mind was filled evolve some atom which, gradually taking shape and form, would grow into being, guided by his intellect and mechanical skill. About twenty years since, he removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Carbondale; but recently he has settled at Factoryville, Wyoming county. He is an ardent lover of nature, and has paid much attention to geology and mineralogy. In the course of his wanderings, he has collected and accumulated many rare fossils and minerals, which form one of the finest private cabinets in the country. This collection is continually increasing, and it is highly prized by its owner, who takes pleasure in exhibiting it to the studious and curious. Among his inventions may be recited several which are in constant use, and others which, though not immediately available, are highly ingenious: 1. A burglar-proof lock, for the use of travellers; weight, half an ounce, portable in the pocket. This is commonly termed the "Star Lock," its object being to secure the door of the room when occupied at night, from intrusion. Over 150,000 of these locks are used in this country. 2. A duplex wrench, so arranged that each "notch" on one side of the instrument forms a separate and distinct wrench, rendering it, for most purposes, as

valuable as an adjustable wrench. Large numbers of these are in use. 3. A metallic counter-brace; being a curved piece of metal inserted between the inner and outer leather of the counter (of a boot or shoe) to give a tone to the article and prevent its being trodden out of shape. Large numbers of these stiffeners have been used, for many years, in the manufacture of boots and shoes in New England, and are still largely employed. 4. A metallic shield for lamp chimneys, to prevent breakage by heat of the blaze. 5. A method or process for determining the relative specific gravities of particles. He has also invented a very fine rotary pump, which, however, is too expensive in its construction to come into general use. His latest patent is the "Eureka Steamer," a new method of cooking, by which the continued attention of the cook is dispensed with. This utensil is constructed with double sides and bottom, in which water is continually contained between the fire and the article to be cooked. This, though in some respects similar to other cookers of its class, is very differently constructed, being skilfully arranged and at the same time of great simplicity, and obtainable at a very cheap rate. He is an ardent lover of music, and has devoted much time to its study. He was a fair organist at sixteen years of age, playing regularly in church, and for many years, has taught the piano and organ in alternation with the practice of his profession. His ideas of music are somewhat different from those generally held by the majority of modern composers, who seem to sacrifice the very soul of harmony to striking effects, instead of rendering the chords expressive of the sentiments which inspire the composition. He believes that to be true melody, which after its strains have ceased to flow, lingers yet in the mind of the auditor and contributes to his happiness.

PUGH, JONATHAN H., Silver-plater and Commissioner of City Property, is the youngest son of Jonathan and Rebecca Hayworth Pugh, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 15th, 1823. His parents were worthy members of society, his father being a good mechanic and a great-grandson of one of William Penn's associates. When he was about five years of age, his parents removed to Montgomery county, where he received his primary education, which was subsequently completed in his native city. At the age of fourteen he was regularly apprenticed to learn the trade of a silver-plater, and during the six years, or thereabouts, of his service, thoroughly mastered all the details of the business. On reaching his majority, he commenced work on his own account with a borrowed capital of one hundred dollars, and by the most devoted and untiring industry established an excellent line of business, which constantly increased, and in twenty-five years of active mechanical life secured for himself an ample compe-

tence. A short time after he had opened his store, an incident occurred to him, which though trifling in itself, had an important bearing upon his future career. He had purchased of Samuel J. Cresswell, a large bill of materials to be paid for at a certain time, but when the day arrived, he had not the amount necessary to liquidate it. He called upon his creditor, however, stated the position of affairs, and tendered all the cash he had at that time. Instead of reproof, which he had expected, he received a hearty compliment from his creditor, who praised him for his indefatigable industry, assuring him that he deserved encouragement for the straightforward, honorable course he was pursuing. For over a quarter of a century he continued his dealings with this gentleman, maintaining a constant friendship with him, and eventually becoming associated with him in the city government. His political bias was originally in favor of Whig principles, and when that party disbanded, he naturally adopted the Republican faith. In 1850, he received the nomination of Representative to the State Legislature, but, although running largely ahead of his ticket, failed in the election. During the term of Mayor Henry's first administration he was nominated and elected a member of City Councils, and was subsequently re-elected. He was especially devoted to the best interests of the city, and during his whole term of four years' service in that body, was always present in his seat, except on one occasion. He was ever conservative. His individuality being well developed, his active and independent course drew around him the most influential members of the council. In 1864, he was unanimously elected Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, and during his five years' service in that position, fulfilled its duties with credit to himself, and benefit to the city, as during each successive year of his administration the revenue from these several sources was largely augmented. In 1868, when the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, was united with that of City Property, he was unanimously elected Chief of the Department so consolidated, and has since been re-elected annually to the present date (1874). When the Public Buildings Commission was created for the erection of buildings on Independence square, he was a prominent member of the same; but this body was subsequently superseded by the Building Commission, for the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market streets, and his duties consequently terminated. He has been a member of the Park Commission, since its organization, and has been a faithful and active participant in all the important measures which have been taken in that body. He is President of the Fair Hill Improvement Company, which is believed to be the most successful of all the many land companies of the city. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, in 1842, to Sarah L. Forebaugh. He has seven children—four of whom are now married and prosperous.



J. G. Sugh

HOEMAKER, JOHN L., Lawyer, was born in Upper Dublin Township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 7th, 1832. He is the son of Jesse Shoemaker, a retired farmer, who is yet living in Philadelphia, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and the great-great-grandson of Peter Shoemaker, who came to this country in the year 1685 in the ship "Frances & Dorothy," from London (with his father, Peter, who erected the first house in Germantown, in 1686), and in 1697 married Margaret, the daughter of Herman Updegrave, also one of the first settlers of Germantown. His paternal grandmother was a great-granddaughter of William Walton, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Byberry, near Chester, England, as early as 1675 (seven years before Penn arrived), and settled in that part of Philadelphia county since called after his old home, Byberry. She was also a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Walmsley, who came from Yorkshire, England, to this country with William Penn, in the ship "Welcôme," in 1682. His maternal ancestors were also of the earliest settlers of the country. His mother, Edith (formerly Edith Longstreth), was the daughter of Isaac Longstreth and great-granddaughter of Bartholomew Longstreth and Ann (formerly Ann Dawson), his wife, Bartholomew having emigrated from "Longstreth-dale," Yorkshire, in 1698, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near what is now known as Hatborough. His early ancestors were compatriots, associates and friends of William Penn, and of the same faith, as were likewise their descendants; and his character and the course of his whole life have been largely moulded by the Quaker influence thrown around him. He has always adhered to his early religious training, and is still a member of the religious Society of Friends. His father, Jesse Shoemaker, had but two sons, James, born in 1822, a successful farmer, still residing near the homestead of his father, and himself. His childhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, and attending such schools as the neighborhood afforded, until he left home to finish his education. He never had the advantages of a regular collegiate education; but the foundations had been laid broad and deep, and a naturally quick and intuitive mind had long before decided upon a devotion of physical power and brain to that "most jealous of all mistresses"—the law. In the year 1853, he went to Philadelphia and entered the office of Charles M. Wagner, as a student-at-law. During his studies he attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in July, 1856, LL.B., with high honor to himself and the satisfaction of his preceptors. In October of the same year he was admitted as a practitioner in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and the District Courts, and in March, 1858, to the Supreme Court, the highest known in the State. He at once turned his attention especially to that branch of the profession known to the bar of Philadelphia as "the civil practice," embodying jury trials in the civil courts, real estate

transactions, Decedent and Orphans' Court business, thus avoiding, as might be expected from his quiet nature he would, the turmoil, and oftentimes unpleasantness of a criminal practice. With his natural ability, untiring energy, strict integrity, and conscientious faithfulness, it was not long before he had obtained an extensive and valuable business, and the confidence alike of his associates at the bar, the Court, and the community at large, which he still enjoys, being the legal adviser in many large estates and for some of the principal corporations of the city. In this connection it may be mentioned as a singular fact, that his first school teacher has since been his pupil, the latter having chosen his former scholar as his preceptor in the study of the law, and, under his tuition having been admitted to the bar, where he is now a successful practitioner. In the autumn of 1861, although at the time living in a district strongly Democratic, he was, as a Republican, elected to the City Councils, and presented with his certificate of election, which entitled him to claim his seat as a member of the lower branch of the city government. The regularity of the army vote (without which his opponent would have had a few majority) being questioned, he personally examined all the records affecting the fact of his election, and becoming convinced (as was in other cases decided by the Courts afterwards) that the accusation of irregularity in the vote was well founded, he refused to take the seat, and owing to that branch of the city government being nearly equally divided in political power, much anxiety was felt as to its permanent organization. He was strongly urged by those less conscientious to claim his seat; all means personal and political were brought to bear, but steadfast in his faith, at the first meeting of Common Council in 1862, he wrote his memorable letter, so characteristic of the whole course of his life, which stands to-day in the records of the body as an indication of his public purity and official rectitude. In that letter, after referring to the part of the vote which had been called in question as irregular, and stating that he had personally examined the evidence which could be obtained upon the point, he said:

"I believe it to be my moral, legal, and political duty to the community, to my party, and to myself, not to sustain what seems to be a fraud, by using technical advantages, based as they may be upon the outrages upon the purity of the ballot-box and the sacred rights of our fellow-citizens; but on the contrary to refuse to accept any benefit whatever which might be supposed to be derived from acquiescing in a wrong, and to repudiate and denounce all such infamous frauds, no matter by whom committed, as being alike ruinous to person, party, and country, and thereby showing that if any individual is so base as to perpetrate such crimes, our party will denounce them. Permit me, therefore, to say, I will not accept an apparent advantage unless founded upon an honest reality. First, because to do so I believe would be wrong; and second, because I believe the principles upon which my party is based, if possible more than ever *now*, in this trying hour of our country, calls upon every man to do his whole duty to its institutions. For these reasons I respectfully decline claiming my seat or presenting you the certificate I hold as a member from the Twelfth Ward."

On Christmas eve of 1863, he married Emily R. Peirce, only daughter of Charles W. Peirce, originally from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and has two children, Anna P., and Charles P. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Shoemaker received from the Government an appointment officially and professionally connected with the Provost Marshall's department, which position he held until the close of the war with credit to himself, and rendering, while in that responsible position—delicate as it was in all its bearings—invaluable services to the Government; and, be it said to his credit, that while thus employed, and at the time not subject to draft, at his own private expense he sent a personal representative to the field. In the same year (1863), he represented his district in the Gubernatorial Convention at Pittsburgh. In the October campaign of 1866, he was elected by the people of the Thirteenth Ward, one of their representatives in the City Government, and took his seat in Common Council on the 1st of January, 1867; he was re-elected in the following year, and in June, 1868, resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of January, 1870, when one year of his second term was yet unexpired. In October, 1869, he was elected to represent his ward in Select Council, and was re-elected in the fall of 1872, for three years. His record in the City Government is of the brightest and purest character, and no member of either branch is regarded with greater respect; clear-headed, speaking rarely, cogent in his arguments, fair in his dealing, courteous to his fellow-members, he never rises to speak without commanding the attention of his compeers, while at all times he has proved himself to be a faithful, fearless, and honest representative. As a member of the City Government he was at once placed upon the most important committees, upon which he continues to serve, being, first, Chairman of the Law Committee of Common Council; afterwards Chairman of the Committee on Finance; and in Select Council, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Law, until he resigned to attend to the onerous duties of the Chairman of the Committee on Centennial. To further this great national enterprise, he has labored incessantly, intelligently, and unselfishly, and to him, perhaps, more than to any single man, whatever of progress has been made in the work is due. There are now hundreds, nay, thousands, who are working nobly and well, to make "our" Centennial a grand success, commensurate with the progress of the age, but in January, 1870, even those who had thought of it were groping in the dark as to the massiveness and gigantic proportions of the undertaking. He, however, laid hold of the very "horns of the altar," and on the 20th of January, 1870, made the first public speech and official motion in a legislative body, for definite action looking to the inauguration of the great Centennial movement of 1876. This was in the Select Council of the city of Philadelphia, directly over the room which had echoed to the tread of Hancock and Adams, and Jefferson and Lee, the fathers of the country, and the

founders of a nation of freemen. In a room over Independence Hall, Mr. Shoemaker, on leave, offered the following:

Resolution to provide for the appropriate celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, would be an appropriate mode of celebration for the Centennial Anniversary of our National Existence.

Resolved, That Philadelphia, from its accessibility, both domestic and foreign, from its ability to accommodate a large transient population, as well as provide ample ground convenient of access, and from having been the original seat of the national government, would be the most appropriate place for such an exhibition.

Resolved, That a Joint Special Committee of nine from each Chamber be appointed to present these resolutions to Congress, and to solicit legislation to further the object in view, and also to make all necessary arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted. A Joint Special Committee was at once appointed with himself at its head, a position which he still continues most ably to fill. He prepared the resolution which the Legislature soon after passed, endorsing the action of the city, and from that sprang the original State Committee of the Speakers of the Senate and House, with six other members of the Legislature, which with the City Joint Special Committee and the Franklin Institute Committee, composed a General Joint Committee representing the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of which he was also unanimously elected the chairman. This committee on the 24th of February, 1870, prepared and forwarded to Congress the following memorial, which he signed as Chairman of this General Joint Committee, and which is the original application to Congress upon the subject:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence having been written and signed by its patriotic authors in Philadelphia, and its promulgation to the world first made in that city, and as the Centennial Anniversary of that memorable and decisive epoch in our country's history is nearly approaching, it behooves the people of the United States to prepare for its celebration, by such demonstrations and appropriate ceremonies as may become a nation, so rapidly risen from struggling infancy to a position of power and prosperity, as at once to command the respect of all governments and the admiration of the world.

In order, therefore, to stimulate a pilgrimage to the Mecca of American Nationality, the home of American Independence, on an occasion so worthy of commemoration, it has been wisely suggested that prominent amongst the features for celebrating our One Hundredth Anniversary, there should be an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, as thereby we may illustrate the unparalleled advancement in science and art, and all the various appliances, of human ingenuity, for the refinement and comfort of man, in contrast with the meagre achievements of a century past.

For the fulfillment of this, where so fitting a spot as the



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cradle of our country's liberty, or, when the time, as on the Centennial Anniversary of the year her freedom had its birth?

In furtherance of an undertaking, truly national in its character, and so commendable in spirit, the councils of the city of Philadelphia, the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have each appointed committees, who, clothed with authority to act from the bodies they represent, respectfully solicit Congress by its action to recognize the fact, that the city of Philadelphia is, and of right should be, the place to hold, and that the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, would be the time to inaugurate an Exhibition of the industry of all nations.

When such action as your wisdom may deem proper shall have been taken in order to place the grand design under your fostering care and control, it is hoped the President of the United States will be authorized, in due time, to invite the participation of all governments.

The memorial having been referred by Congress to its committee on manufactures, he obtained a hearing, and with his committee appeared before, and with others addressed the Congressional Committee upon the subject. Returning to Philadelphia, he made a report to the councils of the city, the following extract therefrom showing how clearly he foresaw the magnitude of the great undertaking, and the many difficulties to be encountered and overcome to insure success:

Your committee would here mention that while they are doing all in their power to accomplish the purpose of their appointment, and while no true patriot can deny there should be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and that the city of Philadelphia, within whose limits stand the sacred walls of Independence Hall, must be conceded is the place for such an anniversary to be held; yet, with all this, a great effort is being and will be made to have in the city of New York, in that year, an international exposition, and, if so, thus deprive this great republic of the true and proper means of celebrating its centennial anniversary at Philadelphia, the birth-place of her liberties and independence. We therefore, with confidence, ask the public-spirited people of the age, the statesmen of the day and the powerful influence of the press, to aid in securing for the people of the United States, and the world at large, a proper celebration of our centennial anniversary at the Mecca of American nationality.

In the following month of June, he was the escort of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs and Manufacturers to Philadelphia, which city they reached by special train from Washington, making the quickest trip on record (three hours and forty-two minutes). For several days, assisted by his committee on behalf of the city—whose guests, this large body of distinguished statesmen were—he gave a series of the most useful, practical, important and dignified receptions, by which the city had ever been honored. Congress subsequently passed the bill, by which the United States Centennial Commission was formally created, and the city of Philadelphia definitely and officially determined upon, by the nation, as the place wherein to hold the first centennial celebration of the Imperial Repub-

lic. This Act of Congress was approved by the President, March 3, 1871. From that period, and until March 4th, 1872—when the commission first assembled in Independence Hall, and he, in an able and appropriate address, presented them to the mayor, by whom they were welcomed to the hospitalities of the city, and the furtherance of the grand enterprise was thus committed to the national control—by his able management and untiring patriotic zeal, the great results achieved were more than to any other due. He wrote hundreds upon hundreds of letters, promptly carrying on an enormous correspondence to stir up the enthusiasm of the people. He offered and passed the ordinance to restore Independence Hall to its proper condition, and also to establish the National Museum in the State House. He is one of the most active members of the special committee appointed by the mayor for its management, which has been so successful. He has made and received suggestions; entertained numerous centennial delegations from the various States and cities; issued and signed the official formal invitation for the whole United States Centennial Commission to meet and organize; and with heart, head, and pocket, furthered the project in every possible manner, during the whole time, personally keeping a carefully arranged scrap history of all printed matter connected with the subject and its progress, forming several large volumes of the facts as they transpired, and being the most complete basis in existence of the first three years of the movement for the use of future historians. The work he has done to further this grandest project of the age, no one will ever know; volume after volume could be filled, but this is not the time nor place to enter into the many interesting details connected with it; the careful perusal of the "Centennial History," when published, will give a shadow of what it was, and is. From its very inception he has been one of its ablest managers, and has seen the work grow and develop, until it thrills a continent, and arouses forty millions of people. On the 25th of May, 1872, he was elected by acclamation the Counsellor and Solicitor of the United States Centennial Commission; upon the reorganization of the Commission on May 10th, 1873, he was unanimously re-elected. In that capacity, in addition to his various other public and professional duties, he is giving a large portion of his time, and the most earnest and effective attention to further the great project which he, from the very beginning of the enterprise, labored hard and unremittingly, both as a private citizen and as chairman of the Centennial Committee of the City of Philadelphia, to make a success, and to his constant efforts in this behalf is due, in a great measure, that which is now attracting the notice of millions of our own citizens, as well as those of foreign lands. He has thus been largely instrumental in inaugurating an undertaking destined to ultimately seal the bonds of brotherhood throughout the land, and crown the principles of a republican form of government with a monument of success never before witnessed.

HANCOCK, SAMUEL P., Lumber Merchant, Brick-maker, and Controller of the City of Philadelphia, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, about one mile south of Swedesboro, January 22d, 1814. His lineage is English, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain about 1726; one branch of the family settled at a town, now called Hancock, a few miles southeast of Salem, New Jersey; another located in Massachusetts, from whom the celebrated John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, descended. Samuel P. Hancock is the son of Samuel and Hannah Hancock, afterwards of Burlington county, and was educated in and near Philadelphia, closing his studies at Clermont Academy, under Professor Griscom. After leaving school he engaged in the lumber business with Henry and John Stiles, on Coates street wharf on the Delaware river, and when he became of age took charge of a lumber yard at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, where he continued until 1847. He then entered into business on his own account, at the foot of Market street, on the Schuylkill, which was then open to the river on the south side of the bridge. Here he remained until the property was sold to the Philadelphia Gas Works, when he became identified with the manufacture of bricks, his establishment being located on the Gray's Ferry Road, and adjoining the United States Arsenal. He subsequently added to his business another yard, located near Hestonville, on ground which he had purchased in 1851; and such was the quality of the manufactured article, and his manner of transacting his business, that every one who is acquainted with his career as a brickmaker bears testimony to his straightforward, unswerving honesty and integrity, and fidelity to the principles which had been instilled into him during his youthful days. His family and all his associates were members of the Society of Friends, and he had been educated in the liberal principles of the Hicksite branch. It is not strange therefore that he became imbued with that love of liberty which was and still continues to be a characteristic trait of that Society. Accordingly, he early identified himself with the old "Liberty Party," commonly termed Abolitionists; and, from 1838 to 1843, was an earnest laborer in the cause. Having the welfare of the African race at heart, he occupied his winter evenings in teaching colored youth, in Clarkson Hall, Cherry street, above Sixth street. He is an earnest advocate of the principles of Radical Republicanism, and of reform in all cases of systematic abuse of human rights. In 1863, he entered the office of City Controller, where he at once saw vast room for improvement. His positive ideas in favor of reform were fearlessly expressed, and upon their being put into practice a great change for the better in the routine of the office was at once effected. Being, at this time, a warm advocate of Republican principles, which had accepted the dogmas of the old Liberty Party, he was honored with the nomination by that party, in 1868,

to the office of City Controller, and was elected by the people in the fall of that year. The election being contested it was thrown into court, and after eighteen months had elapsed, and a vast amount of labor and argument had been given to the case, it was finally decided in his favor. He was now able fully to carry out all his views in administering the affairs of the office faithfully and for the welfare of the city. He looks forward hopefully and earnestly for the time when every one in office, women as well as men, or occupying other influential positions, will feel their individual responsibility, and honor their places with a single eye to the public good, and to the welfare of future generations as well as to those of the present. He is thoroughly in earnest in whatever he undertakes, energetic, hard-working, and diligent. His habits, like those of his sect, are temperate and regular; his manners unassuming. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and though he has passed over three score years of life, he yet appears only to have attained his prime. He is the occupant of a pleasant home in which he enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life. He was married, February 22d, 1844, to Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan Gillingham, a successful iron merchant of Philadelphia.

CALDER, WILLIAM, Bank President, was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1821. He is the son of William Calder. His educational advantages were very limited indeed, for at the early age of twelve years his father—who was the very Napoleon of stage-coach proprietors—inducted him into all the mysteries of the business, training him under his own eye, so that as he grew older and more experienced he might give him assistance, and eventually succeed him in his great undertaking. It was the era of stage-coach travelling, and prior to the railroad and locomotive. His father ran two lines of stages to Pittsburg, on the Northern Route, also one to Buffalo, New York. He had also three lines to Philadelphia, two of these being by the way of Reading, and one via Downingtown; besides, he had canal lines to many points. He had over one thousand horses, distributed through the State, and very many coaches. In 1837, the State Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia was completed, and he ran the first car through to Philadelphia. At this time he was sixteen years old, and to him his father entrusted the entire charge of the "Pioneer Packet Line" from Columbia to Pittsburg, this being by canal via Harrisburg and Duncan's Island, and the Juniata river to Hollidaysburg, at which point the canal terminated on the eastern side of the mountains. The portage railroad with its ten inclined planes carried the traveller to Johnstown, where the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal with its line of packets awaited the passenger, so conveying him by water to Pittsburg. In 1851, he succeeded to his father's business and



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Shawcross



Wm. Calder

took sole charge of the same, and having by this time been thoroughly educated in the stage business was able to bring it up to a better standard than ever had been effected previously. In 1857, he undertook a very hazardous enterprise. The contractors of the Lebanon Valley Railroad became insolvent, and all work on the improvement was abandoned. He immediately entered into a contract with six hundred men to pay them on April 1st of that year their wages from the 1st of September previous. Without one cent of cash he completed the road, which brought people to the inauguration of Governor Packer. The men received every cent of the pay which was due to them. In 1858, he became one of the partners in the banking firm of Cameron, Calder, Eby & Co., of Harrisburg, which on the introduction of the National Bank system was changed to the First National Bank of Harrisburg, of which he became President; he had previously served as Director of the old Harrisburg Bank for six years. In the same year he was elected one of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and was most prominent in the interest of his native State against Baltimore men in maintaining the supremacy and control of Pennsylvania in the road. In this connection he was ably assisted by General Cameron and others associated with him. He has ever manifested much interest in railways, especially in the Pennsylvania Railroad; and he it was who recommended its present energetic and indefatigable first Vice-President, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, to the management of the Corporation—in fact, the progress and prosperity of this line and its many branches have been his life-study. In 1861, his father died, and he then assumed much greater responsibilities. At this period also the War of the Rebellion opened, during the course of which his abilities and admirable business qualifications were manifested in behalf of the Union cause and the Government. At the very commencement of the war, before the first battle of Bull Run was fought, and when Washington was in danger of being captured by the insurgent forces, horses were in great demand. From his great knowledge of these animals, his long career as a stage owner and the transportation of passengers, he was looked to as the one most likely to afford aid to the Government in this emergency. Generals Andrew Porter, Fitz John Porter and Graham made a call or demand for four hundred animals to be furnished within three days. He responded, and at once turned over seventy-five head of fine stock from his own farms; and by the aid of the telegraph, and his wide acquaintance with the owners of good horse-flesh, he succeeded in placing the Government in possession of the requisite number within the time specified. The funds necessary to pay for the animals thus purchased were obtained by him from the banking firm of which he was a partner, and at six per cent. interest. All that the Government was called upon to pay was the amount in gold (which he paid to the house and used currency) for the stock so furnished. The insinuation which was made

during the war, that he had some partnership connection with Simon Cameron, can be pronounced utterly destitute of truth. The Senator's son, and he only, was benefited to the extent of his partnership share of the six per cent. interest on the first amount of \$200,000 gold which the banking firm raised and advanced, until William Calder could recover from the Government the amount which was due to him; and it may be further remarked, that owing to the "red tape" surroundings he was obliged to wait the pleasure of the Government for two whole months, when the amount then due aggregated \$450,000. Nor was it only the knowledge he possessed as to the source whence the animals were to be obtained. The facility with which he was enabled to fill the orders was remarkable; and it should be particularly noticed, that his judgment and opinion regarding the fitness and soundness of each animal was equally reliable. Furthermore, he saved to the Government a large sum of money by himself naming the price at which they should be sold. It is but human nature, after all, that takes advantage of the fact that when any article is in great demand there should be a corresponding increase in the price. When he assumed the responsibility of purchasing horses, etc., for the Government, the traders demanded as high as \$175 for each animal. He established the Government price at \$125 for horses and \$117.50 for mules, contenting himself with a moderate commission, which was chargeable to the owner of the stock. The extent of his operations in this line during the war may be demonstrated when it is known that he furnished 42,000 horses and 67,000 mules for the service, besides thousands of tons of hay. He was one of the originators and founders of the Harrisburg Car Works, in which his father had been interested. By his care and ability, conjoined with T. W. Hildrup, the enterprise was successfully established. In 1863, he was one of the foremost in establishing the Lochiel Rolling Mills, which continue in successful operation: among his associates was Simon Cameron. Another of his undertakings resulted in the re-organization of the Harrisburg Cotton Mills. This manufactory had been started on a small scale with a moderate capital, but for lack of more means and energy in its management was in a declining state. With the aid of a friend to the enterprise, he raised \$300,000, which established the concern on a firm foundation, and since the period in which he has been interested in it it has thrived, giving employment to some 350 hands, and is even now carried on by himself and his associates, with the generous and charitable object of keeping this class of hands so employed. He was the main projector of the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works, which by his persistent efforts was developed to a success. Prior to the panic of 1873, no less than 1400 men were here employed, turning out fourteen 8-wheeled cars each day. In 1867, the Fire Brick Works were established, which owes much of its success to his financial assistance and general business advice. He has also taken part in locating

and developing the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Baldwin. In addition to his Presidency of the bank previously noticed, he has been one of the Directors of the Central Insurance Company of Harrisburg. In politics, he first adhered to the fortunes of the Native American party, and then became a Whig. After the latter ceased to exist, he gave his whole heart to the Republican cause, though he has never sought office. He has, however, served in the City Council for one term. He, in conjunction with others, organized, in 1873, the Harrisburg Hospital; and principally through his determined efforts, the same is now in full operation. He is a Trustee of the Insane Asylum, and also of the Home for Friendless Children, both of which institutions owe much to his charity and labor. He is attached to the Methodist Church, and is a Trustee of the congregation worshipping in the new edifice recently erected on State street. He was mainly instrumental in founding the same, and furnishing the funds wherewith to build it. He was married, in 1848, to Regina C. Greenewalt, of Harrisburg, whose family were, among the earliest settlers of that section. The name is a historical one in revolutionary annals. Of the six children resulting from this union, five are now living.



WATTS, HENRY M., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1805. He is the second son of the late David Watts, an erudite scholar and profound lawyer. Under the tuition of his father, the son received an excellent classical education, and he subsequently graduated from Dickinson College with the usual diploma. In 1827, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the city of Pittsburgh, receiving shortly thereafter the position of Deputy Attorney-General, which gave him prominence as a young gentleman of ability in the ranks of his profession, and introduced him rapidly into a general civil practice. His success in the argument of causes in the Supreme Court of the State, and of the United States, in Washington, greatly extended his reputation as a lawyer. In 1835, he was elected by the citizens of Pittsburgh and of Alleghany county, to represent them in the popular branch of the Legislature, and he continued to serve them in that capacity for three successive elections—from 1835 to 1838. This brief period was marked as an interesting and brilliant epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. The Legislature was composed of extraordinary men, and the Acts of Assembly were of an extraordinary character. The great commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, was the leader of the popular side, and the Senate had several distinguished men. The measures were the inauguration of a system of canals and railways, extending from the western and northern parts of the State, to connect with the eastern and southern at tide water, so as to reach the commercial cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The former

plan for the education of children, called the pauper, was so impolitic and offensive that it was changed by the introduction of the present common schools. The undigested laws of the State were codified and rendered more intelligible. The old Bank of the United States, whose charter had expired, and the renewal of which occasioned such an uproar in the nation, was re-chartered by Pennsylvania, and the enormous bonus paid into the treasury of the State, by the bank, was applied by the Legislature to the establishment of schools and internal improvements. Measures were also adopted which favored the gradual disapprobation and extirpation of slavery in the United States. In all these important measures, he took the affirmative and decided part, and for so doing was rewarded by the generous support of his constituents, so that, notwithstanding the political party to which he belonged was overturned in his county in 1836, he alone was re-elected, with three Democratic associates. Declining further honors, he married, in 1838, the second daughter of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, and removed to Philadelphia. After a two years' residence, he was appointed, by President Tyler, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1856, he relinquished the practice of his profession, and, with his family, embarked for Europe, and for two years resided in Paris, superintending the education of his children. He returned to the United States in 1858, and in 1861, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, his two eldest sons, Henry and Ethelbert, though still in their minority, volunteered their services as privates to aid in its suppression. During the war of the Rebellion, it would have been unnatural for him—descended as he is from patriots of the Revolution, both on the paternal and maternal side—to have pursued any other course than that of unfaltering devotion to the Union. He was an original member of the Union Club, an association of a few gentlemen only, who were organized to preserve and protect the Union from the dangerous and insidious assaults made upon it by some of the leaders in fashionable life. Out of this coterie originated the more numerous and useful Union League, which exercised so powerful an influence during the war. He liberally contributed to the funds raised for recruiting and hospital purposes, and was earnest in sustaining the policy of the President and Congress, regardless of scruples about the constitutionality of the means adopted to save the life of the nation. In 1864, he again visited Europe, with some of his younger children, for educational advantages; and, after a sojourn of nearly two years, returned again to the United States. In 1868, he was unexpectedly honored by appointment as the United States Minister to Austria. This nomination by President Johnson was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. During the administration of President Johnson, the relations of the Executive with the Congress were not harmonious, and when vacancies occurred in both the missions to Berlin and Vienna, the dominant party in the Senate rejected more than one nomination sent in by the President: but



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Henry M. Watts.

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